

HISTORICAL SKETCHES
OF
PETERBOROUGH
NEW HAMPSHIRE

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Historical Sketches
of
PETERBOROUGH
NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Portraying events and
data contributing to
the history of the Town*

PUBLISHED BY
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A TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF PETERBOROUGH, N. H., 1822.

By Rev. Elijah Dunbar, A. M., Honorary Member of the New York Historical Society.

[From the "Collections, Topographical, Historical and Biographical, relating principally to New Hampshire. Edited by J. Farmer and J. B. Moore," published at Concord, N. H., by Hill & Moore in 1822, reprinted by H. E. and J. W. Moore in 1831. This series of historical essays was collected before the New Hampshire Historical Society came into existence, that society not having been formed until May 21, 1823. This article, with foot notes and note by the editor, printed under date of August 1, 1822, is copied from pages 129-140, also another by Rev. Elijah Dunbar, on the "Ecclesiastical History of Peterborough," from pages 55-56, collected as Vol. 1 "N. H. Historical Collections," which has become a very rare and valuable volume, carefully preserved in the State Library at Concord, N. H.]

Peterborough is situated in latitude 42° 52' N. bounded N. by Hancock and Greenfield, E. by Greenfield and Temple, S. by Sharon, and W. by Jaffrey and Dublin. It lies mid-way between Amherst and Keene, being 20 miles distant from each—from Portsmouth 75, from Boston 60, from Concord 40, and from Washington-City 510. The town was granted by Massachusetts by their resolves of the 16th January and 16th of June, 1738, during the administration of his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, to Samuel Haywood and other proprietors, on the usual conditions. The actual survey was completed May 21st, of the same year, on the plan of 6 miles square.

The first settlement took place as early as 1742, by William Robbe, Alexander Scott, Hugh Gregg, William Scott, and Samuel Stinson¹. Some of these had brought their families into the settlement, but they were compelled to retire in 1744, on occasion of the war which then commenced and did not terminate till 1748. They returned after an absence of 5 years. A large accession of settlers from Lunenburg, Londonderry and other places soon joined them. The first child baptized in this town was *Catharine*, daughter of Hugh Gregg, the now aged and venerable mother of Gov.

James Miller, in 1743. The first male child born here was John Ritchie, Feb. 22, 1751, who died in the service of his country at Cambridge, in 1776. The first settlers of Peterborough were Scotch Presbyterians, natives of Ireland or their immediate descendants. Wholly unused to the clearing and cultivation of wild lands, they endured great hardships. Their nearest grist mill was at Townsend, 25 miles distant—their road a line of marked trees. There were no settlements on this side Keene or Amherst, and from Peterborough to Canada was a continued forest. To sleep in safety, they resorted to a log garrison—but, happily, were never disturbed by the natives. The woods were filled with deer and other game; the river stored with salmon and other fish.

Peterborough lies in a N. E. direction from the Grand Monadnock, and is bounded on the east by a chain of hills called *Pack Monadnock*. The river Contoocook runs in a northerly direction through the centre of the town, affording several good privileges for mills and factories. A branch from Dublin, originating partly from waters near the Monadnock and partly from a large pond in the S. E. corner of Nelson and the S. W. corner of Hancock, affords a never failing supply of water, and furnishes those noble falls on which are situated several factories, and particularly the long known mills and factories of the Hon. Samuel Smith. There are extensive and valuable meadows on this branch, above these falls; and the soil, generally throughout the town, is excellent. In its natural state, the forests in the vicinity of the southern branch were composed of large and lofty pines—the hills, on the east, crowned with majestic oaks, and the intermediate lands principally clothed with hard wood and other valuable timber.

¹ Thomas Morrison commenced his settlement in 1744.

In the centre of the town, is a high hill on which stands the present and where stood the first meeting house, at an elevation of 200 feet above the river. The chain of hills on the east is distinguished by two principal summits. Between these summits is a depression of a quarter part of the mountain's height. About 60 rods W. of the ridge or summit of this depression, on an embankment of the mountain, is a *pond* of about 9 acres extent, very deep and replenished with fish, at an elevation of 200 feet above the site of the meeting house. There is also another pond near the foot of the southern summit of 33 acres which contains no fish, and from which, during the dry season, there is no visible outlet. The southern summit terminates abruptly at the southern extremity with marks of violent disruption, forming what is termed the *Notch in the Mountain*. The county road passes through this aperture. The hill rises again in Sharon; and the chain, with some depressions and variations, continues for several miles. There are rocks, in several places, which afford indications of sulphur, and crumble, on being exposed to the action of the sun and air. Iron ore of an excellent quality has been discovered—but, as yet, in small quantities.

Besides the medicinal plants, common here, when a new settlement, but now seldom seen, Cohush, Ginseng, (*panax trifolium*) &c. there is found here in a singular piece of meadow which nearly overspreads a pond, of about an acre's extent, large quantities of a rare and valuable plant, or root, called *Buck Bean*, (*menyanthes*.) This pond or meadow is surrounded on all sides by sand hills and pines—and the depth of the water has never been ascertained.

The surface of the town being much varied with hills, vales, meadows, great swells of land, brooks and rivulets, while the larger streams are broken by falls and rapid in their course—the air and waters are pure; the inhabitants remarkably healthy; no sweeping sickness has ever been experienced to any considerable extent. The first settlers generally attained

to more than eighty years—several to almost an hundred—and it is supposed there are now living here more than thirty persons whose ages would average 75 years.

The oldest on the catalogue of longevity (except the late Mrs. Cunningham who deceased in her 99th year) is Mr. *John Morrison*, who died June 14, 1776, in the 98th year of his age. Mr. Morrison retained his faculties till within a short time of his death. He was remarkably intelligent and his memory very retentive. He, with his parents and family, were in the *City*, and his age 10 years, at the famous siege of *Londonderry*. The trying scenes he witnessed in youth, a peculiar native eloquence, his pleasing urbanity of manners, venerable age and correctness and respectability of character, rendered his society interesting and instructive. To this day, a strong traditional impression of the horrors of that siege and of the happy consequences of the victory of the *Boyne*, (1690,) inspires a deep hatred of religious bigotry and endears the memory of *William 3d*, who on that memorable day, when *Schomberg* had fallen at his side, led the army to battle and bravely exposed his person to the storm of war. Nothing material occurred to interrupt the prosperity of the settlement, after the return of the settlers in 1749 till the war of 1755. Several of the young men in this place, were then enlisted in Rogers' company of Rangers. On the 13th March, 1758, *six* of this number fell in one unfortunate moment, by an Indian ambuscade, near *Lake George*; viz. John Stewart, Robert M'Nee, John Dinsmoor, Charles M'Coy, David Wallace and William Wilson. Alexander Robbe and Samuel Cunningham, afterwards captains in the militia, alone escaped of this brave, but unfortunate band. The loss of so many young men in an infant settlement was very sensibly and severely felt. But it is a matter equally remarkable, that during the revolutionary war, out of the numbers, who occupied, occasionally, the post of danger or were enlisted in the service, though several perished by sickness, not one

died in battle. No less than 17 from this place were present at the battle of Bunker's hill, and 25 at Bennington.

The town of Peterborough was incorporated in 1760. From the first settlement the people were occasionally supplied with preaching by ministers belonging to the Presbytery and by neighboring Congregational clergymen. A Presbyterian minister by the name of Johnston came with the first settlers and tarried with them about a year. Another by the name of Harvey supplied the desk for a time. Rev. John Morrison, the first *settled* minister, was born at *Pathfoot* in *Scotland*, May 22, 1743; graduated at *Edinburgh*, Feb. 1765; arrived at *Boston* in May, the same year, and was ordained at *Peterborough* Nov. 26, 1766. He relinquished his connection with this society in March, 1772—visited *South Carolina*, returned, joined the army at *Cambridge* in 1775 and immediately after the *Bunker hill* battle went over to the *King's* army in *Boston* and died at *Charleston*, *S. C.* Dec. 10, 1782. Rev. David Annan, the second settled minister, was born at *Cupar of Fife* in *Scotland*, April 4, 1754, came to *America* in youth, was educated at *New-Brunswick College*, *N. J.*, was ordained for *Peterborough* and at the call of the people here by the Presbytery which met at *Walkill*, *N. J.* Oct. 1778, and was dismissed from his pastoral connection with this society, at his own request, by the Presbytery of *Londonderry* at their June session here, in 1792, in the 14th year of his ministry. After preaching in various places he returned to visit his relatives in *Scotland* in 1801, passed over to *Ireland* and died there in 1802. The church embodied in the congregational order and ordained their present minister, Oct. 23, 1799.

A small number has ever since remained who prefer the presbyterian mode. The congregational church, animated by a spirit of conciliation and desirous to accommodate their brethren, have ever been in the habit of communing with them once a year in their mode; and they have always, hitherto, contributed to the regular support of the

congregational worship; attending, usually, on public services. The professors of the standing order, including the Presbyterians, constitute a church of about 200 members. Till of late years, there were no sectarians in this place. A small Baptist society has been formed, of which scarcely a solitary individual was born here. They may amount to 15 persons. None have excused themselves from the support of publick worship as Methodists or Universalists. Mr. John Ferguson commenced the first school, taught in this place, about the year 1751. Spelling books had not then been introduced. Besides the Bible, the school books were these—the primer, the psalter and the testament. Mr. Ferguson was the town clerk, was much respected and continued his useful labours till his decease, May 3, 1769, in his 65th year.

The first representative of *Peterborough* was deacon Samuel Moore, elected in 1775. William Smith, Esq. was delegated to the Provincial Congress in 1774. The gentlemen first separated to the office of deacons or ruling elders were William M'Nee, William Smith, Esq. Samuel Moore and Samuel Mitchel. These all adorned their profession and died in faith. They were consecrated by Rev. Robert Annan of *Boston*, in 1778. The gentleman first commissioned here as justice of the peace was Hugh Wilson, Esq. a respectable magistrate. The late venerable William Smith, Esq. sustained this office with reputation for many years. His son, the late highly respected and much lamented John Smith, Esq. long filled the seat of justice—was many years the representative and officiated as ruling elder; a man of great benevolence, liberal and enlarged views, singular integrity and uncommon penetration. *Peterborough* has produced a goodly number to adorn the bench, the bar and the pulpit—the legislature, the hall of Congress and the chair of state². And hero-

² The following is a list of the graduates from *Peterborough* at the several Colleges, since 1787.

Hon. Jeremiah Smith—late Chief Justice and Governor.

Hon. James Wilson—late M. C.

ism has flourished here as in its native soil³. It might be invidious to speak of living merit—let a memorial of departed worth be exhibited. We barely mention the brave Col. Andrew Todd, distinguished in the wars of 1744 and 1755, as he resided till near the close of life at Londonderry and made this place the retreat of his old age, and his dormitory. Suffice it to say, he entered deeply into the feelings of our revolutionary patriots and gave this as his parting charge to a grandson marching to Bennington—"Never turn your back to the enemies of your country." The taper of life now glimmered in the socket, and he expired Sept. 15, 1777, in his 80th year. Capt.

Hon. John Wilson—late M. C. from Maine.

Jesse Smith, M. D. Professor at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Reuben D. Mussey, M. D. Professor at Hanover.
Rev. Messrs. Walter Little, William Ritchie, James Porter and Joseph Bracket.

Attornies or students at law—Stephen Mitchel, John Stuart, Charles J. Stuart, Jonathan Smith, James Wilson, jun. and 4 young gentlemen by the name of Steele.—Amasa Edes, preceptor of the Academy, New Ipswich—Charles White, a young man of superior talents, designed for the ministry, died at sea in returning from New-Orleans.

3 The following is a list of the soldiers from Peterborough in the war of 1755.

In 1755. *James Turner, Samuel Wallace, William Swan.

In 1756. Thomas Cunningham, Samuel Cunningham.

In 1757. Charles M'Coy, John Stuart, David Wallace, William Wilson, Robert M'Nee, John Dinsmoor, (slain 13th March 1758) Alexander Robbe, Samuel Cunningham, (escaped) Alexander Scott, Thomas Cunningham, (not in battle.)

In 1758. William Scott, *Jeremiah Swan, Samuel Stinson, Alexander Scott.

In 1759. Robert Wilson, Daniel Allat, John Taggart, William Scott, George M'Leod.

In 1760. Samuel Gregg, John Taggart, Samuel Cunningham, William Cunningham, Moor Stinson, Henry Ferguson, John Swan, William Scott Solomon Turner, John Turner, *John Hogg, *David Scott. N. B. The two last broke out, in returning, with the small-pox and died at home. The others asterized, died in Camp.

List of soldiers from Peterborough at Bunker hill, 17th June, 1775. Capt. Wm. Scott, Lieut. *Wm. Scott, *George M'Leod, James Hackley, *John Graham, David Scott, James Scott, Thomas Scott, David Robbe, *Randal M'Alester, John Taggart, Samuel Mitchel, Thomas Morri-

son, David Allat, Thomas Green, Joseph Henderson, Richard Gilchrist. N. B. Those asterized, were wounded.—Ensign William Cochran, John Swan and Jonathan Barnet were on duty but not in the battle—Rev. Mr. Morrison remained in in camp and excused himself from accompanying his friends, alleging that the lock of his gun was so injured as to be useless. Shortly after, he passed over to Boston. M'Alester and Green were severely wounded. Green in a fainting and almost expiring state, was saved by his friend Gilchrist, who transported him on his back from Bunker hill to Medford.

Soldiers from Peterborough in the revolutionary war.

1775. At Cambridge, 26. 1775. Nov. for do. (6 weeks) 16. 1776. (for 3 years, and during the war) June, for Ticonderoga, 11. 1776. Aug. for New-York, 7. 1776. Dec. for do. 8. 1777. May, for Ticonderoga, 8.

At Bennington Battle the soldiers from Peterborough and New Ipswich formed a company under the command of Capt.—of New-Ipswich, and Lieut. Samuel Cunningham of Peterborough. Several miles from the main army, they fell into an ambushment of tories. Cunningham's coolness and consummate address supplied the want of numbers and of an equal, open contest. With the voice of a lion he called on one of the officers to bring up a body of 500 men to flank the enemy. The tories fled, left behind them their baggage and plunder,—and an open unmolested road to the army. In this encounter Hon. Jeremiah Smith, then a private, and several others were wounded.

1777. Capture of Burgoyne, 25. 1778. At Rhode-Island, 10.

None of these died in battle. A number died of the diseases of the camp and the fatigues of war. Of these, four perished at Cambridge, and 3 detached from Cambridge to Canada, on the retreat subsequent to the fall of Montgomery.

leave the ground, he received four additional wounds and fell. He was captured, conveyed to Boston, and lodged in the jail—where the severity of his sufferings were, in some degree, alleviated by the friendly offices of the Rev. Mr. Morrison, and he eventually recovered—though the other wounded officers, his companions, died—was taken to Halifax on the evacuation of Boston, 17th March, 1776, and was there rigorously confined till the 19th June, when, by undermining the prison, he with several others escaped, and on 19th of August arrived at Boston. Having joined his regiment at New-York, he was in Fort Washington at its surrender, Nov. 16, 1776, and was the only person who escaped. The enemy did not take possession of the fort till the next morning. In the night he swam the Hudson, there a mile in width, notwithstanding the season and the distance.

Lieut. Scott received a captain's commission Jan. 1st, 1777, in Col. Henley's regiment, Massachusetts line, afterwards Col. Henry Jackson's. Burgoyne was now making a rapid progress in the North, while Capt. Scott was at Boston on the recruiting service. He repaired to the post of danger as a volunteer, and contributed his services on that interesting occasion towards those happy results so ardently desired, so gloriously realized.

He was with Gen. Sullivan at the battle on Rhode-Island and served in the army with his two sons till he resigned in 1781; and entered on the naval service on board the *Dane* frigate and served in that and other ships of war till the peace. His son David died in the 6th year of his service; the other⁴ still survives.

In 1792, Capt. Scott's courage and humanity were severely tested in a most perilous conjuncture, thus narrated in the news from Philadelphia under date of July 2d.

"Yesterday at half past three o'clock,

commenced a most tremendous hurricane which lasted 15 minutes." The writer after describing the scene in general terms proceeds to state—"a boat from this city to the Jersey shore was upset within 50 rods of Cooper's wharf. There were in the boat Capt. Scott, Mr. Blake, his wife and four small children, a young woman and Mr. Betis, in all 9 persons—none of whom could swim but Capt. Scott. The captain, by the most astonishing and praiseworthy exertions, was able, providentially, to save them all. He swam ashore with one child hanging round his neck and one to each arm, and he returned to the boat amidst the boisterous waves raging in a furious and frightful manner and brought the others who had with much difficulty held by the boat, safe to the land."

In 1793, he had an appointment in the suite of Gen. Lincoln and the other commissioners who went to settle a treaty with the six nations of Indians at or near Sandusky—when his health was impaired. In 1796, he was connected with a party in surveying lands on the Black river, near Lake Erie and in the vicinity of the smaller lakes. This party was attacked by the lake fever and the captain returned with a division of the sick to Port Stanwix. Finding it difficult to procure any to go back after the sick persons left behind in the wilderness, he determined to go himself—though strongly dissuaded by the physician who affirmed that he could not return alive. Capt. Scott replied, "I think I shall—but if not, my life is no better than theirs." He succeeded in his benevolent attempt, but died on the 10th day after his return at Litchfield, N. Y. Sept. 19, 1796, in his 54th year.

Lieut. William Robbe, seventh son of William Robbe and Agnes Patterson, his wife, was born at Sudbury, Mass., November 22, 1730, and came with his father and family to Peterborough when he was 10 or 12 years of age. His mother had supposed herself cured in her youth of the King's Evil by a man reputed to be a *seventh son*, who traversed Ireland, as it was said, at his majesty's expence,

⁴ John Scott, Esq. who has kindly furnished these facts.

and performed, it was believed, the most marvelous cures in that obstinate disorder, by gently rubbing the diseased person in the throat with his naked hand, and, instead of taking a reward, bestowing a piece of silver. The first fruit of Mrs. Robbe's marriage was a daughter—then seven sons in succession—then another daughter. Mrs. Robbe fully believed her son William, by the circumstances of his birth, endued with the power of curing the King's Evil. She was a woman of most excellent and amiable spirit, and once put her life to the utmost hazard by applying her mouth to the wound on the leg of a young man, produced by the bite of a venomous serpent, and sucking out the poison⁵. The young man was saved and lived to be a great blessing and ornament to society—and she escaped uninjured. She charged her son to attend gratuitously on all who should apply to him for relief and to give each a piece of silver. Lieut. Robbe never refused his assistance to any who applied—but the applications becoming numerous and frequent, occasioned no small expence of time and money. At length, he determined to remove to a more retired situation, and had actually removed his goods to a house and farm he had purchased at Stoddard—then a new settlement. On the first night after his arrival, the house from some unknown cause, took fire and consumed his property—and the misfortunes he sustained in regard to his cattle and crops soon induced him to return and resume his former course of incessant trouble and expence. He met with no more misfortunes, always enjoyed a comfortable support and lived to a good old age. 'He was a man of a very amiable, disinterested disposition, of modest, unassuming manners and of inflexible uprightness.—When questioned as to his supposed extraordinary powers, though he acknowledged the undeniable effects which in many cases almost immediately followed the

application of his hand, he would by no means pretend to assign the reason—saying that 'he knew no more about it than others.' It was stated by the late Dr. John Young, an eminent practitioner in medicine, in Peterborough, for more than 40 years—that infant children afflicted with scrofulous affections and tumours—too obstinate to yield to medical aid, did receive an almost immediately perceptible and an effectual relief by an application to Lieut. Robbe. The cause, he observed, he could not assign, but he could testify in the *negative* that the age of the patients rendered it certain that the effect did not proceed from any influence on their imaginations.

Full of days, in full possession of his mental powers—in patient and pious submission to the will of God, this truly excellent and worthy man sunk slowly and gradually into the grave. And after he was unable to lift his feeble hands, they were guided by others to give the healing application to the unhappy victims of disease. It would require a volume to record the extraordinary cures which have been ascribed to his instrumentality. He died universally respected and lamented June 8, 1815, in the 85th year of his age.

A case of supposed demoniacal agency and possession occurred here 52 years ago, which astonished the divines of that day; and a tale might be told not inferior to the narratives in Mather's *Magnalia*, or the more recent statements in Southey's *life of Wesley*. But the memoir of Lieut. Robbe contains as much of the marvellous as will be swallowed by modern credulity. Well attested facts are stubborn things; individuals, however, are left to make their own inferences. Some will side with Grotius and Dr. Mather;—others with Rev. Hugh Farmer and Dr. Priestley.

The general character of the inhabitants of Peterborough is that of enterprise, industry and intelligence. Intemperance and the grosser vices are scarcely known, and there is not an individual here who professes to disbelieve the christian religion. The principal village

⁵ This occurred at Lunenburg, Mass. Peterborough like Ireland, contains no venomous reptiles.

is situated between the great bridge and the bridge over the western branch, and in the immediate vicinity ; within the compass of half a mile. Here are situated 3 cotton factories, including Mr. Smith's extensive establishment, his cotton factory, oil mill, fulling mill and paper manufactory. His mansion, on the eastern side of the main river, commands a pleasing view of the principal buildings. Two miles south are situated a cotton factory and a woollen factory. About the same distance north, another cotton factory. Besides these, there are, on the various streams, several grist and saw mills.

The publick buildings are the congregational meeting house, six school houses and a small baptist meeting house.

The Social Library contains a handsome selection of well chosen books.

The Peterborough Bible Society was established Oct. 2d, 1814, and is not connected with any other Society. John Smith, Esq. held the office of President, till his death, Aug. 7, 1821. This office is now filled by the Hon. Samuel Smith.

To the funds of this society, an unsolicited and unexpected donation was generously presented in 1815, by his Honour William Phillips, Esq. Lt. Governor of Massachusetts.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS.

From a petition for an act of incorporation, dated Oct. 31, 1759, in the Secretary's office, signed by Thomas Morrison, Jonathan Morrison, and Thomas Cunningham, inhabitants of Peterborough, it appears that that town was settled several years earlier than the date of its first settlement given in the preceding account. The petitioners say "that about the year of our Lord 1739, a number of persons in consequence of a grant of a tract of land had and obtained from the Great and General Court or Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts Bay by Samuel Haywood and others, granting to them the tract of land on certain conditions of settlement, in pursuance whereof, a number of people went on to said land and began a settlement, though then very far from any other inhabitants." The petitioners further say "we have continued increasing since the year, 1739, except some times when we left said township for fear of being destroyed by the enemy who several times drove us from our settlements soon after we began, and almost ruined many of us."

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF PETERBOROUGH, 1822.

BY REV. ELIJAH DUNBAR, A. M.

The first settlement of Peterborough commenced a year or two previous to the war of 1745. Rev. Mr. Johnston, a Presbyterian clergyman, came with the first settlers, and tarried with them about a year. When the war commenced, the first settlers with the exception of one or two persons, retired to older settlements for fear of the savages. Those who remained were never disturbed by the Indians, and the settlement was resumed at the conclusion of the war. Another clergyman of the name of Harvey resided here for a time and preached—and the people were occasionally supplied with the administration of the word and ordinances by the ministers of Londonderry and of the Presbytery, and by neighboring Congregational clergymen.

The Rev. John Morrison, the first settled minister, was born at Pathfoot in

Scotland, May 22, 1743 ; graduated at Edinburgh, in February, 1765 ; arrived in Boston in May following ; commenced preaching at Peterborough the first sabbath in January, 1766, and was ordained here November 26, 1766. He adhered to the royal cause, and joined the British army in 1775, at Boston ; was attached to the commissary department, and died at Charleston, S. C. December 10, 1782. He married Miss Sarah Ferguson of Peterborough. His widow still survives ; and one of his children, who lives in the State of Ohio.

Rev. David Annan, the second minister, was born at Cowpar of Fife, in Scotland, April 4, 1754 ; came to America when young, and was fitted for college and for the ministry by his brother, the late Rev. Robert Annan, minister of the Presbyterian church in Boston. He graduated at

Princeton, N. J. and was ordained for the work of the ministry, by the Presbytery which met at Wallkill, N. J. in October, 1778, to which was presented the call of the town of Peterborough. He was married to Miss Sarah Smith of Peterborough, January 30, 1783. He was dismissed, at his own request, by the Presbytery of Londonderry, in June 1792. After supplying the pulpit in various societies, he visited Scotland in 1801 ; and was visiting Ireland, on his return, and died there, in 1802.

Rev. Elijah Dunbar was ordained, October 23, 1799, at which time the church was embodied in the Congregational order. The exercises on this occasion were, a prayer by Rev. Jabez Chickering, of Dedham ; Sermon by Rev. Thomas Thatcher, of Dedham, from 2 Tim. ii. 2 ; consecrating prayer by Rev. Zabdiel Adams, of Lunenburg ; charge by Rev. Stephen Farrar, of New-Ipswich ; right hand of fellowship by Rev. Henry Cum-

ings, D. D. of Billerica ; and concluding prayer by Rev. Abiel Holmes, of Cambridge.

There remain a few persons attached to the Presbyterian forms ; and for their accommodation, the sacrament of the supper is administered, once a year, in the Presbyterian mode. Both parties make but one society for the support of publick worship. The Congregational church members, living in Peterborough, together with those of the Presbyterian denomination, amount to 50 ; to this may be added 2 or 3 times the same number of females. The Baptist church may be estimated at 12 or 15, of which 5 are males. The society have lately erected and dedicated to the service of Almighty God, a neat and commodious meeting house. None have separated from either society on the plea of Methodism, or Universalism ; and the people are generally attentive to the observation of the sabbath.

[The foregoing articles by Rev. Elijah Dunbar were published in the Peterborough TRANSCRIPT of March 20th and 27th, 1902.]

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF PETERBOROUGH--1856.

[The following historical sketch is copied from a little twenty-four page 7 by 4 inch pamphlet, which has become very rare, printed at Dover, N. H., in 1856, George Wadleigh printer, entitled, "Manual of the First Presbyterian Church, Peterborough, N. H., Incorporated A. D., 1828." In addition to this historical sketch, it contains the articles of faith, confession and covenant, special provisions relative to the administration of the Lord's Supper passed by vote of the church April 14, 1840, and a list of membership.]

NOTICE. Much care has been bestowed in the preparation of this Manual; and it is believed to be as correct as could be made. In the lists of Membership mistakes may be detected, yet they must be few, and rather as omissions. In 1796 (1) the records of the Church were burned in Dea. Morrison's house, which accounts for the paucity of matter previous to that date.

The early history of this Church is somewhat complicated, being interwoven with the ecclesiastical history of the town. The early settlers of Peterborough came early imbued with moral and religious feelings; most of them having been trained up in the faith of the fathers, which was Calvinistic and Presbyterian. From the beginning therefore they made it a primary duty to support the Gospel, and see that its truths were inculcated publicly as they had been accustomed to receive them. The town was settled by pioneer colonists from Londonderry in 1749; several ineffectual attempts having been made previous to this time. From this date the colony prospered and increased rapidly, so that in ten years it embraced about fifty families, all of whom were of Scotch Irish stock. A Presbyterian minister by the name of Johnston came with the early settlers and remained with them about a year, after which they were subject to frequent change, procuring supplies as they could obtain them. There seems to have been no organized church for some time, but a kind of association which attended to all ecclesiastical affairs; ministerial support being levied by pub-

lic tax, and supplies procured by committees annually elected for the purpose. The desk was supplied for a time by Rev. Mr. Harvey, and in the year 1764 by Rev. Mr. Powers.

The first house for public worship was erected in the year A. D. 1752; how affairs were managed at this time will appear from the following extracts from the town records. The town was incorporated Jan. 17, 1760.

In the records of the town meeting held July 18, 1760, under article 2, in the warrant, we find the following:—"To see if the town would embrace the present opportunity of sending by the Rev. Mr. Kinkead to Philadelphia to the Synod or Presbytery there for a supply or Gospel minister to preach; under which head it was voted to send to Pennsylvania for a supply or Gospel minister. Also under the same head voted not to mention any certain sum for encouragement, but, voted that if any came he should be treated like a gentleman."

April meeting, 1761. According to Art. 2, in the warrant it was voted to raise one hundred and fifty pounds for the support of the Gospel and all other necessary charges. Hugh Wilson, Jonathan Morrison, sen., and William Ritchie were chosen as a committee to invite regular ministers and also to renew the supplication that was sent to Philadelphia to the Synod. Voted to raise sixty-eight pounds for repairing the meeting house.

Sept. 14, 1761. "Voted to raise sixty-eight pounds to build a new addition to the old meeting house eighteen feet long, on the south side of the old house, and as wide as the old house is long; and to join the roof of the new addition to the roof of the old house."

Jan. 4, 1762. "It was voted that the Selectmen be a committee to invite regu-

(1) The date of the destruction of the church records, in the burning of Dea. Robert Morrison's house, is given on page 83 of the Town History as 1791, which is probably correct.'

lar ministers to preach; and to pay them for preaching."

March 29, 1763. "Voted to choose a committee of three, of ways and means; Hugh Wilson, Jno. Smith, and Joseph Caldwell, and that one of these should take care to send our supplication by the Rev. Mr. Kinkead to the Synod in order to remind Mr. Ellis of our former supplication; inasmuch as we had no answer therefore we think proper to try again; and if there be any that will come and settle with us, for an encouragement we have passed a vote in our meeting to pay £80 settlement and forty pounds province money salary, to be increased as soon as circumstances will admit."

Jan. 3, 1764. "Voted to commission Rev. Mr. Morrow to send us a minister when he returned to Ireland; and that he should have a good new Beaver hat if he would accept this commission. Eight persons protested against sending to Ireland."

"At an adjourned meeting in the spring it was voted to authorize the Rev. Mr. Morrow to act with full power to send a faithful minister of the gospel—a Calvinistic of the Presbyterian constitution. For settlement he should have £60, and for support, £45, which is as much as we can give, being only about sixty families. Mr. Morrow should receive eight dollars for his service."

March 1765. "Voted to commission Hugh Wilson to go to Philadelphia or elsewhere on this continent to obtain a Gospel minister, and to act in the town's behalf at any Synod or Presbytery; also voted to raise ninety dollars to pay his expenses."

March 18, 1766. "Article (4) in the town warrant made provision for public action in regard to the settlement of John Morrison. The vote was put in the following manner; all that were in favor of giving Mr. Morrison a call were directed to go to the West end of the house, and all opposed to the East end. All the assembly went to the West end except five or six. It was voted to give him £60 settlement, and for salary £45 until

there should be an hundred families in town, when it should be increased five pounds."

Rev. Mr. John Morrison was born in Pathfoot, in Scotland, in 1743, and was of a family distinct from that of the Morrisons who were among the first settlers of the town. He was graduated at Edinburgh in 1765, arrived at Boston the May following, and was ordained at Peterborough, Nov. 26, 1766. He was the first settled minister in the town. Although he was possessed of more than ordinary talent, he proved to be intemperate and licentious. His conduct after a time became so scandalous that a presbyterial meeting was held, and he was suspended for a time from his office. He relinquished his connection with the society in March, 1772, visited South Carolina, returned and joined the American Army at Cambridge, in 1775. He soon after went over to the British, and remained with them till his death, which took place at Charleston, S. C., in 1782. He became a professed atheist, and died an abandoned profligate.

On the dismissal of Mr. Morrison in 1772, it was voted that the selectmen be a committee to provide preaching. There were five days preaching provided for by vote in the fall of 1773. Preaching continued to be provided by committees without any settled ministry until 1778.

A new house was built in '77, which was doubtless the one that stood on the hill near the old burial ground. Ropes and pulleys were brought from Jaffrey to aid in raising the frame. A plan of the house may be found in the town records.

April 29, 1778. According to warrant from the Selectmen, David Steele, Thomas Davidson, Matthew Templeton, Samuel Moore and Joseph Hamble were chosen a committee to provide preaching during the year. While this committee served Mr. David Annan was called.

He was ordained by the Presbytery which met at Wallkill, N. J. Oct. 1778; with Peterborough for his destination. He was a brother of Robert Annan who

was for some time pastor of Federal Street church in Boston; was born at Cupar of Fife, in Scotland, April 4, 1754, and came to America when young. He received his education at New Brunswick College, New Jersey. In 1792 the pastoral connection of Mr. Annan with the society in Peterborough was dissolved, at his request, by the Presbytery of Londonderry. He was by the same Presbytery deposed from the ministry in 1800, and died in Ireland in 1802. Mr. Annan possessed respectable talents, and might easily have retained the confidence of his people. But his intemperate habits, his licentious and corrupt conversation, and his haughty, over-bearing manner at length deprived him of their respect and regard. So brutal was his treatment of his wife, who was an estimable woman, that she was compelled to pass the whole night with her children in the woods; she finally obtained a bill of divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty.

Messrs. Morrison and Annan were the only settled ministers in the place for fifty years. During this dark period, religion was kept alive says the Rev. J. H. Morrison* by religious exercises in the family rather than by public ministrations. "Our people were always readers, and the Bible was almost their only book. Here they went for counsel and support; it was to them prophet and priest. Family prayer was faithfully observed. Morning and evening the scriptures were read; and if the flame of devotion burned dim in the house of public worship, it was not permitted to go out upon the family altar."

It is a matter of surprise that these two ministers were borne with by the people. It is accounted for in part by the Rev. J. H. Morrison, because of the great veneration then attached to the profession. "Ministers," said one at the commencement of the difficulties with Mr. Morrison, "are edged-tools, and we maun aye be carefu' how we handle them."—"Keep yoursel' to yoursel'," said an elder of the church with great

solemnity to his son, who was beginning to intimate that Mr. Annan was not what he should be. Again, these ministers though wrong in practice were sound in the faith; and an error in belief was esteemed far more dangerous than in heart or life.

After the dismissal of Mr. Annan a call was given to the Rev. Z. S. Moore who declined, being himself a Congregationalist.

From the earliest time this church has been Calvinistic and Presbyterian, and under the jurisdiction of the Londonderry Presbytery, until the ordination of Mr. Annan. At his request it was dismissed from the Londonderry Presbytery, and united with the New York Presbytery, which body becoming extinct it again came under the Londonderry Presbytery.

After the dismissal of Mr. Annan the church was without a pastor until Oct. 23, 1799, when Rev. Elijah Dunbar was settled and public worship continued under his ministrations; but as there were many who were still attached to the Presbyterian mode, it was arranged that once a year the communion of the Lord's supper should be administered by a Presbyterian, in the Presbyterian manner. This service was performed for many years by Rev. William Morrison, of Londonderry. Mr. Dunbar remained until Feb. 1827.

In 1822 a portion of people who had never been pleased with the Congregational form, and some others who had never been quite at ease under an Arminian preacher, withdrew and formed a Presbyterian society.

In 1825 they built a house of worship, of brick, at Gordon's corner, sixty feet long, with four feet projection in front, forty-four feet wide, with twenty feet walls. The pews of this house, when completed, were sold at public vendue.

The house was dedicated to the service of God Oct. 4, 1825; the Rev. E. P. Bradford preached the dedication sermon.

An attempt was made to settle the

*Centenary Address.

Rev. Jacob Scales in 1826, which seems to have failed.

The Presbyterian Association (as they then termed themselves) met Jan. 22, 1827, and chose Gen. David Steele, Mod. and John Field, Clerk pro-tem. At this meeting they voted to take measures to call the Rev. Peter Holt to the pastorate of the church. They further voted to hold a fast on the 30th inst. for that purpose, and that the Rev. E. P. Bradford be requested to preside.

After service on the 30th inst. they met for the purpose of taking a vote. Thomas Steele presided as Mod. It was unanimously voted to call the Rev. Peter Holt; and he was installed this same year in the March following over the Pres. Ch. of P. & Greenfield. His pastorate continued until March 1835, when tendering his resignation, the pastoral relation was dissolved by Presbytery April 29 following. The Presbytery dismissed this father and brother so valued and respected with deep regret. The causes which led to the change in nowise reflected on Mr. Holt.—His pastorate was faithful and extensively useful: the walls of Zion were built up, and those were times of prosperity in the church. One hundred and forty-one united with the church during his pastorate; one hundred and twenty by profession, and twenty-one by letter.

Rev. Nathaniel Pine was installed Pastor of the church June 8th, 1836. Dismissed Jan. 1837. No additions to the church.

From 1837 until 1840 the church was without a pastor, but enjoyed the ministrations of the Rev. Joshua Barrett, under whose labors nineteen united with the church. Mr. Barrett remained until Feb. 1839. The present edifice was then erected, and Rev. James R. French was ordained pastor March 18, 1840, and was dismissed in 1847. Under his pastorate there were a goodly number of additions, but how many we cannot determine precisely.

Rev. Henry J. Lamb was ordained

July 14, 1847. He was dismissed Dec. 31, 1852.

From the dismissal of Mr. Lamb until the present time (1856) the church has been without a pastor.—Messrs. Bigelow, Merwin, McClenning and Haskell have supplied the desk for stated periods during the interval to the present time.

DISMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Twenty-seven members were dismissed in 1833 by advice of Presbytery and organized as the Evangelical Church of Greenfield.

During the year 1851 a number were dismissed with regular letters who organized and formed the Congregational Church of Peterborough.

THE ELDERSHIP.

The offices of Elder and Deacon have been held hitherto by the same person; it is recommended that they be kept distinct henceforth, according to Presbyterian order.

The first gentlemen set apart to the office of elder, were consecrated by Rev. Robert Annan, of Boston, in 1778. They were William McNee, William Smith, Samuel Moore and Samuel Mitchell. They all adorned their profession and died in the faith.—Their successors until 1826 were:

William McNee, Jr.	Thomas Davidson,
Jonathan Smith,	Robert Morrison,
Peter Thayer,	Christopher Thayer,
Robert Smith,	Robert Thompson.

Elders in 1826, Timothy Hunt, Jno. Field, Jr.

On the 21st May 1827, Peter Peavey, Stephen Holt, Timothy Fox, Solomon Holt were ordained to the Eldership. Sermon and address by Rev. John M. Whiton of Antrim.

On May 22d, 1830, Nathaniel Moore and John Todd, Jr. were ordained to the offices of Elder and Deacon.

In 1836, June 8, Henry Breed and Nathaniel Moore were ordained to the offices of Elder and Deacon.

March 18, 1840, Samuel Maynard and Watson Washburn were ordained to the Eldership.

Feb. 17, 1850, John Vose, James B. Nichols and Joel Fay were ordained Elders.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.

1823.

Timothy Hunt,	Beulah Field,
John Field, Jr.,	Mrs. Blodget,
John Todd,	Sarah Todd,
David Steele,	Betsey Stone,
John Little,	Jane Moore,
Peter Stone,	Lydia Upton,
James B. Todd,	Rachel Allison,
John Field,	Jane Swan,
William Miller,	Sarah Chamberlain,
Elihu Penniman,	Catherine Miller,
Samuel Swan,	Margaret Jewett,
James Miller,	Mr. Taplin,
Jonathan Mitchell,	Mr. Puffer,
Thomas Upton,	Fanny Smith,
Isaac Field,	Abigail Stone,
Sarah Morrison,	Roxana Stone,
Sally Todd,	Sally Mitchell,
Lucinda Little,	Nancy Swan,
Ann Steele,	Rebecca Upton,
Nancy Hunt,	Ruth Penniman.
Ruth Field	Total 41.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Ad. admitted; * deceased; L. united by letter; P. united by profession; dis. dismissed; rec. recommended.

1824.

Admitted.	Name.	How ad.	Dis. & Rec.	Died.
Sept. 19,	Susan Forbush,	P.	1835	
"	Abigail Upton,	P.		
"	Jane Steele,	P.	1854	
"	Betsy Steele,	P.	"	
1825.				
Sept.	Mary Blanchard,	P.		
1826.				
June.	Francis Bowers,	L.	*	
"	Chloe Bowers,	L.	1838	
"	Lydia Brown,	L.	1834	
"	Nathaniel Burnham,	L.	1833	
"	Mary Burnham,	L.	1833	
"	John Dane,	L.	1833	
"	Deborah Dane,	L.	1833	
"	Peter Pevey,	L.	1833	
"	Sally Pevey,	L.	1833	
"	Margaret Gillis,	L.		
"	Stephen Holt,	L.		
"	Fanny Holt,	L.		
"	Polly Dyke,	L.		
"	William Barnes,	L.	1833	
"	Abigail Barnes,	L.	1833	
"	Reuhamah Burnham,	L.	1833	
"	Lucretia Fletcher,	L.	1833	
"	Mehitable Low,	L.	1833	
"	Martha Bickford,	L.		
"	Benjamin Mitchell,	P.	1840	

June	Martha Mitchell,	P.	*
"	William Abbot,	L.	1833
"	Hannah Abbot,	L.	
"	Samuel Ordway,	L.	1834
Oct.	Reuel Richardson,	P.	1851
"	Mrs. Abigail Allison,	P.	1851
1827.			
March.	Gilman Dane,	P.	1834
April.	Solomon Holt,	L.	1830
May.	Timothy Fox,	L.	
"	Francis Lee,	P.	
"	Huldah Lee,	P.	
"	Sarah Dunkley,	P.	1832
"	Hannah Abbot,	P.	1833
"	Willard Carter,	P.	
"	Sally Carter,	P.	
"	Mosen Dane,	P.	1833
"	Mrs. Anne Dunkley,	P.	1832
"	Ruth Gould,	P.	1833
"	Mary Dyke,	P.	
"	Sally McCoy,	P.	
"	Fanny Smith,	L.	1851
"	Sarah Chamberlain,	P.	1827
Aug.	Lydia Pevey,	L.	
"	William Field,	L.	1856
"	Mary Field,	L.	*
"	Dinah Freeman,	L.	*
"	Mary Baily,	P.	
Sept.	Jacob Gould,	P.	
"	Deborah Gould,	P.	1833
"	Lucy Spalding,	P.	1833
"	Mary Smiley,	P.	
"	James B. Nichols,	L.	1830
"	Horatio N. Field,	P.	
"	Sylvina Field,	P.	1833
"	Isaac Field,	P.	1828
1828.			
May.	Elihu Thayer,	P.	1851
"	Henry Breed,	P.	*
"	John Field, jr.	P.	1833
"	Adaline Field,	P.	
"	Eliza Grant,	P.	1835
"	Milton Spalding,	P.	1832
July.	Lydia Marshall,	P.	
Sept.	Prudence Barber,	L.	*
"	Phebe Hadley,	L.	
"	Mrs. Robert Swan,	L.	*
Dec.	Phebe Holt,		1830
"	Nathaniel H. Moore,	P.	1851
1829.			
March.	Hannah Johnson,	P.	
April.	Nathaniel Moore,	L.	1853
"	Sarah Moore,	L.	
May.	John Todd, jr. & wife,	L.	dis. & rec.
"	Mary Carley,	P.	*
"	Louisa Field,	P.	1837
Aug.	Mrs. Fannie Howe,	L.	
1830.			
Jan.	Mrs. Mary Laws,	L.	*
May.	Lucy Taggart,	L.	dis. & rec.
Sept.	Margaret M. Batchelder,	L.	dis. & rec.
"	Mary J. Miller,	L.	

Oct.	Mercy Poor,	P.		Jan.	John Grant,	P.	1833
"	Dorcas Peavy,	P.	1833	"	Francis Blodget,	P.	
"	Bethiah Hunt,	P.	1854	"	George W. Bancroft,	P.	1833
"	Louisa Hunt,	P.	1836	"	James Holmes,	P.	1841
1831.				"	Gilman Field,	P.	*
Jan.	Job Hill and wife,	L.	1851	"	John Dyke,	P.	
March.	Josiah Coburn* and wife,	L.	*	"	Nathaniel Burnham, 3d,	P.	1833
"	Mrs. Sally Gibbs,	P.		"	Mrs. Betsy Richardson,	L.	1851
"	Mrs. Nancy C. Maynard,	P.	1849	April.	John Nay,	P.	1843
"	Roxana Porter,	P.		"	Mrs. Amy Hadley,	P.	
"	Mary Farrington,	P.	1833	"	Mary Grant,	P.	1833
"	Esther Day,	P.		"	Oliver Woods,	P.	
"	Sarah Moore,	P.	1835	May.	Farnum Holt,	P.	1833
"	Catherine Field,	P.	1835	"	Stephen Holt, jr.	P.	1833
"	Hannah Grant,	P.	1835	"	Mrs. Rhoda Dane,	P.	1833
"	Melinda Dame,	P.		"	Mary Burnham,	P.	1833
"	Eliza Cole,	P.		July.	Mrs. Martha Stevens,	L.	
"	Elsina Wood,	P.	1838	"	Mrs. Mary Ann Low,	L.	1837
April.	Franklin Griswold,	L.	1833	Sept.	Benjamin Brackett,	P.	
May.	Francis Burnham,	P.	1833	"	{ Philip Alexander,	P.	1835
"	Samuel Gould,	P.	1852	"	{ Mary Alexander,	P.	1835
"	Ebenezer Farrington, jr.,	P.	1833	"	Mary Field,	P.	*
"	Francis Burnham, jr.,	P.	1833	Oct.	Anna D. Holt,	P.	1833
"	Sarah Grant,	P.	1833	"	Mrs. Maria Breed,	L.	*
"	Fanny Jaquith,	P.	1833	Dec.	Jotham P. Draper,	P.	1833
"	Mary Peavy,	P.	1833	1833.			
"	Mary Farrington,	P.	1841	June.	{ James B. Nichols,	L.	1835
"	Eda Farrington,	P.	1832	"	{ Adaline Nichols,	L.	1835
"	Mary Holt,	P.	1833	"	Mary C. Field,	L.	
"	Watson Washburn,	P.		1834.			
"	Orra Washburn,	P.		Oct.	Christopher Wheeler,	P.	
"	Sally Puffer,	P.	1845	"	Charles M. Smiley,	P.	1837
"	Eveline Bancroft,	P.		"	Martha M. Stevens,	P.	1837
"	Arianna B. Crane,	P.	*	"	Mary A. Field,	P.	*
"	Mrs. Mehitable Spalding,	L.		"	Mary Dodge,	P.	
June.	Jane Norton,	P.		"	A. A. Farnsworth,	P.	1851
"	Nancy Bailly,	P.		"	Sarah Field,	P.	1851
"	Martha Thayer,	P.	1851	Nov.	Rev. Josiah Ballard,	L.	
July.	Silas Barber* and wife,	P.	*	1837.			
"	William Alcott and wife,	P.	1844	Oct.	John F. Stevens,	P.	
"	Mrs. Martha Studley,	P.		"	Thomas Moore,	P.	1841
"	Lydia Carter,	P.		"	Betsy Clark,	P.	1851
"	Betsy Felt,	P.	1852	Nov.	Lois Collins,	P.	*
"	John Smith, jr.,	P.	1835	"	Catharine P. Oliver,	P.	1850
"	Stow Verder,	P.	1832	"	Elizabeth Hunt,	P.	
"	Mrs. Betsy Nay,	P.		"	Charlotte Ritchie,	P.	1854
"	Samuel Cary,	P.		1838.			
"	Melinda Farrington,	P.	1850		Annah Whiting,	P.	
Sept.	Elizabeth Bancroft,	P.	1835		Beulah Fletcher,	P.	
"	Lucy Stevens,	P.			Elizabeth A. Puffer,	P.	
"	Elizabeth Emerson,	P.			Cynthia W. Oliver,	P.	1850
1832.					Tabitha Field,	L.	1848
Jan.	Silas Barber,	P.			Hepzibah Oliver,	L.	1850
"	Eli Hunt,	P.	*		Elizabeth A. Morrison,	P.	1841
"	Samuel Maynard,	P.			Elizabeth Wilson,	P.	1842
"	Mrs. Sarah Pierce,	P.			Elmira Fife,	P.	
"	Celinda Hill,	P.			Elvira Fife,	P.	
					Margaret Spring,	P.	
					John Averill,	P.	
					1839—[No preaching]		

1840.				April.	Sarah A. Mansfield,	P.	1850
July.	Mrs. Mary Parker,	P.	1851	"	Delura Watson,	P.	1853
"	Caroline P. Allison,	P.	1851	"	Jesse B. Watson,	P.	1853
"	Nancy C. Gibbs,	P.	dis. not rec.	"	Betsy Edes,	P.	
"	Caleb F. Wilder,	L.		"	Joseph Carter,	P.	
"	John Barber,	L.	1849	"	Elizabeth McCoy,	P.	
"	Betsy Barber,	L.		July.	John Thorning,	P.	
"	Philip Averill,	L.		"	William H. Hadley,	P.	
"	Hannah Averill,	L.		"	William H. Puffer,	P.	
"	William D. Locke,	L.	1841	"	Edwin Puffer,	P.	
"	Miranda Locke,	L.	1841	"	Elizabeth Edes,	P.	1849
"	Elizabeth Farnsworth,	L.		"	Lydia Wheeler,	P.	
Oct.	Joseph Glines,	P.		"	Timothy Russel,	P.	
"	Polly Carey,	P.		"	Joel Hadley,	P.	
1841.				"	John Carter,	P.	
Jan.	Caroline Hill,	P.	1843	"	Nancy Edes,	P.	
"	Sophia Griffin,	P.		"	John Vose,	L.	
"	Mary A. Taggard,	P.		"	Diocletian Melvin,		
"	Esther Cummings,	P.	1843	"	Frances S. Melvin,		1844
	Sarah Merriam,	P.		"	Rebecca Richardson,		*
	Olive Smith,			"	Sarah J. Dunbar,		1853
	{ Asa Davis,			1843.			
	{ Pamela Davis,			Jan.	Mary Ann Kimball,	P.	1849
	Melansey French,		1851	"	Lucy Kendall,	P.	
	Rosanna Russel,		1853	"	Sarah P. French,	P.	
	Lucy Nichols,		1851	"	Anna Swan,	P.	1851 1853
1842.				"	David Youngman,	L.	dis. & rec.
Jan.	Jane Richardson,	P.		"	Mary A. S. Youngman,	L.	dis. & rec.
"	Clarissa Styles,	P.		"	Elizabeth A Taggard,		
"	Henry Field,	P.		"	Timothy Holt,		
April.	Joseph Holt,	P.		"	Mary Holt,		dis. & rec.
"	Ephraim Wood,	P.	*	"	Mary Miller,		
"	George Allen,	P.		"	Almira Stearns,		
"	George A. Jewett,	P.	1852	1844.			
"	Levi Nichols,	P.	1851	Jan.	Almira B. Taggard,	P.	
"	Marcus D. Farnsworth,	P.		1845.			
"	Francis Cragin,	P.			Dorithea Banister,		1847
"	Solon Mansfield,	P.	1850		Frederick A. Mitchell,		
"	William M. Cragin,	P.			Martha Mitchell,		dis. & rec.
"	Charles Barber,	P.			Charles Mitchell,		1851
"	George W. Stevens,	P.	1854	1846.			
"	Lois Field,	P.			Eliza Carley,		
"	Eliza Stacey,	P.			Martha Varnum,		
"	Hannah Cragin,	P.			Benjamin B. Osmer,		1856
"	Harriet Carey,	P.			John W. Barber,		1855
"	Lois Oliver,	P.			Nancy Chalice,		1855
"	Mary Hunt,	P.			B. Maxwell,		1855
"	Jerusha Stevens,	P.			Rev. Chas. Greenwood		1855
"	Eunice Field,	P.		1854.			
"	Minerva A. Cudworth,	P.	1851		Mary Butler,		1856
"	Eunice K. Wood,	P.		1856.			
"	Nancy M. Stearns,	P.		July.	Mrs. D. P. G. Hadley,	L.	
"	Sarah Merriam,	P.					Total, 355.
"	Susan R. Stacey,	P.					
"	Abigail Bruce,	P.					
"	Maria F. Drew,	P.	1849				
"	Moses Wilkins,	P.					
"	Lucy A. Wilkins,	P.					
"	Sarah B. Dennis,	P.					
"	Betsy C. Stearns,	P.					
"	Eliza A. Stacey,	P.					
"	Abigail E. Stacey,	P.					
"	Mary Leathers,	P.	1851				

MEMBERSHIP IN 1856.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
{ Timothy Hunt,	North Fac.
{ Nancy Hunt,	"
Lydia Upton,	South Fac.
Sally McCoy,	East Mt.
Mary Bailey,	"
Mercy Poor,	Dea. Vose's
Mrs. Polly Gibbs,	Main St.

Roxanna Porter,	Main St.	Mrs. Lois Kimball,	Cottage St.
Mrs. Esther Johnson,	North Fac	Mrs. Mary Hunt,	N. Fac.
{ Watson Washburn,	Church St.	Mrs. Jerusha Stevens,	Poor Farm
{ Orra Washburn,	"	Eunice Field,	Temple Road
Lydia Carter,	Non res.	Eunice K. Wood,	Non res.
Betsy Nay,	"	Nancy M. Stearns,	"
Samuel Carey,	Winne Row	Mrs. Sarah M. Tubbs,	Academy St.
Silas Barber,	West Road	Susan R. Stacey,	N. Fac.
Samuel Maynard,	East St. road	Mrs. Abigail B. Barrett,	Main St.
Mrs. Amy Hadley,	West Road	Mrs. Sarah D. Farnsworth,	Cottage St.
Benjamin Brackett,	Brackett's Pond	Mrs. Jeanette Swan,	N. Fac.
Margaret Spring,	"	Betsey C. Stearns,	Non. res.
{ Christopher A. Wheeler,	North Fac.	Eliza A. Stacey,	N. Fac.
{ Lydia Wheeler,	"	Abigail E. Stacey,	"
Mrs. Elizabeth Powers,	Hunt's Corner	Mrs. Betsy Edes,	Edes' Road
Mrs. Annah Whitney,	Church St.	Joseph Carter,	Non res.
Mrs. Beulah Bryant,	Non res.	Mrs. Elizabeth McCoy,	East Mt.
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Averill,	West Road	William H. Hadley,	West Road
Caleb F. Wilder,	Edes' Road	William H. Puffer,	Non res.
Betsy Barber,	Main St.	Edwin Puffer,	"
{ Philip Averill,	West Road	Joel Hadley,	West Road
{ Hannah Averill,	"	Mrs. Nancy Edes,	Edes' Road
Polly Carey,	Non res.	John Vose,	N. Fac.
Sarah Merriam,	Academy St.	Sarah P. French,	Non res.
George Allen,	Non res.	Almira Stearns,	"
Francis Cragin,	North Fac.	Frederick A. Mitchell,	Edes' Road
William M. Cragin,	"	Mrs. Martha Varnum,	East Mt.
Charles Barber,	West Road	Mrs. D. P. G. Hadley,	Cottage St.
Mrs. Lois F. Cannon,	Temple Road.	Mr. Osmer and wife,	
Eliza Stacy,	N. Fac.	Mrs. Sarah McCoy.	
Mrs. Haannah Cragin,	"		
Mrs. Harriet Carey,	Winne Row	Total 70.	MALES 21. FEMALES 49.

UNION EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF PETERBOROUGH—1886.

[The following brief historical sketch is taken from a little pamphlet containing the articles of faith and covenant of the Union Evangelical Church, published in 1886, and is here presented as an appropriate supplement to the foregoing sketch of the First Presbyterian Church, thus taking the history down to the year 1886 when this was written.]

In the year 1858, the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches then existing in this place, with advice of council, agreed to dissolve their respective organizations and unite in forming a Union Evangelical Church.

Accordingly an ecclesiastical council (of which Rev. A. Bigelow, of Hancock, was moderator, and Rev. Wm. G. Tuttle, of Harrisville, was scribe), was convened April 21st, 1858, for the purpose of effecting the organization. Thirty-six members from the Congregational and twenty-six from the Presbyterian Churches of Peterboro', together with two from the Congregational Church in Hancock, two from the Evangelical church in Greenfield, and one from the Congregational Church in Dalton, united in forming the new church, which assumed the name of "The Union Evangelical Church."

The first settled pastor of the church was Rev. George Dustan, a graduate of Andover Seminary, who was ordained and installed October 19, 1859. After a very successful ministry of more than a quarter of a century, during which time one hundred and sixty-eight persons were received into church membership on profession of faith, and one hundred and nine by letter, he resigned, and was dismissed December 3d, 1885. The present pastor, Rev. Austin H. Burr, was called from the West Church, Andover, Mass., January 21st, 1885, and installed the 26th of the following month.

In the summer of 1866, the house of worship was enlarged and repaired, at a cost of nearly \$3,000. A donation of \$350 was received from individuals in and out of town; the remainder was met by voluntary subscription and a small tax upon the pews. In the year 1873 a chapel costing some \$1,600 was joined to the rear of the main building, and in the year 1884 a new and beautiful pipe organ was purchased at a cost of about \$1,750, to aid in the worship of song.

[From page 8 to here was published in the Peterboro TRANSCRIPT, June 26, and July 3, 1902.]

THE PETERBOROUGH ACADEMY, 1836—1903.

BY JAMES F. BRENNAN.

[The Peterborough Academy, the history of which is so closely interwoven with our educational progress, having been conveyed to the town, the record of its existence becomes both historically interesting and materially valuable and of sufficient importance, it is thought, to warrant the compiling of the following abstracts from the records of the corporation before its books are deposited in the archives of the state, to the end that these facts may be in an accessible and convenient form for future reference. The period covered is from 1836, the year of incorporation, to 1903, the year the record books were delivered to the Secretary of State under the decree of the superior court dissolving the corporation. While only a brief synopsis of the records of most of the meetings are here given, matters relating to the formation and closing of the corporation and the transfer of its property to the town, have been dealt with more fully.]

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

The Subscribers hereby agree to form an Association, for the purpose of erecting a Building for an Academy in Peterborough, on the lot of Land granted by the Hon. James Wilson, Jr., (1) and to be bound to each other by the following Articles of Association, viz:

Art. 1st. The Capital Stock of the Association shall consist of shares of ten dollars each share.

(1) This land was not granted at this time (1836), it was eight years afterward (1844) when the actual conveyance took place. Seventeen days before the date of these articles of association, however, Gen. Wilson signed the following agreement to give this lot of land for the purpose of an academy:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, James Wilson, Jr., for and in consideration that the citizens of Peterborough, or other persons, do by subscription or otherwise, raise a sufficient fund to erect a suitable building for an Academy, agree and covenant with Stephen P. Steele, Timothy K. Ames, John H. Steele and Whitcomb French, or other persons who may subscribe for that purpose, to give a piece of land to erect said building upon, near the bridge across Goose Brook, on the road leading from French's Tavern to the Dublin road and upon the east side of said road, which lot commences at a stake and stones 6 rods southerly from the bank of the brook; thence running due east until it strikes this brook; thence down the brook to a stone in the corner where said brook enters into the Contoocook river; thence southerly seventeen links to a stake and stones; thence west twenty-ones rod to a stake and stones upon the road; thence northerly bounding on the road eight rods to the place began at, and upon demand and for the purposes aforesaid I agree to deliver a good and sufficient deed of said land.

June 11, 1836.

JAMES WILSON, JR."

2nd. In all transactions relating to the Election of Officers or Agents, the collection and paying in of the Stock subscribed, the building, repairing, improving and taking care of the House, the Stockholders shall act together, as one Body, and all questions shall be determined by a majority of votes, allowing and accounting one vote to each share.

3rd. There shall be chosen a clerk to keep the Records of the Association, a Treasurer, a Standing Committee of three or more whose duty it shall be to make all necessary Contracts for building said house, purchasing materials, and preparing the ground for the same, to make installments on the shares and to determine the times of payment, and as Agents of the Stockholders, to do all things necessary for Carrying into effect the objects of the Association, and the said Committee may authorize one or more of their number to act for the whole in such cases as they may think proper.

4th. The Stock shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Association by such Installments, and at such times as shall be determined by said Committee, and each Subscriber hereby promises to said Treasurer to pay the Installment on his shares accordingly, the money so paid in to be drawn for and disbursed by the Committee.

Done at Peterborough, June 28th, 1836.

Timothy K. Ames	10	John Parker	1
John H. Steele	10	Abel Boynton	1
Stephen Felt	5	Job Hill	1
Riley Goodridge	5	Joseph Jewett	1
William Scott	3	James Scott	2
Stephen P. Steele	10	William Fields	1
Joel Stone	3	Samuel Gates	2
Henry F. Cogswell	5	William B. Kimball	1
William Follansbee	5	Samuel Edes	1
Renben Washburn	5	A. P. Morrison	1

Robert White	5	Franklin Spalding	1
John Smith	5	James Jewett	1
Eben Fairbanks	2	Joshua L. Little	1
Milton Carter	2	Elijah F. Fowler	1
Whitcomb French	5	James Howe	1
Isaac Edes	2	John Sanders	2
Samuel McCoy	2	John Steele	2
William Moore	5	Moody Davis	2
Samuel C. Oliver	3	George Forbush	1
Norton Hunt	2	John H. Newman	2
Abial Abbot	2	Nathaniel F. Laws	1
Abial Peavey	2	George Shedd	1
Joseph H. Ames	2	A. Cragin	1
Mark Wilder	2	Ashley Loring	1
William Wilson	3	Paul Nelson	1
Samuel Richardson	3	John W. Little	1
Jonas Livingston	2	John Scott	3
Fred'k Livingston	2	Ethan Hadley	1
Walter McKean	1	Thos. Payson	1 transferred from Dr. Samuel Richardson.
A. C. Blodgett	1		

[At the meeting of the corporation, Aug. 5, 1837, it was voted, "that every member, for the purpose of building an academy may become a member of the corporation by requesting the clerk to mark against his name on the record book the letter A." This letter appears after all the names in the above list with the exception of those of Joseph Jewett, James Scott, Elijah F. Fowler, John H. Newman, Ashley Loring, Paul Nelson, Ethan Hadley and Thomas Payson. The share of Paul Nelson was not paid for, and only half of the A. C. Blodgett share was paid. The 10 shares of S. P. Steele were purchased by the corporation from his widow, Mrs. Jane Steele, Jan. 20, 1868, for one dollar each.]

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

State of New Hampshire.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

An Act to incorporate the Peterborough Academy.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, that John H. Steele, Timothy K. Ames, Moody Davis, Stephen P. Steele, William Follansbee and their associates, successors and assigns, be and they are hereby incorporated and made a body politic by the name of Peterborough Academy, and by that name may sue and be sued, prosecute and defend to final judgment and execution, and shall have and enjoy all the powers and privileges and be subject to all liabilities incident to Corporations of a similar nature.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, that said Corporation may establish an insti-

tution in the town of Peterborough for the instruction of youth, may erect, own and maintain suitable buildings therefor, and may hold real and personal estate to any amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and that all gifts, donations, bequests and legacies that may from time to time be given or bequeathed to said institution, may be received, held and possessed by said Corporation.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, that the capital stock of said Corporation shall be divided into shares of ten dollars each, and in no case shall the shares be liable to any assessment whatever, and in all the elections of officers and agents, or in any of the concerns of said Corporation, not otherwise provided for, in their by-laws, or articles of Association, there shall be counted and allowed one vote to each share.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, that John H. Steele, Timothy K. Ames, Moody Davis, or any two of them, may call the first meeting of said Corporation, to be holden at some suitable time and place in the town of Peterborough, by notifying the members thereof at least ten days prior to said meeting, by posting written notifications at two or more public places in said town, and may at that or at any subsequent meeting duly notified, make rules, regulations and by-laws not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this State, and may appoint or choose such officers or agents as they may think proper and prescribe their duties.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, that nothing in the foregoing Act shall be construed to prevent this or any future Legislature from altering, amending or repealing the same as the public good may require.

C. G. Atherton, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

James Clark, President of the Senate.

Approved Dec. 28th, 1836,

Isaac Hill, Governor.

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS.

The first meeting of the corporation

was held at Col. Whitcomb French's Tavern, Saturday evening, Feb. 18, 1837; organized by choosing John H. Steele, moderator, Dr. Samuel Richardson, secretary and Stephen P. Steele, treasurer; act of incorporation was accepted; voted to build a house for an academy, 47 by 30 feet, according to plan of John H. Steele; Moody Davis, Timothy K. Ames and Henry F. Cogswell chosen to superintend the building and to collect from stockholders such sums at such times as they might judge expedient and necessary; Rev. Abial Abbot, Dr. William Follansbee and William Moore (2) elected a committee to draft by-laws; building committee authorized to call future meetings and treasurer was authorized to procure from Gen. James Wilson a deed of the land on which the house was to be built. The committee subsequently called for the payment of 50 per cent. of the stock subscribed to be paid before May 1st, 1837.

May 3, 1837, Henry F. Cogswell chosen chairman; by-laws reported by the committee accepted; voted, "to establish in the town of Peterborough an institution for the instruction of youth, which shall be known by and called the Peterborough Academy," also voted, "that the building, which is about to be erected on the lot of land given by Hon. James Wilson, Jr., be for the use of the Peterborough Academy as soon as it shall be prepared under the care and direction of the standing committee;" Rev. Abial Abbot, Rev. Levi W. Leonard and Samuel Abbot, elected a committee to engage an instructor, fix the price of tuition, course of instruction and books to be used, as soon as the house was ready; Dr. Samuel Richardson, Dr. Wm. Follansbee and Timothy K. Ames were elected a committee to ascertain the number of scholars that would attend the commencement of the academy.

July 29, 1837, meeting adjourned to

Aug. 5, 1837, when report of building committee was accepted and they were constituted a standing committee until the November meeting; \$100 appropriated for philosophical apparatus and \$25 for leveling and preparing grounds.

Nov. 15, 1837, building committee were requested to furnish a written report of the money expended; report of committee to procure an instructor was accepted, stating that they had engaged Nathan Ballard, teacher, who remained only one year, at \$3.50 per scholar. A term of eleven weeks, began Aug. 21, 1837, at which date the academy was formally opened with appropriate exercises; philosophical apparatus was procured for \$180, of which sum the corporation voted \$100 and \$89.25 subscribed, of which \$77.75 was paid, leaving a small balance due; adjourned to Dec. 1, 1837, at which date the building committee made the following report of the expense of building the academy:

Contract with Capt. Henry F. Cogswell,	\$1200.00
Alterations from first contract,	75.00
Philosophical Apparatus, as per vote,	100.00
Moody Davis, as per bill,	13.02
James Jewett, " " "	5.50
T. K. Ames, " " "	36.37
Robert Leathers, " " "	12.50
Milton Carter, " " "	5.50
Capt. Henry F. Cogswell, as interest,	5.08
	<hr/>
	\$1452.97

The treasurer's report showed that 150 shares at \$10 each had been subscribed, amounting to \$1500, which was declared by building committee payable in two assessments, \$750 May 1 and \$750 Aug. 1, 1837.

A standing committee of twelve, consisting of Rev. Abial Abbot, Rev. Levi W. Leonard, Rev. Elijah Dunbar, Rev. Joshua Barrett, Samuel Abbot, James Wilson, Jr., John H. Steele, Thomas Payson, Dr. Samuel Richardson, Dr. Wm. Follansbee, Dr. Daniel B. Cutter and Dr. Albert Smith elected to engage an instructor, regulate price of tuition, designate time of vacation and length of terms, direct what studies and books were to be adopted, examine school, have entire charge and report annually.

(2) This William Moore carried on the machinist business here for many years and died in 1848, his nephew, of the same name, born in 1844, was an instructor in the academy in later years.

Nov. 21, 1838, adjourned to Nov. 27, nothing transacted except report of treasurer.

Nov. 20, 1839, at this annual meeting only Rev. Abial Abbot, Dr. Wm. Follansbee and the clerk, Wm. Moore, were present; adjourned to Nov. 25, at which latter date only Mr. Moore appeared, whereupon he reported: "as a matter of course, I transacted all the business and adjourned without date."

Nov. 18, 1840, report of treasurer accepted showing \$5.83 in treasurer's hands, of which the Peterborough Lyceum paid \$1 for use of the house.

Nov. 24, 1841, among the items shown in the treasurer's report for this year was cash from the Baptist society by Thomas Payson and for use of academy for singing school \$1; voted, to charge not less than 50 cents for each meeting, when used for other than literary and scientific purposes, the person applying to be responsible for damages.

Nov. 23, 1842, no report of treasurer or standing committee was presented; voted that a committee consisting of John H. Steele, Wm. Follansbee and Wm. Scott take charge of academy.

Dec. 11, 1843, meeting adjourned to Jan. 6, 1844, when it was voted that David J. Clark be authorized to take a deed of the land on which the academy now stands as soon as he can conveniently and report at the next meeting; voted that the committee on the house be authorized to repair the same.

Nov. 20, 1844, voted to sell the academy and the land thereto belonging on condition that Gen. James Wilson be first satisfactorily paid for the land, the vote by shares being 60 yes, 7 no; this was the last meeting at which a standing committee or trustees of twelve were elected, their duties having thereafter been assigned to a standing committee of three; a motion was made that John H. Steele be a committee to ascertain from Gen. Wilson if he was willing to have the house sold and the sum that would compensate him for the land, this aroused considerable opposition and a

debate arose which was cut short by the moderator (Henry F. Cogswell) making a motion that he himself constitute said committee, whereupon he was duly chosen.

Aug. 24, 1850, this meeting was held at the academy, all previous meetings having been held in Col. French's Tavern; voted to raise funds by subscription to repair the academy.

Dec. 6, 1851, meeting was held in Edward S. Cutter's law office, as was also the meeting of Nov. 15, 1852, which adjourned to Feb. 5, 1853, but no business of importance was transacted.

Dec. 26, 1853, meeting at E. S. Cutter's office and he was selected to procure a teacher; the standing committee were directed "to examine and fix the bounds of the lot on which the academy now stands according to the deed given by Gen. James Wilson and report thereon at the next meeting."

Dec. 4, 1854, annual meeting at Cutter's office; no report made by treasurer or standing committee.

Dec. 10, 1855, annual meeting held in the post office; special committee (T. K. Ames, Abial Sawyer, J. H. Ames) chosen to ascertain the bounds of academy lot and place a stake and stones at each corner; no treasurer's report.

Nov. 18, 1857, meeting at post office; Stephen P. Steele, the treasurer, having died (July 22, 1857) no report was made; committee on bounds of lot report that they had fixed bounds as instructed.

Nov. 17, 1858, meeting at post office adjourned to Nov. 22, but no business except the election of officers was transacted.

Nov. 16, 1859, meeting at H. K. French's hotel; election of officers; no treasurer's report presented.

Nov. 21, 1860, meeting at academy; election of officers; voted to sell the real estate of the corporation, (83 votes, all in the affirmative); adjourned to Dec. 1, on which latter date it was voted, (78 yes, 10 no), to authorize the treasurer (Wm. Follansbee) to sell at public auction the real estate belonging to the corporation

and convey the same by quitclaim deed, the sale to take place Dec. 22, 1860, and it was voted to give the grantors of the land on which the academy stands, viz: James and Robert Wilson, \$100, provided the building is not used for the purpose of an academy. (3)

Feb. 7, 1861, meeting at Phoenix counting room; selected a committee (T. K. Ames, Albert Smith, J. H. Ames) to get individuals to take the stock offered for sale by D. B. Cutter and Frederick Livingston on the following conditions: Cutter and Livingston to receive only what they paid for said shares and the balance received on sale of shares to be put into the treasury, sale of shares to be at their par value \$10 each; voted to adjourn sale of real estate to May 15; adjourned to meet at academy, Saturday, May 11, at which latter date it was voted to adjourn to the next Monday, when another adjournment was had to Wednesday, May 15 at the academy, when the committee on procuring stock reported that the stock offered by Livingston and Cutter was purchased, consequently the academy was not sold at auction; adjourned to Saturday, May 25.

May 25, 1861, this adjourned meeting was the first reported on record book No. 2; voted not to sell academy; adjourned to June 1, at which adjourned meeting the committee on stock reported that they had sold 38 shares at \$10 each, being \$380, paid Livingston and Cutter \$116.08 and paid the standing committee \$263.92; voted to repair academy.

June 11, 1861, voted to sell F. Livingston a piece of land 12 feet in width, from the road to a point 15 feet east of said Livingston's barn, on the south side of the academy lot, reserving a right of way over the same; each stockholder wrote

on a piece of paper what he considered Mr. Livingston should pay for the piece of land, the highest was \$75, the lowest \$25, and the average \$40.55, and it was voted to sell the same for \$40; adjourned to Saturday next, when it was voted to sell for \$40 the said piece of land, without reserving a right of way, to F. Livingston; voted to reconsider the three previous votes; voted to sell to F. Livingston for \$20, a piece of land on the south side of the lot, 8 feet in width, commencing on highway and extending east to a point 15 feet east of said Livingston's barn, thence south-eastwardly to the corner of said Livingston's barnyard as it now is, also the right to build a bank wall north of said piece of land so that the face of the wall shall be on the north line by said premises, reserving to the corporation the right to pass and repass over the east end of the premises for all purposes, that they may drive as heretofore, said Livingston to build a suitable bank-wall and the treasurer, Wm. Follansbee, be authorized to convey the same by quit-claim deed. (Deed dated July 27, 1861, Vol. 339, Page 185.)

Nov. 20, 1861, annual meeting held at the old post office; officers elected and treasurer's report accepted.

Nov. 19, 1862, annual meeting held at academy; officers elected; voted to hold annual meeting hereafter on third Wednesday of November; treasurer's report accepted.

Hereafter the meetings were held in the academy.

Nov. 18, 1863, voted that hereafter the academy be used for school purposes only.

Nothing was done except the election of officers and acceptance of treasurer's report at the annual meetings of 1864 and 1865.

Nov. 21, 1866, voted to repair the roof and other portions of the house, that no person be allowed to trespass on the grounds by using same for wood yard and other purposes and that John A. Bullard be requested to complete bank wall on north side of lot.

(3) It might be inferred from this vote and the one of Nov. 20, 1844, that conditions existed in the conveyance to the corporation qualifying future use and transfer of the property, such however is not the case; the deed given to the corporation by James and Robert Wilson, dated Feb. 17, 1844, is a full warranty containing no qualifications whatever and recites the same bounds as are given in the agreement to sell of June 11, 1836 (see foot note No. 1).

Nov. 20, 1867, voted to purchase for the corporation, shares that come into market at a price to be left to the discretion of treasurer K. C. Scott (Jan. 20, 1868, S. P. Steele's 10 shares were purchased for \$10.)

Nov. 18, 1868, report showed Wm. Moore teacher of spring term; fall term by Miss Mary Neville who was not satisfied to pay half price for use of house; voted to prevent trespassing on the grounds.

Nov. 17, 1869, meeting held in H. K. French's hotel, adjourned for one week; owing to small number present, again adjourned for two weeks (Dec. 8.) and notice given in the TRANSCRIPT that the question of sale of the academy would be considered, at which latter meeting it was reported that James E. Vose had taught the spring term, paying \$6 rent, that he also taught the fall term, but owing to the large number of scholars attending district school the term was not a success and he was given the rent provided he put the house in usual repair; the matter of damage done the north part of lot, through negligence of John A. Bullard in building bank wall, was left with the standing committee; voted to indefinitely postpone the article to sell.

Nov. 30 1870, met at hotel, adjourned to Dec. 5, but on account of annual meeting not having been called on the third Wednesday of November (the 16th), the subject of letting the town have the use of academy was dismissed after discussion; adjourned to Dec. 7, but nothing but electing old board of officers and accepting treasurer's report was done.

April 12, 1871, a motion was made to lease academy and lot to the town for a high school for three years, provided the town will keep building in repair and return same in as good condition at end of term; on this F. Livingston demanded a stock vote; much discussion was had upon the right of voting on stock held by corporation; voted to sell at auction the eleven shares held by corporation, but this vote was reconsidered and the call for stock vote being withdrawn the motion

to lease passed unanimously; voted to arrange bell so it could not be turned over in ringing.

Dec. 6. 1871, met at academy, standing committee reported that as the academy and lot had been leased to the town they were relieved of their cares and had no report to make.

Nov. 20, 1872, met at academy, voted that the matter of altering the building for benefit of high school be left with the standing committee.

May 20, 1874 voted to extend lease to town, not exceeding two years, on such terms as committee thought advisable and they were instructed to make repairs and do something to beautify the grounds.

Nov. 26, 1874, standing committee reported that they had rented the academy to the town for two years, at \$100 a year and agreed to spend that amount in repairs and fixing grounds; rendered bills for \$208.87 expended, the high school was to put in glass broken by them and leave property in proper condition: voted to borrow \$200 to liquidate expenses of repairs.

Nov, 22. 1876, voted to lease to town for two years more.

Nov. 27, 1878, voted to lease to town for another two years on such terms as the standing committee see fit.

July 30, 1880, voted not to sell the academy to school district No. 1 or to the town; voted to make necessary repairs.

Nov. 17, 1880, standing committee reported that they had rented the property as instructed by vote of annual meeting of 1878 at \$100 per year; voted that it be rented for another two years on same terms.

Nov. 16, 1881, committee reported they had leased to the town for two years and had painted building (\$79.64) and built a new wood shed (\$95) and graded grounds; voted that the town should repair any damages done at end of each term and lease until next annual meeting.

Nov. 21, 1883, voted to lease to town from this date until next annual meeting at same terms as heretofore and to make

repairs including papering inside.

Nov. 19, 1884, voted to lease on the same conditions as voted at last annual meeting and make repairs.

Nov. 17, 1886, voted to lease as before, and Nov. 16, 1887, to lease as before and instructed standing committee to repair or rebuild south line fence.

April 5, 1889, special meeting to see if the corporation would give the bell on the building to the town to be placed on the new school building, but there were so few present the meeting was adjourned to Apr. 16, at which latter date there were so few present no action was taken.

Aug. 21, 1889, voted to sell the bell to the town, the price to be left to the standing committee.

Nov. 20, 1889, committee reported they had sold the bell for \$1 ; voted to repair the north roof and change the present stove for a safe one and that standing committee investigate cost of fitting the academy for small gatherings ; voted to cut the big pine tree and such others as might be thought expedient ; adjourned to Dec. 4, when \$95 was reported as the cost for making changes ; voted that standing committee remove the seats and lay new floor and fix upon rent for small parties.

Nov. 19, 1890, committee reported that they had shingled house, changed stove, cut trees and rented house for evening meetings to W. C. T. Union.

Nov. 16, 1892, nothing was done except electing officers and accepting treasurer's report.

Nov. 15, 1893, there being no change in report of treasurer and no change in situation, no action was taken.

Nov. 21, 1894, adjourned to Dec. 5, when it was voted to sell the academy at auction, at such time as the standing committee think best and that the treasurer be authorized to give a deed.

Nov. 20, 1895, committee reported that they had sold the academy, June 1, 1895, at auction to John H. Coffey of Lowell, Mass. for \$6000, on condition of payment of cash when deed was given, but that he

had not paid the money or taken the deed.

Nov. 17, 1897, no action but election of officers and acceptance of treasurer's report.

Nov. 16, 1898, it was moved to rescind all votes heretofore passed to sell the property, except that authorizing the sale of the small strip deeded in July, 1861, but this was objected to on the ground that there was no article in the warrant to do this, hence the motion was withdrawn ; it was then moved " That the treasurer be authorized and instructed, and he is hereby authorized and instructed, to give to the town of Peterborough a quitclaim deed of the real estate of this corporation, in the name of said Peterborough Academy, for the nominal sum of one dollar, with the following conditions : Said town shall hold and keep the same forever for a park or memorial building, but they shall grant the free use of the same to Aaron F. Stevens Post No. 6, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, and their branch organizations, as long as their organizations exist or shall desire to have it, and whenever said town shall refuse or neglect to hold said property in accordance with the above conditions and keep said buildings and ground in good repair and suitable condition, then the title to said property shall revert and the property shall become vested one half to the Committee of the Town Library for the use of the library and the other to town Board of Education for the use of the schools of said town." This was not voted on, the objection being raised that the motion contained conditions not in accord with the vote of acceptance of the town, March 8, 1898, and also that the meeting was not legal because the clerk had not been sworn ; adjourned for two weeks (Nov. 30, 1898,) but owing to the small number present it was again adjourned for another week (Dec. 7, 1898,) but as only three of the proprietors were present it was finally voted to adjourn without date.

Under the provisions of the statute for calling a corporation meeting when the officers had failed to call the annual meeting, a Justice of the Peace, on petition of the owners of more than one-twentieth part of the capital stock, called a meeting (See notice in Peterborough Transcript, March 16, 1899,) at the academy, April 8, 1899, which was adjourned to April 14th, at which latter date it was voted, (all the 42 votes being in the affirmative) "That this corporation sell, deed and convey its real estate situate on the east side of Grove street in Peterborough, New Hampshire, including the buildings and all rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, to the said town of Peterborough, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, the same to be deeded to said town upon the terms and conditions (see copy of deed in foot-note) of a certain vote passed at the annual town meeting held in said town on the 8th day of March, 1898, and that William G. Livingston, the treasurer of this corporation, is hereby authorized and instructed to execute and deliver to said town of Peterborough a quitclaim deed of said real estate in the name of the Peterborough Academy," (4) and William G. Livingston was also appointed

an agent to petition the supreme court to dissolve the corporation (a copy of this petition, which contains much historical data, can be found in the Peterborough Transcript of May 18, 1899). William G. Livingston was appointed by the court a Receiver of the corporation property and on June 5, 1899, he was instructed to distribute to the stockholders the balance in his hands of \$1,068.61. (Notice to parties interested in distribution to appear at court, published in Peterborough Transcript of Nov. 20, 1902.) Dec. 8, 1902 a hearing was had at Nashua and the court ordered that the Receiver be allowed \$102.61 for services, that \$966 be distributed by him to the 138 shareholders, \$7 each, that the corporation be dissolved, that the Receiver report on April 1, 1903 the amount paid out with a list of unclaimed dividends, that he pay the amount of such unclaimed dividends into the state treasury and lodge the records books of the corporation with the Secretary of State as the statute provides.

In accordance with this decree of the court the Receiver paid dividends on the following number of shares :

Ezra M. Smith, Ex. of will of D. B. Cutter,	1
Jennie S. Scott, Ex. of will of Jas. Scott,	4

(4) The deed dated Apr. 20, 1899, given to the town for one dollar consideration by Wm. G. Livingston, Treasurer, under the vote of the corporation of Apr. 14, 1899, is recorded in Vol. 585, Page 480, Hillsborough County Registry of Deeds and recites the following bounds and conditions: "A certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the east side of Grove St. in said Peterborough known as the Peterborough Academy property, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the corner of the wall on Grove St. it being the northwest corner of the premises; thence running due east, until it strikes the river formerly called Goose Brook; thence down said river to a stone with a hole drilled in it, near the corner of the premises; thence southerly, about seventeen links, to the fence on the line between the premises and land of George F. Livingston; thence westerly, about twenty-one rods, on land of said Livingston, to Grove St.; thence northerly, on said street, to the place of beginning; intending to convey to the Town of Peterborough, the same premises conveyed to the Peterborough Academy, by James Wilson and Robert Wilson by deed dated February 17, 1844, and recorded in Hillsborough County Registry of deeds Vol. 225, Page 168, reserving a small piece sold from the south side of the original Academy lot by said Peterborough Academy to Frederick Livingston, as conveyed by deed, dated July 27, 1861, and recorded in said Registry, Vol. 339, Page 185; and as a further consideration other

than as above named these premises are deeded by the Peterborough Academy to the Town of Peterborough, upon the consideration of the execution and performance of the terms and conditions of a certain vote passed at the Annual Town Meeting, held by said town of Peterborough, March 8, 1898, of which the following is a copy: Moved—"That the Town of Peterborough, accept of the Peterborough Academy Corporation, or of any other person the real estate now owned by the said Peterborough Academy Corporation, which is situate on Grove St. in Peterborough, New Hampshire, as a free and gratuitous gift; the same to be held and kept by the town forever for a Park and Memorial Building;" and the selectmen are hereby authorized and instructed to take a deed of the same in the name of the Town of Peterborough and that the free use and control of said property be granted to Aaron F. Stevens Post No. 6, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, as long as that organization shall exist, upon the following terms and conditions: the said Aaron F. Stevens Post No. 6, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic to keep the Building and Grounds in good repair and suitable condition at all times; keep the buildings insured for a reasonable amount in the name of the Town of Peterborough, without expense to the town, so long as said Aaron F. Stevens Post No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic, shall occupy said property, under the foregoing terms and conditions."

Jennie S. Scott, shares of T. K. Ames,	9
“ “ “ Wm. Wilson,	3
Lizzie C. Washburn, ad. on estate of Mrs. K. C. Scott,	1
Geo. F. Livingston,	24
Wm. G. Livingston,	25
Geo. F. Livingston, et al., trustees,	24
M. L. Morrison,	8
Charles Scott,	1
Mrs. S. H. Wilder, Ex. will of John Wilder,	2
George W. Marden,	1
Mrs. E. A. Miller, Ex. will of John R. Miller,	1
Mrs. C. H. Kyes, legatee of W. S. Kyes,	1
W. A. Farnsworth, for heirs of A. A. Farnsworth,	1
Martha Shedd, ad. on estate of Geo. Shedd,	1
Henry M. Breed,	1
Ruth T. Field, for heir of Wm. Field,	1
Mrs. J. B. Dane, for heirs of John B. Dane,	1
Ellen R. Hodge, heir of R. H. Badger,	1
Abbie F. Hastings, } heirs of G. P. Felt and	6
Annie J. Rogers, } Stephen Felt,	
John C. Swallow, } heirs of John Swallow, Jr.,	1
Ella S. Sanborn, }	
Maria E. Smith, heir of Samuel Edes,	1
Geo. S. Gates, et al., heirs of Samuel Gates,	2
Augusta F. Smith, for heirs of Joseph H. Ames,	2
Timothy N. Hunt,	2
Geo. E. Fisk, ad. on estate of Wm. E. Baker,	1
Geo. G. McCoy, et al., heirs of Thos. McCoy,	1
Hannah C. Dodge, for heirs of Gustavus A. Forbush,	1
M. L. Morrison, in trust for Chas. G. Cheney estate,	1
	129

The Receiver paid the \$7 dividend on each of the above 129 shares, amounting to \$903, and paid the \$63 dividend due on the following 9 original shares (for which heirs could not be found) into the state treasury:

John Steele,	2
Moody Davis,	2
Ashley Loring,	1
Thomas Payson,	1
Joseph Jewett,	1
James Jewett,	1
Abial Abbot,	1
	9

This accounted for the \$966 mentioned in the decree of the court and the Receiver having thus complied with the order, the affairs of the Peterborough Academy corporation were closed.

The books and papers lodged at Concord with the Secretary of State are: three books of records of meetings, one book of transfers of stock, the treasurer's

book, the deed from James and Robert Wilson of Feb. 17, 1844, a package of transferred certificates, a package of receipts, notices, reports and other miscellaneous papers.

[Chas. Wilder and Jas. F. Brennan were chosen at the town meeting of March 8, 1898, a committee to raise \$300 by subscription for repairing and improving the property; \$308 was so raised (see Peterborough TRANSCRIPT of Mar. 17, 1898, for names of donors) and the committee made their report at the March meeting, 1899. The interior of the academy building has been finished into a convenient Grand Army Hall, preserving the appearance of the exterior, the grounds graded and beautified, two large cannon and piles of shells, given by the national government, were placed in prominent positions and the soldiers' monument, which was dedicated in Putnam Grove, June 17, 1870, was, on April 15, 1902, under authority of a vote of the town at the March meeting, removed to a slightly location directly in front of the building].

PRINCIPALS, ASSISTANT TEACHERS AND SESSIONS.

Upon the completion of the foregoing synopsis of records of the Peterborough Academy, taken from the corporation books, it was found to be incomplete, in that it gave little or no information of one of the most interesting historical features of this old educational institution, namely, the principals and assistants who had charge during the several years of its existence. To publish the article without this would certainly be unsatisfactory. Great difficulty was experienced, however, in getting the facts; the only instances, strange as it may appear, of the names of principals or teachers being given in these corporation records, was a mere mention of Nathan Ballard, and in later years a simple reference to William Moore, Miss Mary Neville and James E. Vose. The academy had no connection whatever with the town or district system of schools, hence the town or school records or reports contained nothing to aid; this condition rendered the attempt to obtain the names and dates appear, at first, well nigh hopeless. No persons who had been students were found whose memory went back to the early days of the academy with sufficient clearness to enable them to state with certainty the names of principals or the order of succession, and those who attempted to give

them were uncertain and in many cases conflicting and erroneous; only a few could be absolutely certain as to the terms they attended, and their attempts to give the names of their teachers was with mystifying doubt; hence, all these sources of information were found to be of only little real value. At the date of writing this article (Nov. 2, 1903), there were living of the twenty-five former principals only eight: Isaac J. Cutter, Henry H. Kimball, Riley B. Hatch, Charles H. Goulding, Sylvester B. Partridge, Martin H. Fisk, John L. Hildreth and William Moore; from these gentlemen some reliable information was obtained, but of the terms only when they had charge, hence, this was only fragmentary; finally, a last resort was had to the somewhat incomplete Peterborough Transcript files, and each weekly issue, obtainable, of the thirty-three years, from 1837 to 1870, was diligently searched as the only reliable source of information remaining in addition to what was given by former principals, relatives of deceased principals, published histories and college records

The extent of the work this search entailed can be appreciated only by those who have attempted similar investigation, but the satisfaction of finally working out this interesting feature of the history of the old academy was a sufficient reward. It is doubtful if any other person will ever give the time required to revise this list, but the care with which it has been prepared assures the compiler that it contains few if any errors, although some minor details may be needed—which it is feared can never be supplied—to render it complete in every particular.

Nathan Ballard, (5) was the first prin-

(5) Nathan Ballard was born in Concord, N. H., March 31, 1816, fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, graduated from Dartmouth College July 26, 1837, after which he went to Peterborough and from there to Boscawen; in 1840 he went to Washington, D. C., where he taught until 1844, when he removed to Baltimore, in which city and vicinity he taught until 1850, he then removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he taught in business colleges and as a private tutor until within two weeks of his death, which occurred Dec. 2, 1901, after a brief attack of pneumonia; he married in 1851 and his widow and five children survive him.

cipal of the academy, receiving for his services \$3.50 per student; the first term commenced with appropriate exercises August 21, 1837, and continued eleven weeks; he remained but one year, and was succeeded by Caleb W. Piper (6). Rev. Curtis Cutler, in his *Annals of Peterborough*, read in the Lyceum March 27, 1841, stated that "Mr. C. W. Piper, who has been teaching in the academy for two years, left at the close of the winter term for want of patronage; in the fall term there were 90 students, but in the winter the number fell to about 15. He was succeeded by Rev. Zebulon Jones (7) formerly a teacher in the Baptist Seminary of Hancock, under whose instruction the school rapidly increased." Nov. 9, 1841, the academy was examined and showed the efficient work of Mr. Jones and his assistant, Miss Rolf. Mr. Jones was pastor of the Baptist church, commencing in April 1840, continuing until 1843.

David Youngman, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1839, was the next principal, commencing March 16, 1842; in a recent letter received from his son,

(6) Caleb Ward Piper, A. M., was born in Weston, Vt., Nov. 30, 1810, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1838; he taught at Peterborough two years and Lebanon six months, studying divinity in both places; after preaching at Perkinsville and Weathersfield, Vt., from 1840 to 1842, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Perkinsville, June 22, 1842; preached next at Craftsbury, Vt., two years, also teaching the academy there; removed thence to Troy, Vt., supplying its two churches and one at Westfield until 1854, was then employed at Bakersfield and West Townshend, Vt.; he died at West Rutland, Vt., Dec. 12, 1888.—Records of Dartmouth College.

(7) Rev. Zebulon Jones was born in Cornwall, Vt., Sept. 8, 1812; he graduated from Middlebury College in 1836 and immediately became principal of the Hancock (N. H.) academy and pastor of the Baptist church in that town, having been ordained there; he remained there until 1839 when he became pastor of the Baptist church in Peterborough; in 1843 he removed to Hampton Falls, N. H., when he became principal of the Rockingham academy and pastor of the Baptist church; there he remained until 1851, during which time he was county school commissioner and chairman of the state board of education; for a few years after leaving Hampton Falls he was pastor of the churches in Monkton and Cornwall, Vt., and for some little time he was engaged in secular business; for a year or more colporteur to the publications of the Baptist Publication society; about 1868 he resumed the work of the ministry in East Hubbardton, Vt., where he died March 2, 1883, the oldest settled Baptist pastor in Vermont.—History of Rockingham Academy, page 358.

Willis B. Youngman of Boston, the following is stated: "Would say, in regard to my father's connection with the Peterborough Academy, that I know of but one definite fact: he being principal for two years, 1842 and 1843. He was born in Peterborough, August 26, 1817; fitted for college at New Ipswich Academy; taught at Franklin, Tenn., and Hartford, Vt., previous to going to the academy at Peterborough; he died in Boston, May 11, 1895." He studied medicine with Dr. Albert Smith and practiced his profession in Boston from 1856 to the date of his death. (See Peterborough History, page 364, for a sketch of his life and his portrait.)

Edward Stearns Cutter was the next principal; in a recent letter from his son, Henry A. Cutter of Nashua, the following fact is given: "I have found a Nashua Telegraph, dated Feb. 10, 1845, containing a notice, signed by D. J. Clark, clerk of trustees, stating that E. S. Cutter had been engaged for another term and stating the tuition bill." E. S. Cutter was born in Jaffrey, March 27, 1822, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1844, admitted to the bar in Dec. 1848, began the practice of law here and continued until 1858, when he left town upon his appointment as clerk of the court; he died in Nashua, March 15, 1903. (See Jaffrey History, page 270 and Granite Monthly Vol. 34, page 298.)

It is not positively known whether or not the spring term of 1845 was E. S. Cutter's last; from this term to the fall term of 1849 exact data cannot be obtained; it is, indeed, the only period in the Academy history of entire absence of positive information; there is no doubt, however, of the succession of principals (Cutter, Parker and Scott,) but there is a doubt as to just when Mr. Cutter's management ceased and his successor's commenced. Certain it is, however, that John Gideon Parker taught the district school in No. 1 the winter of 1847-8 and in No. 2 the winter of 1848-9, and that he succeeded Mr. Cutter as principal of the academy. As some of the principals of the academy

taught the spring and fall terms of that institution the same years they taught winter terms in the district schools, it is thought that Mr. Parker had charge of the academy during the years 1846-7-8; in partial corroboration of this, is the statement of M. L. Morrison, who says that he was a student at the academy the year Sawyer's Granite Block was built, corner of Main and Grove Streets, (1847) and that Mr. Parker was principal at that time. Mr. Parker was born in this town July 2, 1818, studied medicine with Dr. Albert Smith, graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School in 1852, commenced practice in Dublin where he remained until 1865, when he removed to Warner, where he died Sept. 12, 1869. (See Peterborough History, page 220, and obituary notice in the Peterborough Transcript of March 25, 1871.)

Albert Smith Scott commenced the fall term as principal, Aug. 20, 1849; and the announcement was made that a competent assistant would be provided, that board in good families could be had at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week, that good rooms could be had at reasonable rates for those who wished to board themselves, that tuition for common English branches would be \$3, for higher English branches \$3.50, for Latin, Greek and French \$4, and that Samuel Jaquith would give instruction in penmanship. Mr. Scott was born in this town May 8, 1824, and died here Aug. 14, 1877; he had taught winter terms in school district No. 2 in 1847-8 and in No. 1 in 1848-9 and 1853-4; he was superintending school committee in 1852-3-4-5-6-7, and prudential committee in district No. 1 in 1853-4-6-5-6 and 7. (For sketch of his life see Peterborough History page 251, and Peterborough Transcript of Aug. 16, 1877.)

Yorick G. Hurd of Lempster, taught the spring term commencing Feb. 27, 1850, and the fall term commencing Sept. 1, 1851, at which his sister, Miss Isabel E. Hurd (who taught the summer terms in district No. 3 in 1851-2 and who May 5, 17, 1853 married Dr. John G. Parker, a former principal) and Mrs. J. W. Munroe

were assistants. The academy at this time was called "Pine Grove Academy." Mr. Hurd taught the district school in No. 1 the winter term of 1852-3 and studied medicine with Dr. Albert Smith, remaining in town for some time after he ceased teaching; his name appeared in the discussions in the Lyceum January, 1853, and he was one of the speakers at a temperance meeting here in November, 1853; he was born in Lempster, Feb. 17, 1827 and died in Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 24, 1888; he was Major Surgeon of the 48th Mass. Regt. in 1862-3; was in the Mass. senate 1865-6 from Amesbury and while in the senate he was appointed superintendent of the Essex County House of Correction and Insane Asylum at Ipswich, which position he held for twenty-one years. In 1867 Dr. Hurd was appointed Medical Director of the Mass. militia, with rank of Colonel on Gen. Butler's staff.—See History of Essex county (1888) page 566.

Samuel Gardner, who came here from New York City but whose home was in Boston, taught the spring term commencing March 15, 1852; he was said to be a graduate of Harvard College although no record of him can be found there, it is understood that he had been teaching a number of years in New York; this meagre data is all that can be obtained of him; he taught the winter terms in district Nos. 4 and 5 (6 weeks each) in 1851-2 and in No. 4 in 1852-3.

Isaac Jones Cutter, commenced the fall term Aug. 23, 1852, but after nine weeks withdrew and A. S. Scott finished the eleven weeks' term. Mr. Cutter was born in Jaffrey, May 31, 1830, fitted for college in New Ipswich, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1852, studied law with his brother, Edward S. Cutter, in this town, was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in September, 1855, began the practice of law in Boston, October, 1856, where he still resides; he was married September, 1858, and has a wife and two children living (Jaffrey History, page 271); he commenced the winter term of 1848-9 in district No. 9, but after con-

tinuing for seven weeks voluntarily withdrew, and Albert S. Scott, then one of the superintending school committee, completed the term.

Albert S. Scott, who had taught the fall term of the academy in 1849 and finished the fall term of 1852, commenced again as principal March 9, 1853, and continued in charge until 1857, the longest term of service in the history of the academy, during part of which time he studied medicine with Dr. Albert Smith, but abandoning this he took up the study of law. It may be presumed that the academy was in a somewhat precarious condition when Mr. Scott took charge, as he published a notice, before the spring term in 1853, stating that a term would be held, "if sufficient encouragement is given." In August, 1853, the academy was repaired and painted. The fall term commenced Aug. 22, 1853 with 41 students and at its close, in November, a public examination was held and another examination was held in the academy in February, 1854; the spring term commenced March 1, 1854, and closed May 9, 1854, when the students presented Mr. Scott with a beautiful bible; the fall term commenced Aug. 21, 1854 with 44 students; during this term Mr. Scott had as assistant, Miss Ophelia A. Cutter of Jaffrey, who had taught the summer school of 1852 in district No. 2 and the winter term of 1852-3, summer terms No. 1, 1853 and No. 2, 1854; she died during the academy term (Oct. 30, 1854) and Miss Ada L. Taft was employed as instructor in music; there was a public exhibition by the students at the close of the term; the spring term commenced Feb. 26, 1855; the fall term commenced Aug. 20, 1855, when Mr. Scott had as assistant, Miss Mary Washburn; the spring term commenced Feb. 25, 1856 with Oscar Lingke as teacher of German, French and music; the fall term commenced Aug. 25, 1856 with Miss Mary Washburn as teacher of French and drawing and Miss Mary A. Kimball teacher of music; the spring term commenced Feb. 23, 1857 with Miss Sarah E. Robbins as assistant and Miss

Mary A. Kimball teacher of music; the fall term commenced Aug. 24, 1857, with 82 students, Miss Sarah E. Robbins of Jaffrey and Miss Phylinda C. Scott assistants and Miss Mary A. Kimball teacher of music; the students held an exhibition at the Town hall Nov. 4, 1857; this was Mr. Scott's last term; he was admitted to the bar in 1857 and commenced the practice of law in East Jaffrey. Miss Scott was born in this town Oct. 29, 1832; she married S. G. Blanchard, Spring Vale, Iowa, who died and she subsequently married a Mr. Wiley of the same place; she now resides at San Diego, Cal.; she taught the summer terms of district school in No. 9 in 1851, No. 1 from 1852 to 1859 and in 1865; she also taught the winter terms in No. 1 in 1852-3 and 1853-4. Miss Robbins taught more terms of district school in town than any other teacher of the academy; she commenced in district No. 5 with the summer term of 1851 and taught both winter and summer terms, closing with the summer term, 1853; she taught the winter term of 1853-4 in Nos. 5 and 7, and commencing in No. 1 with the summer term of 1854 she taught winter and summer terms until the winter term of 1856-7; she taught the winter term of 1858-9 in No. 3, and the summer term of 1861 and winter term of 1866-7 in No. 1; she died at her home in East Jaffrey, Dec. 15, 1887, aged 53 years.

Charles Wilder commenced the spring term March 1, 1858, confined to English branches; he had taught the winter terms in school district No. 2 in 1854-5, No. 7 in 1856-7, and No. 1 in 1857-8 and 1858-9; he was prudential committee in district No. 7 in 1866-7, 1872-3, 1878-9, and one of the town school committee 1882-3-4-5; he was born in this town May 13, 1836, and died here July 26, 1900. (See *Peterborough History*, page 348).

Henry Hastings Kimball, born in Temple, Sept. 4, 1835, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1860; during his junior year he taught the fall term of the academy which commenced Aug. 25, 1858, with his sister, Miss Harriet M. Kimball, (born in Temple Jan. 22, 1838, married the late

Stillman Haynes, Oct. 8, 1863) as assistant, and his cousin, Miss Mary A. Kimball, (see *Peterborough History*, page 130) teacher of music. Mr. Kimball's life-work has been that of teaching; before he graduated from college he had taught district schools in Rindge, New Ipswich and Marlow in New Hampshire and Townsend, Harvard and Attleboro, Mass.; since 1860 he has taught in Dedham, Canton, Newton and Boston, in the latter city from 1863 to 1893; since then he has been in the publishing business in Boston, where he now resides, and is secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association.

Riley Burnham Hatch taught the spring term commencing Feb. 23, 1859, with 55 scholars, Miss Lizzie M. McCoy and Miss Augusta F. Ames, assistants, the summer term commencing May 25, 1859 and the fall term commencing Aug. 24, 1859 with 75 scholars, John S. Smith and Miss Lizzie M. McCoy, assistants, and Miss Mary A. Kimball, teacher of music; school motto: "Half a lesson learned is far better than a lesson half learned." This is the only year in which three terms were held. Mr. Hatch also taught the winter term of 1859-60 in district No. 1, after which he abandoned teaching and gave his attention to the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1862, and is still in practice here; he was prudential committee in district No. 1, in 1867-8; his native place is Williamstown, Vermont, where he was born Oct. 19, 1832. (See *Biographical Review of Hillsborough and Cheshire Counties*, page 200.) John Stearns Smith, son of Dea. John Smith, was born in this town Nov. 27, 1837; his present residence is St. Paul, Minn., where he is Assistant Division Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service.

Charles H. Goulding of New Ipswich had charge of the spring term commencing March 7, 1860; he began the fall term Aug. 22, 1860, which closed prematurely on account of his sickness; he gave notice in the Transcript in February, 1861, that he would hold the spring term, if the academy, which was then offered for

sale, could be obtained; the spring term commenced Feb. 27, 1861. In a recent letter from Mr. Goulding, who is now in the furniture business at Peabody, Mass., he states: "I taught the academy the fall of 1860 and spring of 1861; in May, 1861 I enlisted in the Peterborough Company which joined the 2nd N. H. Vols. and I became a member of Co. G, of that regiment; my assistant in the academy was Miss Arabella S. Fisk (who now resides in Dublin, having married Dr. Henry H. Smith, May 25, 1880). After the war I followed teaching until 1880; taught grammar school in Peabody, Mass., ten years, also in Portsmouth, N. H. high school, also Bradford, Mass., and Danvers, Mass.; since 1880 I have been engaged in the furniture business." Mr. Goulding was born in Millbury, Mass., March 24, 1838, he was educated at New Ipswich Academy, taught there and in Gardner, Wilton and Dublin; he has been chairman of selectmen and on the school committee of Franklin for nine years and a member of the legislature of 1902. In July, 1861 the academy was thoroughly repaired and improved and the grounds graded and fenced.

Sylvester Baron Partridge commenced the fall term Aug. 28, 1861, with 60 students, Miss Augusta F. Ames, assistant. With the consent of the committee he closed the academy three weeks before the eleven weeks' term was completed and enlisted October, 1861, as a private in the 92nd New York Vols. Mr. Partridge was born in Evans Mills, N. Y., May 28, 1837, removed to Potsdam, N. Y., in 1840, he graduated at Middlebury College in 1861. After his enlistment he was promoted to 2nd Lieut., Jan. 1862, and to 1st Lieut., July 1862, transferred to Signal Corps, Oct. 1862, 1st Lieut. Signal Corps Regular Army, 1863, Chief Signal Officer 25th Army Corps and was with the first troops to enter Richmond, April 3, 1865, was made Captain by Brevet, March 1865, entered Newton Theological Seminary in the fall of 1865, graduating in 1868, and sailed for Siam as Baptist Missionary; was in Missionary Union to

China, Oct. 1868, transferred to Swatow, China, 1873, is at present in Hamilton, N. Y., but expects to return to China in the fall of 1903. Augusta F. Ames was born in this town, Dec. 2, 1836, and married Wm. A. Smith, Oct. 9, 1865; she taught the summer term in district No. 10 in 1854, winter term No. 12, 1854-5, summer No. 1 in 1855, winter No. 1 in 1855-6, winter terms Nos. 6 and 10 in 1856-7, summer No. 1 in 1857, winter No. 1 in 1857-8, summer No. 1 in 1859, summer and fall No. 1 in 1862, and summer and winter No. 6 in 1863-4, summer term No. 1 in 1873.

Henry Clay Tenney of Marlborough commenced the spring term Feb. 26, 1862, with his wife, Julia C. Tenney as teacher of music. Under the same management the fall term was commenced Aug. 27, 1862, and continued eleven weeks. Mr. Tenney was born in Marlborough, N. H., Dec. 26, 1830 and died April 24, 1885 in Orange, Mass., where Mrs. Tenney now resides. (See Marlborough History, page 362 for his portrait and page 652 for a sketch of his life.)

George Mason commenced the spring term March 4, 1863; he had taught school in district No. 1 in the winter of 1862-3; he was born in Putney, Vt., Dec. 31, 1831, entered the University of Vermont from Brookline, Vt., and graduated in 1858; he received A. M. from his Alma Mater in 1873 and LL. B. from Columbian College, Washington, D. C., in 1861; he was admitted to the bar in 1863 and practiced law in Washington until the date of his death which occurred Sept. 1, 1901; his widow now resides there.

Samuel Newton Bartlett of Townsend, Mass., was a senior in Dartmouth College when he commenced the fall term of the academy Aug. 27, 1863 with fifty students, Miss Julia C. Hartland, assistant; he had previously taught the winter term of 1857-8 in district No. 7. While teaching the academy he boarded at J. H. Ames' and had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs before he left town; he was a native of Rindge. The marble slab, at his grave in Townsend, reads: "Born

April 11, 1838, died Dec. 28, 1864 ; graduated at Dartmouth College July, 1864."

Martin H. Fisk of Temple, a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1852, commenced the spring term Feb. 15, 1864, with forty students, Miss Henrietta F. Breed, assistant. The fall term, under the same management was commenced Aug. 29, 1864, with 88 students. Miss Breed—who was a former student of the academy—was born in 1837, married Mr. Fisk June 20, 1865, and died Jan. 29, 1901 ; she had taught the summer school in district No. 10 in 1853, the summer term in No. 1 in 1857, the winter term in No. 1 in 1857-8 and the summer and winter terms in No. 1 in 1858-9. Mr. Fisk was born in Temple, May 10, 1827, and now resides there.

John L. Hildreth commenced the spring term Feb. 20, 1865, with his wife as assistant. Under this management was conducted the fall term commencing Aug. 23, 1865, with nearly 100 students, the spring term Feb. 26, 1866, the fall term Aug. 15, 1866, and the spring term which began Feb. 25, 1867, with 75 students. Dr. Hildreth was born in North Chelmsford, Mass., Nov. 29, 1838; he taught the winter terms in district No. 1 in 1865-6 and during these two years studied medicine with Dr. Albert Smith and attended medical lectures at the Harvard Medical School; he attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College in the autumn of 1867, graduating in November of that year. Dr. Hildreth is now an eminent physician at Cambridge, Mass. Mrs. Hildreth taught district No. 1 school in the summer of 1865, but on account of ill health discontinued it in the middle of the seventh week ; she is now in the enjoyment of good health.

William Moore commenced the fall term, Aug. 19, 1867, with Miss Mary Neville of New Boston, assistant, and Miss Kate Smith teacher of music and drawing; he commenced the spring term Feb. 19, 1868 with Miss Neville as assistant and Miss Clara E. Wheeler teacher of music and drawing, but owing to a bronchial trouble which temporarily deprived him of his voice, he was able to teach

only seven or eight weeks and Miss Neville finished out the term as principal. Mr. Moore taught the winter terms of district school in No. 2 in 1863-4, 1864-5 and 1869-70 and in No. 9 in 1867-8; he was born in Peterborough April 24, 1844 and now resides on the farm where his father, grandfather and great grandfather lived and died. Mr. Moore has been on the school board from 1901 to the present time (1903.)

Miss Mary Neville, assistant teacher of the previous term, was principal of the fall term commencing Aug. 20, 1868; she was the only female principal the academy ever had; she had previously taught the summer school in district No. 1 in 1868. She was born in New Boston, April 25, 1846 and died in Frankestown, Jan. 6, 1875.

James E. Vose commenced the spring term, Feb. 10, 1869, with Miss Mary Neville (whom he married April 6, 1870,) as assistant; under the same management the fall term, which began Aug. 25, 1869, was conducted; he had previously taught the winter terms of school in district No. 7 in 1859-60 and 1860-1. Mr. Vose was for many years principal of the Frances-town Academy and during the latter part of his life he was principal of Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., where he died June 1, 1887; he was born in Antrim, July 18, 1836. (See Antrim History, page 728.)

Alfred Byron Spaulding of Lyndeborough commenced the spring term, Feb. 23, 1870, with 40 students. J. V. Smith had been engaged to teach this term and his name appeared in the printed notices, but owing to some misunderstanding he declined to come here and Mr. Spaulding was secured a short time before the term commenced. Mr. Spaulding was born in Lyndeborough, Aug. 16, 1849, entered Dartmouth College in 1868, but did not complete his course; was married to Miss Eva S. Barker of this town—who had been one of his students—Nov. 27, 1873, was admitted to the bar, was in law practice in Greenville in 1875, began practice in Hillsborough Bridge

the latter part of 1876, where he remained a little less than two years; he died Nov. 9, 1881. Mr. Spaulding attempted to conduct a fall term in 1870, but the effort failed and the term was suspended for want of support, only a small number of students attending. This was the last term and with it the history of the Peterborough Academy closed. The terms were usually ten weeks long in spring, and eleven weeks in the fall, although a few were twelve weeks long.

For a more convenient reference to the thirty-three years taught by the twenty-five principals, the following list is given. Where the same year is found opposite two names, a change of principals in that year was made, one having charge of the spring term and the other having charge of the fall term.

1837-8.....	Nathan Ballard
1839-40.....	Caleb W. Piper
1840-1.....	Rev. Zebulon Jones
1842-3.....	David Youngman
1844-5.....	Edward S. Cutter
1846-7-8.....	John G. Parker
1849.....	Albert S. Scott
1850-1.....	Yorick G. Hurd
1852.....	Samuel Gardner
1852.....	Isaac J. Cutter
1852-3-4-5-6-7.....	Albert S. Scott
1858.....	Charles Wilder
1858.....	Henry H. Kimball
1859.....	Riley B. Hatch
1860-1.....	Charles H. Goulding

1861.....	Sylvester B. Partridge
1862.....	Henry C. Tenney
1863.....	George Mason
1863.....	Samuel N. Bartlett
1864.....	Martin H. Fisk
1865-6-7.....	John L. Hildreth
1867-8.....	William Moore
1868.....	Miss Mary Neville
1869.....	James E. Vose
1870.....	Alfred B. Spaulding

Miss E. M. Wood commenced a select school in the academy building Feb. 25, 1871, with but little success; then followed the vote of the town of March 14, 1871, to establish a high school, the vote of the academy corporation, as previously stated, of April 12, 1871, to lease the building to the town and Thomas P. Maryatt, (8) a graduate of Dartmouth College, became the first principal of the high school, which commenced under the supervision of the town, Aug. 21, 1871, and here continued until the close of the fall term of 1889, when the academy building was vacated and thereupon ceased to be used for school purposes. In 1890 the spring term of the high school commenced in the new school building which had been erected for the accommodation of all the village schools.

(8) Mr. Maryatt taught the high school from the fall term, 1871, until the close of the summer term, 1875; he subsequently moved west and became Judge of Probate for Washington county, Idaho, with residence at Weiser, where he died Oct. 2, 1903, at the age of 59 years; (see Peterborough TRANSCRIPT of Oct. 22, 1903.)

[From page 16 to here was published in the Peterboro TRANSCRIPT, Oct. 22 and 29, and Nov. 5 and 12, 1903.]

THE "OLD STREET ROAD" IN PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

BY JONATHAN SMITH.

Read Before the Peterborough Historical Society, October 26, 1904.

The Public Way is an index of the character and culture of the people who make and use it. The roads of ancient Rome were a striking feature of the civilization of the Imperial City. Their solidity of construction, their importance as facilities for business and commerce, the wisdom evidenced in their lay-out—connecting all the commercial centres of Italy with the Mother City, and their great importance in war and peace, had vast influence in building up the power of the State. They typified the genius of that great people in the Art of Government almost as much as did their marvelous code of law, which to-day underlies the jurisprudence of the civilized world. What a fascinating story could be written of the old Appian Way, which led from Rome to Brundisium—the reasons which led to its construction, the incidents of its building, the use made of it, the scenes it witnessed, the dwellers along its borders, and the works of art which once lined its boundaries! If we knew the details of its story, we should have one-half of the history of Rome, and would be able to shrewdly guess at the other half.

And so the Street Road has a prominent place in the early history of Peterborough. Unfortunately, many details of the story of its beginnings are hopelessly lost, but something is still left which is worth preserving. Among the first acts of the proprietors was to lay it out to point the way from the older settlements in Massachusetts to the new land of promise. It gave to the adventurous spirits in the border towns of the Bay State, who were seeking for another perhaps a better home, a way of getting to Peterborough and it led them to the very center of the town. Many of the first

houses erected beside it were once centers of the social and political life of this community. Some of these have of themselves an interesting history; others which witnessed important events have entirely disappeared. On this Road stood the first tavern, the first store probably, the first town pound, the first lawyer's office, one of the first industries, and the first church and cemetery. Many of the more prominent in the settlement and in the social and municipal life of the town for the first 50 years had their homes here. It is now so far from the center of business and travel that it is hard to realize its importance in the early years. It divided the town into two equal parts, was five rods wide, straight, smooth and was the best constructed of all the early ways. "All roads," says the old proverb, "lead to Rome." So all the old highways connecting with this road either started from or terminated in it—none were laid out across it. For these reasons it early obtained the name of the "Street Road." The saw and grist mills at the South, Centre and North Villages were more separated than united by the heavy, almost impassable ways which ran between them over the sand hills west of the river. But the Street Road was hard and with two or three exceptions its grades were easy. For many years, probably down to 1800, and to a large extent for some years thereafter, all public gatherings for worship, business, pleasure and social intercourse met at one of two places—for worship and town meeting at the old Church, and at one of the Wilson taverns for other assemblies. The Wilson Tavern, on the hill or at the corner, was the center for all week day gatherings, until Loring Hall at Carter

Corner held out superior advantages. Over this road came the Pioneers when they first came to spy out the land or establish their houses here, and over it to the south they fled in fear of savage vengeance. The first permanent settlers from Lunenburg and Townsend entered the town by this way. On it the men gathered on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, at the Lexington alarm, and over it they marched to join their Massachusetts brethren in resisting British aggressions. At the point where it passes over the high hill east of the Joseph McCoy place the anxious people were wont to assemble during the Revolutionary war and watch for the Couriers bringing messages of victory or defeat in the battles of that protracted and trying struggle. It was the only road to the Massachusetts towns below, and in the early days when farmers personally marketed their products in Boston, their heavy teams carried the surplus produce of their farms over this way and returned equally well laden with household supplies for the coming year.

It is by many years the oldest highway. One of the first acts of the proprietors, after they had ordered a survey of the town and laid a portion of it into lots, was to lay out the road. At an adjourned meeting held at the house of Luke Verdy in Boston, on Dec. the 4th, 1738, Proprietors voted "that the former Committee," namely, John Hill, Jeremiah Gridley, John Fowle, Jonathan Prescott and Peter Prescott, "be and hereby are empowered to agree with some suitable person to cut and clear a good road from New Ipswich to the Meeting house lot in said Township soon as may be." This was very soon done at the Proprietors' expense. The Proprietors' Records contain no further allusion to the matter. On the 17th of December, 1760, the town formally voted to lay it out from the Sharon line to the Meeting House hill. The record says, "on the old road as now cleared and improved," showing that it

had already been graded as a travelled way. This phrase, "as now cleared and improved," occurs in the recorded laying out of many of the highways prior to 1761, and is evidence that the settlers before the incorporation of the town, had projected many of the oldest ways, cleared and so far graded them as to make them possible for travel. This work must have required great labor for the infant settlement, and heavy expense, which they met by an assessment upon themselves. There is no intimation anywhere that the Proprietors ever had anything to do with any other than the Street Road. The width of the latter, five rods, was determined by the Proprietors, for the town record further says, "Said road to be as wide as originally allowed, in laying out the same." Some of the Proprietors' deeds of the lots expressly state it thus.

New Ipswich had been granted for settlement in 1736, and by 1738 probably had road connections with Townsend (10 miles below), from which many of the settlers came. As originally cleared and laid out the road was straight, crossing the Town Line brook in the town of Sharon, 40 or 50 rods east of its present location and going straight up over the high hill, some 1100 feet above the sea, east of the McCoy place, and thence direct to Meeting House hill. We have here the reason for the location of the house now owned by Henry K. French so far to the east of the present line of the way. When first built this house stood only a few rods from the road. It fixes also the date of the building of that house as before 1794, for in that year the town voted to change the location. Beginning at a point a few rods north of the residence of John Stone, its direction was changed to the west and then south until it reaches a point just beyond the old Bagley store in Sharon where it swerves to the east on to the original location. No other change was ever made in it so far as the record or tradition recalls, at least between the Cemetery and the Sharon line.

Under the survey of 1738, 12 lots beginning at the Sharon line were laid out on the west side of the way, extending from the southern border to a point north of Meeting House Hill. Each lot contained 100 acres and was subdivided into two of 50 acres each, one for the settler and one for the Proprietor. By this survey none were laid out on the east side. So far as known no settlement was made on the road prior to 1750, for up to that time all beginnings had been made in the southwest part of the town. Among the first to settle on the Street Road were Alexander Scott, Thomas Cunningham, James Robbe, William Stuart and William Smith. These located there in 1750-1 or 2. On all these lots only one house now stands upon the site where the first one was placed—that of Mrs. Geo. E. Adams. The house owned by Mrs. Bass on the cross road leading to the pond, is situated some rods east of the first location, but the houses of John and Alexander Scott, Cunningham and Stuart have long since disappeared. It would seem that the road was originally laid on the east end of the west side lots. I am speaking of that part of the Street Road first laid out—the southerly half. According to the plans in the Proprietors' records the lots on both sides of the way were 165 rods east and west. The descriptions there recorded of lots 1, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 64 and 65, contain such expressions as these: "The highway is 5 rods across it;" "the highway that is allowed across it is five rods wide;" "the highways are five rods wide, and lie the length and breadth of the lot." This last is from the description of lot No. 8 near the old meeting house. No description of the lots on the east side of the road contain any such reservations. This evidence, far as it goes, tends to show that the east side of the Street Road is also the east line of the west side lots.

Many circumstances connected with the history of some of the old places are full of interest. Beginning at the Sharon line on the east side of the way, the first

place is that now owned by Mr. French. August 9, 1774, William McCoy and William Smith together bought 3 lots, 150 acres, beginning on the Sharon line, of John Hill. The grantees subsequently divided the purchase, Wm. Smith taking the southern part of 85 acres, which in 1792 he conveyed to Jeremiah Chapman. From Chapman it came ultimately into the possession of Samuel Clark. The house must have been built prior to 1794, perhaps soon after Chapman purchased. If Wm. McCoy built here, it was much earlier, but that is uncertain. The northerly part was taken by Wm. McCoy, who conveyed it to his son, William. The latter sold to Ethan Melvin, Feb. 4, 1792, and a year later, January 21, 1793, Melvin sold to Dudley and David Chapman. Dudley Chapman is supposed to have built the house formerly standing under the hill, about 75 rods east of the house of John Stone. There used to be a tradition that he placed his house there to prevent his wife wasting her time in looking out of the window and talking to the passers-by in the road. The story must be a slander on the memory of both, and I decline to vouch for the fact about it in any particular, except to the existence of the tradition.

The next to be mentioned is that of William Stuart, which stood about 20 rods west of the road and 75 rods south of Mrs. Adams' house. It was erected in 1750 or 1751, and was cleared away about 1793 when Jonathan Smith bought the farm of the Stuart heirs. Wm. Stuart's death, 1753, was the first in town, and he was buried in the little cemetery near Mrs. Mary L. Cheney's house. John Stuart, killed in Roger's fight in 1757, was his oldest son. The cellar hole of the house was plainly visible 40 years ago, but every trace of it has now disappeared.

Next to the Street Road, one of the very first ways laid out began on the Street Road some 15 rods north of this Wm. Stuart's house, and went straight west to the Ritchie place, connecting with

the road west of it. It was laid out November 18, 1760, and closed in 1794. The stone walls which bounded it and the graded part of the way are still visible in the woods on the south side of the Elm Hill farm. In 1794, a new way was laid out to take the place of it, leaving the Street Road on the south side of Mrs. Adams' house, going west down the hill and thence in a southwesterly direction until it struck the old highway at the southwest corner of the Smith farm. This road, in turn, was discontinued in 1814.

The Gowing place was originally settled by Samuel Miller of Londonderry, about 1751 or 1752. How long the title remained in him cannot be ascertained. It subsequently came into the possession of Moses Cunningham, who in 1805, conveyed it to Wm. Gowing, the father of Moses Gowing. The purchase price was \$1500.

The story of the Smith place has been given in print, and the only thing connected with it which need be mentioned here is that in it was the first lawyer's office. It was in 1786 that Jeremiah Smith was admitted to the bar and began practice at this place. His father, Wm. Smith, was Justice of the Peace from 1776 to 1803, and it was in the same house that he held his Court. Until his son began practice, he also made most of the deeds and other legal papers in town. No doubt the office was the scene of many a hard fought contest between Jeremiah Smith and James Wilson, after the latter came to the bar in 1792, for both were able lawyers and strenuous men. In those days there was a vast amount of litigation. Business was done almost wholly on credit, money was scarce, and people were slow to pay. When the day of reckoning could no longer be put off, debtors settled by giving notes or bonds, many of which found their way on to the lawyer's desk for collection. The size of the debt was no hindrance to a suit, and the amount involved was often very

small. Land titles, too, were unsettled, the boundaries of the lots uncertain, and cases of trespass frequent. Then the settlers were a people tenacious of their rights, quick to resent a wrong, and were quite as fond of controversy in matters civil as in matters theological. These things made the position of magistrate an important one, and the lawyer's office a very busy place. It takes a people more than 100 years to learn that arbitration and compromise are wiser methods of settling disputes than Courts, and the settlers did not grasp the fact until long after the Street Road had ceased to be the business center of the town.

At the foot of the hill, where A. A. Farnsworth formerly lived, was located one of the earliest industries of Peterborough. Sometime between 1755 and 1760, Robert Smith, father of William, who was a tanner by trade, sunk four tanning vats in the yard afterward owned by John Field, and in a small way carried on the tanning business for several years. The elder John Field was from Braintree, and came here in 1786. It is not certainly known, but from the text of one of the deeds to him, it is clearly implied that the tanning business was carried on there between the death of Robert Smith in 1766 and the coming of John Field, but by whom it does not appear. April 24, 1787, the latter purchased of James Smith $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land on the west side of the road "with all buildings, privileges and appurtenances thereon." This purchase was the tannery site, and from the reading would seem to indicate that the business was or recently had been conducted there. John Scott originally owned lot No. 4, the lot next north of Wm. Smith's, part of which was the tannery, the deed of which is dated September 28, 1758. Scott sold this 50 acres in 1784 to Wm. Scott, and the latter sold to James Smith, and James conveyed the $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres to Field. In the deed of John Scott to Wm. Scott, lot No. 4 is described as bounded on the north by land of Jona-

than Felt, but there is no deed of lot No. 67 to Jonathan Felt on record. William Johnson bought lot No. 67 of the Proprietors. Lot No. 67, next north of No. 4 (the lot conveyed to John Scott) was conveyed by John Fowle to Wm. Johnson, by deed dated January 11, 1745; by Wm. Johnson to James Gordon; James Gordon to William Wallace; by Wm. Wallace to John White. After that it was divided up and sold to different parties. Wm. Smith sold the small corner next to the road and the Elm Hill farm to Field in 1791, and about the same time Field purchased of Thomas and Moses Cunningham the land afterward occupied by himself and family on the east side of the road. The tanning vats put in by Robert Smith were used as long as the business was carried on there. As a boy I examined them many times, and the boards were as sound as when first put in more than 100 years before. The date when the tan yard on the east side of the road was built is not known, but it was probably made by John, the son of the first John Field. At this yard the bark was ground by water power, but on the west side of the road horse power was used down to 50 or 55 years ago. It was a useful industry to the neighborhood. Here the farmers found a ready market for their Hemlock bark, for which they got from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per cord, and here they brought the hides of animals they had slaughtered, to be tanned into leather for the family boots and shoes. The tanning process was by cold liquors, taking from 6 to 10 months, while now in the use of hot liquors it can be done in as many weeks.

John Scott had a house situated on the east side of the ledge near the road and north of the Field house on the west side. When James Smith purchased, the house was sold to William Smith, and the latter moved this building and made it into a lean-to to his own house at the Elm Hill farm, where it remained until the property was purchased by A. C. Wheel-

wright. The original site of this house disappeared long ago, and the only monument to its location are some apple trees which bore a fruit known to the boys of the neighborhood as "Scott apples." The trees are still standing. It was a fine flavored early apple, and a great favorite with the boys of 50 years ago.

The land on the opposite side of the road, south nearly to the Gowing house, was originally owned by Thomas Cunningham. His house stood some five rods back from the street nearly opposite the point where the ledges project into the public way, about 10 or 15 rods south of the residence of Mrs. Bass. I remember the cellar hole very distinctly, and it is, I think, still visible. Near it formerly stood a large pear tree, which was a prolific bearer within my recollection. Thomas Cunningham sold the south half of his lots to his son, Moses, and another part to John Field, both on the same day, June 23, 1790, but a few months before his death. The remainder was probably disposed of in the settlement of his estate. Thomas Cunningham was a leading man in town affairs, was one of the petitioners for the charter, a selectman, and a soldier in the French and Indian war.

The residence of Mrs. Bass was formerly the property of Esquire John Smith, and the house was built by him not far from 1790. It is uncertain from whom he got his title to the land on which the house stands, for there are no deeds on record enabling a positive statement. The first owner of the lot was John Scott, a Revolutionary soldier, who was a brother to Alexander and William Scott. He was 75 years old when the war closed, and was never married so far as known. He passed his last years in the family of Wm. Smith, where he died in 1798, aged 92 years, and was buried in the Smith lot in the large cemetery on the hill. There is carved upon his stone a worthy tribute to his character and worth as a citizen.

In the John Smith house was born Robert Smith, for many years a member

of Congress from Illinois, and also James and William H. Smith, afterward wealthy merchants of St. Louis. They were among the founders of Washington University in that city, and gave to it large sums of money. Wm. H. Smith was one of the three principal contributors to the Town Library building, and James Smith gave to it a handsome fund which now amounts to over \$14,000. Their father was a prominent man, of exceptional ability, a keen wit and a merciless joker and hector. He represented the town in the Legislature for 12 successive years, succeeded his father as trial justice, and was largely influential in shaping town affairs. His house, an example of the best architecture of his day, is a good representative of the man himself, for it is large, substantial and hospitable in every detail. The road just north of this house and leading east was voted Nov. 18, 1760. It was originally laid out to the foot of the mountain, and thence by a line of marked trees east to the town line. This was the first way over the East Mountain to Temple. About sixty rods east from its westerly terminus, on the north side of the road stood the first No. 3 School House, built in 1790 and occupied until about 1825. The site is still visible, but every vestige of its brick successor which stood half way down the Wilson Hill has disappeared. And though the ground on which it stood has been smoothed off and is overgrown with grass and weeds, there are those still living who will long cherish the spot as hallowed ground. On the site of the brick house just north of the John Smith house stood the first and far as known the only blacksmith shop ever located on the southerly part of the Street Road. It was established by Jonathan Felt who came to town in 1780. The present brick structure was erected by his son, Ira Felt, in 1825. How long the blacksmith business was carried on there is not definitely known, probably not after 1830. In its early days it was a great resort of the people on the road, and here John Smith liked to gather a crowd about

him and tell stories and make sport of the idiosyncracies of any of his neighbors at whose expense he could raise a laugh.

The next site of historic interest and the most important on the road was the Wilson Tavern, which stood about 20 rods down the hill, north of the old brick school house on the west side of the way. This was the first tavern in town, opened by Alexander Scott prior to 1753, and continued by Robert Wilson and possibly by his son William, until it was removed down to the Wilson Corner. It is one of the most interesting historic places in Peterborough, and for nearly 50 years was the center of the public social life of the town. In those days public houses had a much greater part in the life of the community than they do today. They were not opened wholly for the convenience of travellers, they were for the comfort of the towns people, a sort of social and business clearing house or exchange. The church was for worship and town meetings, but all other public gatherings were at the tavern. It took the place of the rear end of the country store of a later date, and the public hall, the Church vestry, and the Lodge room of the present. There the people met in their idle or less busy hours, especially evenings, for the interchange of news and gossip, to make and complete bargains and to indulge in the solacing contents of the bar, with all the incidental good cheer and sociability. Its importance to the neighbors was greater than to the traveling public. The early settlers were pre-eminently a social people fond of meeting together, great talkers and full of wit and humor and loved to hear and tell stories. If they went to Church one day out of the seven, on the other six they went to the public house on errands of business and pleasure. The place was first settled by Alexander Scott, who began here in 1750 or 51, and probably opened his tavern very soon after, though he did not get his deed from John Fowle until May 1, 1758.

It was at this place that the proprietors

held the only meeting they ever had in town, September 14 and 15, 1753. At that time they probably met most of the settlers, listened to their complaints, heard their wishes, gave many deeds, effected many exchanges of lots for the dissatisfied owners, and discussed with the people their plans for the development of the town. I am indebted to Wm. A. Scott, Esq., of Fargo, North Dakota, for many details concerning Alexander Scott. He was one of four brothers, the other three being William, John and Archibald. The latter never came to town, but one or more of his children did. The family emigrated originally from Scotland to Ireland sometime after 1672. Alexander was probably born in Swatragh, Ireland, and came to this country about 1736. He was one of the first to attempt the settlement of the town, lived in Lexington and Townsend where he married. His wife, it is supposed, was Margaret Robbe. He permanently settled here in 1749 or in 1750, and was probably an Episcopalian in faith, as his family left in Ireland are to this day. His name does not appear in connection with the Church affairs of the town except once. In 1768 the town voted to pay him \$1 a year for sweeping the church, and 50c a year for previous services, a compensation which could not have attracted him to the liberality of the Presbyterian faith, if otherwise inclined. About 1758 he removed from town, was back again in 1761, possibly went to Dublin or No. 4, for a short time, and again returned to Peterborough, where he lived from 1761 to 1769, and a little later removed to Stoddard, where he died June 20, 1787. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War and was a member of Robert Rogers illstarred expedition in March, 1757, but not actually in the battle, and served a short time in the Militia during the Revolution. His occupation seemed to be more that of a business man than farmer, and he surely led a stirring, eventful life, in a critical period of American history.

Scott sold the tavern lot to Robert Wilson by deed dated December 23, 1758. This was not Robert Wilson's first appearance in town, for May 24, 1757, only five months after he was discharged from Col. Gridley's Massachusetts Regiment, he purchased of Ebenezer Convers lots 97 and 34 in Peterborough, situate in the second tier of lots east of the Street Road opposite the old cemetery, or nearly so, so that he evidently came to town in 1757, and remained until his enlistment in the British army about the first of 1759. He was in service under Wolf at the siege and battle of Quebec, and probably returned to Peterborough after his discharge and resumed the business of tavern keeper.

It was at his tavern that the men gathered on the morning of the news of the Lexington alarm. The story of the incidents have been preserved. On the night preceding the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, James, the eldest son of Robert Wilson, then about nine years old, was asleep in his bed in the attic. He was awakened by the clatter of a horse's hoofs coming down the hill from the south at a rapid gait. The horseman stopped at the door and gave the alarm. Capt. Wilson got up, called his hired man and sent him out to notify the people of the news. By ten o'clock the next morning every able-bodied man was at the door armed with every kind of a weapon from a musket to a flail, and by noon Capt. Wilson had organized a company and started for Cambridge. They marched south over the Street Road as far as Groton, when most of them returned.

The house was the scene of many pranks and practical jokes, and Dr. Morison has told one occurring here which illustrates how far such things were sometimes carried. When James Wilson was in Havard College he was suspended for some boyish prank and sent home by President Willard. Jeremiah Smith happened to be at the tavern when the son

arrived, and explained to the astonished father that it was probably on account of his son's superior proficiency in his studies and as a mark of especial favor that he had been excused. Just then a letter arrived from President Willard which set forth the real cause with appropriate remarks. Mr. Wilson's glasses not being at hand, Smith promptly offered to read it to him, which he glibly did, reading as if it were a letter from his brother-in-law, telling of the crops and the family news. "But what is that name at the bottom," asked Mr. Wilson. "It does not look like Hodge, it looks like Willard." "Oh!" said Smith, "he merely says, 'I send this by one Joe Willard.'"

Robert Wilson was a distinguished character in town for many years. Besides serving in the French and Indian War he took prominent part in the War of the Revolution, held the rank of Major at the Battle of Bennington, and for his courage and efficiency received especial marks of confidence and esteem from General Stark. He was about six feet in height, very strong, industrious and prudent. He bought a great deal of land in town, and for those days he accumulated comparatively a large fortune. His education was limited, though he held some important town offices, being Selectman in 1765 and 1771, and Treasurer in 1785, 1786, 1787 and 1788. It has been said of him that he thought "the all important thing was for a man to work hard, make a living and lay up something." He died in 1790, aged 57 years. From the historic interest of this old site, the spot deserves a tablet as the place of the first tavern, and I commend the suggestion to this society.

When Robert Wilson died, his real estate, at least a part of it, was divided between his sons James and William. To the latter was assigned that portion on the east side of the Street Road north of the Felt estate, also the tavern site, and James took most of the land on the west side north of the road leading from the

N. H. Morison place east to the corner. William Wilson built the main part of the house at the corner in 1797. The ells were added later. He opened the tavern there, which was the leading hotel of the place down to 1833, when Whitcomb French began a public house in the village. It was used as hotel for some time after, for the wife of William Wilson, "Aunt Dotia," as she was called, was an excellent cook, and a most popular landlady, not only with the travelling public but the townspeople. There was a large hall for dancing in the second story, and here the young people of 75 or more years ago held their balls and dancing parties. The finish of this hall was unpainted, and up to a few years ago at least, the visitor could read the names, cut by jack-knives, of the young people whom some of us knew in our early years as elderly men and women, white headed, pious and dignified, apparently totally ignorant of ball room gaieties. It was in this hall that the Peterborough Lyceum and Dramatic Club was organized in 1827, and here they held many of their meetings and exhibitions for several years. It was the scene, too, of many social gatherings other than those named, until the superior attractions of Loring Hall at Carter Corner and French's Hotel in the Village shared its popularity. Eventually the two latter drove it out of business. The road leading west from this corner was laid out by a Court's Committee in 1809. Of the one leading east the date of its layout is not clear.

The last place of which to speak is the James Wilson place, at the Hunt Corner. The large house on the west side of the road was originally built on the east side near the large elm trees, and was moved to its present location in 1799 and enlarged. The law office of Gen'l Wilson did not follow the dwelling across the street. Among the men who studied here were General James Miller, John Wilson, afterward a member of Congress from Maine, Stephen P. Steele and Charles J. Stuart. Mr. Wilson continued practice un-

til 1815, when he removed to Keene. He was an able man, a very successful lawyer, and did a large business. From 1809 to 1811 he was a member of Congress. From 1797 to 1814, when James Walker opened an office at the Carter Corner, probably all the law business of the town was done here. Stephen P. Steele may have opened an office two or three years before Mr. Walker, but I am not certain.

The road leading from this place to Carter Corner was laid out Nov. 18, 1760. It connected the road laid out December 17 of the same year, beginning at Spaulding Corner, thence near the South Factory, where it branched, one division running by the N. H. Morison place to the grist mill, with the Street Road.

It has been repeatedly stated that the first store in town was on the Street Road, opened about 1770. But who kept it and where, unless by Robert Wilson at his tavern—who can tell? A small store was at one time in the John Smith house, but this was after 1790. Hunts Corner and Wilson Corner, as we now know them, had no existence in 1770, i. e., there were no buildings there. Dr. Morison and N. H. Morison, two of our best authorities on local history, assert that it was on the Street Road, but do not mention the proprietor. On the other hand, Wm. A. Scott, Esq., of Fargo, thinks it was opened by Wm. Scott, a nephew of Alexander Scott, on the northeast corner of the roads near Mr. Scripture's house, in

1765. There was a store at that place some years later, and some of us can remember the building. Which is right, I do not presume to decide, though the weight of local authority seems to be for the Street Road.

In writing out these fragmentary incidents connected with the old Street road, I have come to realize how little we really know of its early history, and of many of the leading men who lived on its borders. No adequate sketch of some of its prominent men like Thomas Cunningham, John Smith and Robert Wilson has ever been written. They were patriotic, able citizens, who did much to shape the early history of the town, and had attractive and interesting personalities. There is much more that could be told of them and the way whereon they lived. And yet this was only one of the early roads; these men were only three out of the many strong, influential characters of the first 75 years of the town's history. Whoever shall gather up and tell the story of their lives will do the town a most valuable service. In what better work could this society engage than to encourage and assist in its being done?

Among the authorities consulted in the preparation of this paper are: The Proprietors' Records; The Records of Province Deeds; Hillsborough County Registry of Deeds; 1st Volume of Peterborough Town Records; Dr. Smith's History of Peterborough, and old Files of the Peterborough TRANSCRIPT.

[From page 32 to here was published in the Peterboro TRANSCRIPT, Oct. 10 and 17, 1904.]

WHAT WAS THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF OUR TOWN?

BY JAMES F. BRENNAN.

I have read the sketch of the romantic life of the Earl of Peterborough, given in the TRANSCRIPT of May 17, 1906, which is of especial interest to our people from the fact of it having been stated that our town was named in honor of this English "nobleman," who died Oct. 25, 1745.

It is a somewhat singular fact that but little positive historical data exists as to the derivation of the name of our town; the brief mention given in the town history is based on tradition merely, made the more uncertain by two very different statements; the one (page 51), that it was said to have been named after Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, and the other (page 261), that it was said to have taken its name from Peter Prescott of Concord, Mass. Which of these statements is correct? This is an interesting inquiry and must be worked out in the light of relative facts and circumstances, rather than positive record.

All references to the origin of the name of our town, found in our own state papers and those of Massachusetts, are in every instance merely the briefest notes of the editors, copying one or both of the above statements and referring for their authority to our town history published thirty years ago, hence an examination of those papers aid us in no way, simply bringing us back to these two conflicting statements.

I am satisfied, after a careful investigation of available historical data, that our town was named after Peter Prescott, who was one of the proprietors and actively engaged in 1738 in directing the survey and laying out the town lots, under the grant of the Massachusetts legislature and encouraging settlers to locate here; he was the most prominent member of the committee having charge of the pruden-

tial affairs of the town,¹ being the proprietors' clerk from July 25, 1738, to Dec. 21, 1744. While thus engaged, the township was known as "Peter Prescott's Burrow;" certain it is that the first record of a name given to it is to be found in the Massachusetts Archives when, in 1739, the township was called "Peters Burrer," this being contemporaneous with this man's practical management and control as agent of the proprietors.

There is a city by the name of Peterborough in England, but none of the settlers came from there nor indeed from any part of England; these Irish settlers were in fact intensely anti-English long

(1) Of the sixty original grantees only four (Peter Prescott, Jeremiah Gridley, John Hill and John Fowle) were practically concerned in the settlement of the new township. Peter Prescott was the only one to live here for any length of time; he became the owner of a large number of lots; he was elected to the important office of proprietors' clerk, their only active officer; during his term of office he managed all the prudential and other affairs of the township; under his administration the first and second surveys of the township were effected and the first division of lots made; during his term of office the main highways were laid out, including the principal one from New Ipswich; during his term also the petition for incorporation of the town was filed; he held this office from the time the township was first surveyed until the location of such permanent settlers as William McNee, John Taggart, William Ritchie, Capt. Thomas Morrison and others; it was during this period that the first germ of life was infused into the new settlement, from which it permanently set out on its path as an incorporated town; a period of inception and permanent establishment, when some guiding hand was absolutely essential; in the recorded proceedings of those days Peter Prescott appears in nearly all the transactions, indicating the important part he took while here in the establishment of the town.

John Hill, another one of our proprietors, became interested also as one of the proprietors of the township named in his honor and since known as Hillsborough, he, like Peter Prescott of Peterborough, became the proprietors' clerk and hence active manager of the affairs of Hillsborough; each had their respective town named after them, while holding a similar office, in precisely the same way; ours might perhaps have been called Prescottborough, were it not for the fact that there were two proprietors of the name of Prescott, Peter the active promoter and Jonathan empowered simply to call the first meeting in 1738 to elect a proprietors' clerk and transact other business.

before that sentiment found violent expression in the War of the Revolution, in which they participated with such zeal and self-sacrifice; (as recorded in our town history) it was the attempts to establish the Church of England and to destroy the prevailing religious systems, so dear to the people, together with the oppressive land laws, that created in these Irish Presbyterians a hatred for the form of government under which they lived; they were—as stated on page 34—made by that church, the objects “of persecutions as mean, cruel, and savage as any which have disgraced the annals of religious bigotry and crime. ‘Many were treacherously and ruthlessly butchered, and the ministers prohibited, under severe penalties, from preaching, baptizing, or ministering in any way for their flocks.’ ” And it is further stated (page 35) that the “government of that day, never wise in their commercial relations or their governmental affairs, began to recognize them only in the shape of taxes and embarrassing regulations upon their industry and trade. In addition to these restrictions, the landlords—for the people, then as now, did not own land, they only rented it—whose long leases had now expired, occasioned much distress by an extravagant advance upon the rents, which brought the people to a degrading subjection to England, and many of them were reduced to comparative poverty.” They would no longer submit to these wrongs and (page 36) “animated by the same spirit that moved the American mind in the days of the Revolution, resolved to submit to these oppressive measures no longer; and, sought a freer field for the exercise of their industry, and for the enjoyment of their religion.”

These Irish Presbyterians were no worshipers at the shrine of optimacy, with its coterie of landlords, earls, and other, so-called, noblemen; it was in fact to be forever rid of this entire system that they faced the dangers and hardships of the voyage to and settlement of this new country; their immigration was a bitter

protest against the English ruling classes and the reign of autocracy under which that system thrived. Was there anything in the sentiments of these settlers to lead a person to believe they would select an English earl as their hero?²

Again, it is impossible to believe that a christian people, as were these settlers—even if they wished to honor some noble-

(2) A few towns in this vicinity which were incorporated during the English regime—as an inducement to receiving their charter—submitted to the naming of the town after resident English loyalists; thus Frances Deering, the beautiful wife of Gov. John Wentworth, the last royal governor of New Hampshire, paid all the expenses and used her potent influence in obtaining the charter of both Francestown and Deering in 1774, on condition that the towns be named from her maiden name (Vol. 24 State Papers, pages 67, 679); Temple was named in honor of Sir John Temple, (Vol. 25 State Papers, page 571) who, although born in Boston, became lieutenant governor, (afterwards baronet) hence second personage in the province in 1768 when the town was chartered through his aid and influence; Jaffrey was named after George Jaffrey, (Vol. 25, State Papers, Page 158), one of the Masonian proprietors, who, in 1773, when the town was incorporated, was a member of the governor's council and used his influence to obtain the charter. A few towns submitted to a change from the names first adopted by them, in order to insure the obtaining of their charters; thus when John Taggart and others from Peterborough in 1769 settled in what is now Stoddard, they named it Limerick and it was thus known (Vol. 9, State Papers, Page 829) up to the time of incorporation in 1774, when its present name was adopted in honor of Col. Sampson Stoddard of Chelmsford, one of the original grantees; the name of the township of Boyle was changed (Vol. 25, State Papers, Page 21, 25) to Gilsum when incorporated in 1763, taking the first syllables of the two grantees' names, Gilbert and Sumner; other similar changes were made under English regime and through English influences. When however these Irish settlers themselves selected names for their towns—as was the case in Peterborough—no English influence obtained, for it must be remembered that the present English and Scotch sentiments, we now hear so much about, did not possess that sturdy, loyal Irish people; the modernly invented name of “Scotch-Irish”, for instance—so far as we have any history, tradition or information—was unknown, unspoken and unrecorded by any of them at any time, the originators and promoters of this strange and peculiar “Scotch-Irishism” being strictly products of our own time and of our own country; there was, for example, no such names as London, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Edinburg, Glasgow, Aberdeen, given to towns where these settlers located, but the selection of names was from their own people, or from their own Ireland which they loved so well, where they and their ancestors for three and four generations were born, where their kinsman and their descendants remaining are found today representing this modern “Scotch Irish” appellation, as these settlers would undoubtedly do themselves if living; it was in Ireland their sympathies centered and found expression in their selection of distinctively Irish names for the towns they settled, such as Dublin, Belfast, Colerain, Boyle, Limerick, Derry, Kilkenny, Antrim and many other purely Irish names.

man—could have selected, as a person in whose honor to name their town, a professed atheist like the Earl of Peterborough, of whom it was said in the sketch of his life given on page one of the *TRANSCRIPT* of May 17, 1906: "He was vain, passionate, and inconstant; a mocker of christianity, and had, according to his own voluntary confession, committed three capital crimes before he was the age of twenty." Bishop Gilbert Burnet of the Church of England, the eminent divine and historian, describes him as, "a man with little true judgment and no virtue." Indeed the history of the Earl—as recorded in all the books I have read—was such as would shock the sensibilities of the good people who were the establishers of this town; his character was at such variance with their sentiments that the possibility of their naming the town in his honor, it would seem to me must be precluded.

It cannot be said that these intelligent settlers might have been ignorant, as were many of the subsequent generations, of the Earl's character; he was in tottering old age and his notorious reputation—now happily almost obliterated—had long been the theme of song and story in the books and newspapers of the day before these settlers left Ireland, a part of the world which had been the center of the theatre of his profligacy and crime.

Ordinarily the question of the origin of the town's name would be of no great moment, and would not warrant the attention here given it, but when, as in this instance, an erroneous claim would do the christian founders of the town violent injustice, the matter becomes highly important and the error should be corrected.

Ours is the only town or other municipality of our name in the United States. In the town of Smithfield, Madison county, New York, there is a village and post office called Peterborough. In answer to an inquiry, the town clerk of Smithfield, who resides in the village of Peterborough, writes: "This village took

its name from Peter Smith, who settled here about 1800; he was a great land owner, having at one time about 60,000 acres in this vicinity—the village (Peterborough) took its name from his given name and the township (Smithfield) from his surname—he was the father of Gerrit Smith, the great abolitionist, who did so much to free the slaves." The township of Smithfield has a population of 875, the village of Peterborough about 300.

There is a small city, Peterborough, in Ontario, Canada, the county seat of Peterborough county, 76 miles northeast of Toronto; this and our own town being the only municipalities of the name in North America. In answer to an inquiry, the historian of this prosperous young Canadian city, writes: "The name of our town, Peterborough—which was proclaimed a city July 1, 1905—is derived from the christian name of Peter Robinson, who, in the twenties, brought a large immigration, some 2,000 to it. This is the origin of the name. We have a population of 14,500."

Thus it will be seen that the other places in America, taking the name of Peterborough, derived it not from the disreputable Earl of Peterborough, but from the given name of some proprietor or benefactor of the place. There can be but little doubt that our town derived its name in precisely the same way from Peter Prescott, who was such an important factor in the early history of the town at the time it received its name more than six years prior to the Earl's death and while yet an unincorporated township.

The town history states (page 51): "It is significant that in a certain deed to Lieut. John Gregg, of the farm C, by John Hill, Dec. 6, 1743, it is described as in 'East Monadnick.' It may be that this was at first the designation of the town, which it so well represents in location, till near 1750. Previous to this the proprietors had called it the 'township.' It is first recognized in their records by the name of Peterborough, at their meet-

ing held in Peterborough, Sept. 22, 1753." The interesting history of the "Home of the Smith Family," by Jonathan Smith, (page 30) in giving a certain petition, dated Oct. 4th, 1750, in which the name of the town appears, states: "It shows that the town was already called Peterborough, and is the earliest known mention of the fact."

This is an error; the first mention of the name Petersborough in the proprietor's records was in 1750, but the name of our town, in the different forms of spelling, can be found in the Massachusetts Archives, in many documents antedating the year 1750; these are copied—with the dates and forms of spelling given—on the following pages of the New Hampshire State Papers: September, 1739, Peters Burrer, Vol. 24, page 309; June, 1740, Peterborough, Vol. 24, page 137; May 13, 1747, Petersborough, Vol. 9, page 8; Jan. 26, 1748, Peterborough, Vol. 28, page 186; 1748, Peters Borough, Vol. 29, page 231; Dec. 3, 1748, Peterborow, Vol. 29, page 246; June 16, 1749, Petersburrrough, Vol. 28, page 447; June 30, 1750, Petersburrrough, Vol. 28, page 339; Dec. 3, 1750, Peterbourrow, Vol. 29, page 439, and in the years between that and 1760—the year the town's present name was finally and definitely fixed by incorporation—it was in most instances, spelled with the letter "s" following the prefix Peter.

Thus the first mention of the name of our town, with the original spelling, which we have been able to find anywhere, is on page 309, Vol. 24 of the State Papers, in an act of confirmation by the Massachusetts House of Representatives to Jeremiah Allen; dated September, 1739, of a 500 acre tract of land, in what is now Sharon and which was surveyed the July previous, described as "adjoining to a new township called Peters Burrer."

It will be seen that the early spelling of the name of the town was, generally, inconsistent with the name of the Earl of Peterborough, and the suggestion that it was probably named in his honor, as

stated in the town history (page 51) must in the light of certain facts, be classed as an error. The town was called "Peters Burrer" (1739) six years before the Earl's death (1745.).

From pages 75 and 76 of Sawtelle's History of Townsend, Mass., I copy the following:

"Among the inhabitants of Concord, were some of the leading men of this province, at the time of the settlement of Townsend, and onward. December 6, 1737, 'a township east of Monadnock hills, on the southern branch of Contoocook river,' was granted to Samuel Hayward, and others, of Concord. This township was afterward principally owned by Peter Prescott of Concord, who was a large landholder and speculator. Tradition says that Peter Prescott, during the time he passed at Peterborough, lived in a semi-subterranean cave, snugly ensconced in an abrupt hillside with a sunny outlook; and that his Concord friends, and the land speculators, would talk about 'Peter's burrow,' of 'going up to Peter's burrow'—hence Peterborough or the name of the town."³

Dr. Albert Smith, the learned author of our town history, stated (page 51) that he knew "nothing in what manner Peterborough received its name," depending entirely upon what he heard his father say. The error might very naturally and gradually have crept in—before the elder Smith's time—as the Earl of Peterborough, like Capt. Kidd, was the subject

(3) This abode of Peter Prescott—the first white man's dwelling place in town, the site of which should be permanently marked—was, according to record and tradition, on the land now owned by Mrs. B. P. Cheney, some distance southeasterly from her fine dwelling house on the hill and two or three rods northeasterly from the present granite watering trough on the north side of Cheney Avenue. The first of the several lots Prescott drew were Nos. 7 and 70, fifty acres each, together making a double lot; the records show that the first was drawn as his home-lot and it comports with tradition that it was on a hill sloping to the south and near a spring. The record of deeds also shows that Prescott sold both of these lots to William Scott, but on account of threatened Indian raids, Scott did not settle there until about 1749, when he came, with his newly wedded wife, and built a house on or near the site of Prescott's former abode: this house was standing within the memory of those now (1906) living.

SCRAPS OF EARLY MILITARY HISTORY OF PETERBOROUGH.

BY JAMES F. BRENNAN.

I am pleased to note the interest manifested by the TRANSCRIPT and others to save the meagre historical matter, now existing, relating to our local military organizations prior to the War of the Rebellion. At best the data collected at this late day must be incomplete and unsatisfactory; it is, nevertheless, important that what we can rescue from the ravages of time should now be permanently recorded. Only fragmentary data for the half century prior to 1845 is obtainable, for instance, a summons to appear for drill, served upon George W. Hadley, is preserved; it is dated Aug. 31, 1839, the organization being the Peterborough Guards; they were to assemble at Col. Whitcomb French's Tavern at 8 a. m., Sept. 10; officers signing summons, Samuel C. Oliver, Captain, and Judson Wilkins, Sergeant. At that time there were two military companies in town, the Guards and the Light Infantry. A copy of a subscription paper is also preserved, dated May 5, 1840, containing the names of thirty-eight, to purchase tents for the Peterborough Light Infantry. It was Captain Oliver who responded to the toast, "First Light Infantry and Peterborough Guards," at the Centennial celebration of the town, Oct. 24, 1839. Another summons of the Peterborough Guards to drill is preserved, dated Sept. 1, 1840, to assemble at French's Tavern, 1 p. m., Sept. 7; officers, Joseph H. Ames, Captain; James Swan, Sergeant. Only such scraps of information are in existence to give us a gleam of the facts which showed the interest of the people in the military affairs of that time.

The Peterborough Light Infantry, in existence for many years and formally organized under the state law in the spring

of 1845, was, during its palmy days, one of the best drilled and equipped military organizations in New Hampshire, being regarded with much interest and pride by the inhabitants of the town; on its roster were the names of the most substantial citizens, preserving the military spirit for which the town was ever notable. It existed during a peaceful period of our national history, when it was not called upon for active war duty, and finally dwindled into inefficiency at the date of the commencement of the great War of the Rebellion, when it was informally disbanded, some of its younger members enlisting in the regiments then forming for active and serious war duty.

It is a lamentable fact that very little historical data of this company exists and there are but few persons now living, possibly only one, Col. Charles Scott, who participated in its early organization and who can give reliable information relative to its inception and progress; it is hoped that those interested will preserve in some written memorandum the facts they have, or, better still, send them for publication, as the TRANSCRIPT requested last week.

The reports of the Adjutant General's office at Concord go back only to 1858, and no mention of the Peterborough Light Infantry is found therein until 1861, the official papers and rosters making no mention of this organization,—not even the date of its organization and disbandment. The records of companies, in the period before the War of the Rebellion, was not kept complete at Concord or elsewhere and little or no information can be obtained in the records of that office; there are some rosters of commissioned officers of companies of the state

militia between the Revolutionary War and the War of the Rebellion, from about 1800 to 1855, but the names of the privates or the names of the towns where the companies were located are not given. There were some forty odd regiments in this time, with from six to ten companies each, and unless one is familiar with the names of officers, it is not possible to locate the companies.

In view of the very meagre history of the Peterborough Light Infantry now available it was fortunate that the record book of the company was saved from some old papers of the late Capt. Christopher A. Wheeler, who died July 18, 1896, and it is largely from this record book that the data here published is taken.

This record book is 12 by 8 inches in size and on its outside cover is printed, "Company Orderly Book. Property of the State of New Hampshire." On its first page is written the following :

Peterborough, April 7, 1845.

We, the Field Officers of the 22d Regt., permit the Officers in Peterborough who are commissioned as officers of the First Light Infantry of said 22d Regt. to Enlist men within the limits of said Peterborough and Sharon, who are liable to do Military duty to the number not Exceeding Sixty-four who shall be holden in said company with the same privilege of other Independent Companies. We also approve of the following Uniform, Viz. : Leather caps trimmed with brass and Gold lace, White Plumes red tops, a black Silk Cravat on the neck, Coat Dark Mixed Casimere trimmed with yellow lace and Pants of the same, Short Boots worn under the Pants, which must be worn by all the members of said Company when on Military duty, unless dispensed with by the Commanding Officer of said Company.

JOEL BROWN

JOEL F. BROWN

W. H. H. HINDS

Field Officers of the
22d Regt. 4th Brigade
3d Division N. H. Militia.

On the second page are the signatures of men who enlisted from April, 1845, to May, 1851 ; each name is accompanied with the date of the enlistment; names with an x have at some time, apparently, been stricken from the roll.

First Light Infantry Company,
22d Regiment.

We, the undersigned, agree to enlist, remain in the first Light Infantry Company now commanded by Samuel Jaquith. We agree to adopt the uniform as established by the Field Officers, we also agree that quarters of said Company may enact such Bye laws for the due management of the Company from time to time as they think proper. April 8th, 1845.

x Samuel Jaquith, x Wm. Thompson, James C. Thorning, John A. Perkins, x Warren Nichols, Asa F. Gowing, x Augustus D. Jaquith, x Charles C. Kidder, x Samuel F. Maynard, x George A. Hunt, x Charles Childs, x Horace Taft, x Benj. S. Nichols, x Isaac G. Peaslee, x George Thayer, George W. Buss, x Thomas Kosson, James O'Donnell, John D. Holmes, Samuel R. Twist, x Parker Heart, Jonathan Howe, Samuel Howe, Montgomery Howe (as cook), x Eri Spalding (as cook), John R. Miller, Madison D. Chapman, Andrew P. O'Donnell, Ezra C. Chapin, Charles F. Bruce, x Phinehas Whitcomb, Charles B. Curtis, x Harrison D. Washburn, Harlam Bassett, x Benjamin Owen, Wilber C. Tenney, Thomas Nichols, Amos W. Foster, Albert Holt, Christopher A. Wheeler, John R. Gregg, x Leonard W. Stanley, John Little Jr., x B. F. Wilder, David Smiley 3d, x Charles B. Chapman, x Jona. H. Keyser, x George Cragin, Chas. Scott, Amaziah Fairbanks, Ira Holt, x Luke Murphy Jr., Hosea Pierce, Joseph C. Fifield, Enoch Foster, Joel O. Avery, Isaac D. White, N. C. White, Isaac J. Cutter, George S. Perkins, Charles A. Miller, x James S. T. Remedy, Warren W. Puffer, x W. W. Butler, x A. B. Earls, James Smiley, Charles Hadley, Calvin Leathers, James M. Barker, Benjamin B. Barker, George W. Stearns, Mynard D. Barker, Darius D. Barker, x Alonzo H.

Russell, George A. Jewett, William B. Stearns, W. H. Goldthwait, Charles C. Kidder, Wm. H. Scott, Jones Dodge, John Farnum 2d, Warner Parker, Joseph H. Bahh.

To give the names of the military men of 1847-9, we copy the following report of Capt. C. A. Wheeler to the selectmen, dated Oct. 26, 1847, as required by law, of those who had performed military duty during the year: Commissioned officers, Christopher A. Wheeler, Asa F. Gowing, George Cragin; non-commissioned officers and privates, John R. Gregg, clerk: George W. Buss, Hiram McCoy, James M. Barker, Isaac D. White, Harlam Bassett, Noah Smith, Montgomery Howe, James Wilson, Joseph L. Carter, John Leathers Jr., Joseph B. Pierce, James C. Thorning, George A. Hunt, James O'Donnell, John D. Holmes, Samuel B. Twist, Jonathan Howe, Samuel Howe, John R. Miller, Madison D. Chapman, Andrew P. O'Donnell, Ezra C. Chapin, Charles F. Bruce, Phinehas Whitcomb, Charles B. Carter, H. D. Washburn, Benjamin Owens, Wilber C. Tenney, Thomas Nichols, Amos W. Foster, Albert Holt, Leonard W. Stanley, John Little Jr., B. F. Wilder, David Smiley, Charles B. Chapman, Johnathan H. Keyser, Charles Scott, Amaziah Fairbanks, Ira Holt, Isaac J. Cutter.

The report of Oct. 11, 1848, contained the following names: Commissioned officers, C. A. Wheeler, George W. Buss, Hiram McCoy; non-commissioned officers and privates, Joel O. Avery, George W. Buss, James M. Barker, Charles F. Bruce, Harlam Bassett, Benjamin B. Barker, Mynard D. Barker, Darius D. Barker, Ezra C. Chapin, Joseph L. Carter, Charles B. Carter, James O'Donnell, Amos W. Foster, Amaziah Fairbanks, Joseph C. Fifield, Enoch Foster, Asa F. Gowing, John R. Gregg, Montgomery Howe, Ira Holt, Charles Hadley, George A. Jewett, Calvin Leathers, Hiram McCoy, John R. Miller, Charles H. Miller, Benjamin S. Nichols, Hosea Pierce, John N. Perkins, George S. Perkins, Warren W. Puffer, Alonzo H.

Russell, Charles Scott. Eri Spalding, David Smiley 3d, James Smiley, George W. Stearns, William B. Stearns, William H. Scott, James C. Thorning, Samuel B. Twiss, Wilber C. Tenney, Isaac D. White, Nathan C. White, H. D. Washburn.

In the report of Oct. 22, 1849, the following names appeared: Commissioned officers, Charles Scott, John N. Perkins, and C. A. Wheeler; non-commissioned officers and privates, G. S. Perkins, Charles Hadley, Joseph C. Fifield, Hosea Pierce, N. C. White, I. D. White, James C. Thorning, John D. Holmes, Samuel B. Twiss, John R. Miller, C. F. Bruce, John Farnum 2d, James M. Barker, D. D. Barker, John Little Jr., David Smiley 3d, Amaziah Fairbanks, Ira Holt, Enoch Foster, Calvin Leathers, A. H. Russell, Charles A. Miller, James Smiley, Wm. B. Stearns, Asa F. Gowing, Charles B. Carter, George A. Jewett, Benj. S. Nichols, Montgomery Howe, Charles C. Kidder, Jones Dodge.

The dates and places of meetings for drilling in town and musters out of town (given in this old book) are as follows:

Samuel Jaquith, Captain or Commanding Officer of the Company. May 20, 1845, to assemble at 1 p. m., Town House; Sept. 4, 1845, to assemble at 12 m., Town House; Sept. 11, 1845, to assemble at 6 a. m., Reed's Tavern, Smith Village, Wilton; May 19, 1846, to assemble at 12 m., Town Hall; Sept. 15, 1846, to assemble at 1 p. m., Town Hall; May 18, 1847, to assemble at 1 p. m., Town Hall.

Christopher A. Wheeler, Commissioned Captain, Aug. 10, 1847. Oct. 5, 1847, to assemble at 1 p. m., Unitarian Meeting House; Oct. 11, 1847, to assemble at 5 a. m., Col. J. Wilkins' Tavern, West Wilton; May 16, 1848, to assemble at 1 p. m., Unitarian Meeting House; Sept. 16, 1848, to assemble at 1 p. m., Unitarian Meeting House; Sept. 23, 1848, to assemble at 5 a. m., Judson Wilkins', West Wilton.

Charles Scott, chosen Captain, Dec. 5, 1848. May 15, 1849, to assemble at 12 m., Unitarian Church; Sept. 8, 1849, to assemble at 1 p. m., Unitarian Church;

Sept. 18, 1849, to assemble at 5 a. m., Brickett's Hotel, New Ipswich; May 21, 1850, to assemble at 1 p. m., Unitarian Church; Sept. 18, 1850, to assemble at 1 p. m., Town Hall; Sept. 27, 1850, to assemble at 6 a. m., L. E. Nutt's Hotel, Amherst.

The Amherst muster was the last for the next ten years, during which period the condition of the military was not very active, but the beligerent aspect preceeding the great War of the Rebellion awoke again the military spirit, and in the early part of 1860 an attempt was made to have a uniformed company, and the following is a copy of a paper found:

"We the undersigned agree to become members of a military company, under the name of the Peterboro' Light Infantry, said company to be organized agreeably to the Laws of the State of New Hampshire, provided 51 names can be obtained who will subscribe to the following conditions, viz: The Uniforms to be light grey trimmed with red and gilt buttons, the cost of coat and pants not to exceed fifteen dollars. Each person to pay Seven dollars on signing his name, and the remainder when the Uniform is completed. All money to be refunded to subscribers unless 51 names are obtained. Aug. 25, 1860. Christopher A. Wheeler, Samuel I. Vose, Samuel Jaquith, George H. Longley, Gustavus A. Forbush, H. B. Wheeler, Chas. Nims, Chas. Scott, George Steele, J. D. Holmes, D. Miller, G. M. Spaulding, Jacob Upton, J. M. Nay, E. B. Cavender, Nathan C. Forbush, J. H. Fay, J. C. Nay, C. R. Richardson, John Upton, John Cragin, S. B. Piper, C. F. Winch, John B. Dane, S. P. Longley, Patrick McLoughlin, J. D. Diamond, I. D. White, Martin White, Wm. White, P. C. Cheney, K. C. Scott, Asa F. Gowing, S. W. Wheeler, Henry Field, John Little, C. V. Dearborn, Henry E. Osborn, Samuel Woods, James Templeton, John S. Rines, W. H. Longley, J. H. Spofford.

The last military muster, under the old regime, was held at Nashua on October 11, and 12, 1860, on the ground which

was named Camp Goodwin in honor of the governor, and on the 11th day many companies reported on Railroad Square in that city. This was as Col. John H. Gage says in his report: "the first attempt in fifteen years toward the revival of the military spirit and fame of New Hampshire, the first considerable parade of the military, within ten years, and the first general encampment ever known in New Hampshire." On this occasion the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston and the Lowell Mechanics' Phalanx escorting Brig. Gen. Butler and staff, Adj. Gen. Schouler of Massachusetts and Maj. Reynolds and Lieut. Win-der of the U. S. Army were guests of the camp. The tents and equipage of this encampment were borrowed from the state of Massachusetts.

The officers of the Peterborough Light Infantry on this occasion were Capt. Christopher A. Wheeler, 1st Lieut. Samuel I. Vose, 2d Lieut. Samuel Jaquith, and the company appeared in uniforms borrowed from a military company in Fitchburg, Mass. This muster evidently re-kindled in Peterborough the latent military spirit which had been allowed to flag and a meeting was held of which the following is a record:

PETERBOROUGH, Oct. 30, 1860.

Met agreeable to warrant. The bills and accounts of Nashua Encampment were presented and allowed. On motion of Capt. Charles Scott it was voted that we go on and get up a good uniform of the same material as we have a sample, well trimmed, with a cap and plume, the whole expense not to exceed the sum of \$25.

The vote to purchase the uniforms was 42 yea, 16 nay, but we find no record that the uniforms were ever purchased. More serious active military duty was about to be performed than this company, as then organized, was suited for, and the last attempt to reorganize the company was forever abandoned. On April 15, 1861, the Secretary of War made a requisition on the State of New Hampshire for one reg-

iment of volunteers, not under 18, nor over 45 years old, for the terrible war, the magnitude of which was not at the time appreciated; none of the old military companies—with the exception of the Abbott Guards of Manchester—appeared with officers in command to enlist in the First New Hampshire Regiment; Col. John H. Gage resigned and Mason W. Tappan was commissioned colonel for active war duty.

This period constituted an epoch in the military history of the nation, state and town; up to this time meagre and unsatisfactory data was preserved: during and since that great war the military history of our town can be written from well preserved facts.

Much information on the condition of the local military companies can be gleaned from our local newspaper the files of which have been examined and the following abstracts, during the period covered by this article, have been made as follows:

The Peterborough Messenger of Sept. 23, 1848, has the following: "Training Day—Last Saturday, (the 16th,) two military companies paraded about the streets of our village in the afternoon. One of them, the Peterborough Light Infantry Company, under command of Capt. C. A. Wheeler, came out in their usual uniform, presenting a fine appearance. The other company, which has a variety of names, such as the "Old Company," the "String Beans," the "Slam-bang," the "Old Floodwood," &c., &c., was commanded by Capt. C. Ritchie. This company in this place, as in most others, is composed of those who train "for the fun of it," and of those who do duty rather than pay fines. So they dress as they do at any other time, only some of them rig out as badly as possible. Those who feel a pride in doing military duty, join a company in which there is some expense to show the feathers right, and they have to foot the bill themselves. Even in the "Floodwood Company" the soldier is put to more expense than he receives pay for.

The only right way to do the military business, in our humble view, is, if we must have it, to have none but volunteer companies, and have them fully compensated for their trouble in doing duty, by the state."

In the great 4th of July celebration of 1849 the printed report shows that the procession was escorted by the Peterborough Light Infantry Company under command of Capt. Charles Scott.

Charles Scott, captain, and G. S. Perkins, clerk, sign an advertisement headed "Don't Give Up the Ship," dated Dec. 5, 1849, in which the members of the Peterborough Light Infantry Co. were requested to meet at the Town Hall the next evening to choose officers and transact other important business.

The same officers under date of Dec. 19, 1849, again invited the members to meet the 29th, asking all members and all who feel an interest to be present; from this call we quote the following: "It has been suggested that we reorganize or send in and get disbanded. The question has been asked, which will be the best for the credit of the company, to leave the stage now while the credit of the company stands good, or linger out a miserable existence, which it is certain must be the case, if there is not more interest felt by the members? For 50 years has the name of the P. L. I. been known as among the first in the ranks of the 22d Regiment. Shall it cease to be so? Action will be taken at the meeting in reference to the above. The choice of officers will also come before the meeting."

Capt. Charles Scott called a meeting of the P. L. I. at the Town Hall at 6 o'clock in the evening of March 12, 1850, for the purpose of choosing officers, as all officers must be commissioned before April 1st.

The TRANSCRIPT of May 8, 1850, says editorially: "Training Day—This annual gala-day is soon to return. We understand that the old companies in several towns are not coming out. We hope this is true and that the Old Company in Pe-

terborough will do likewise and save the town considerable expense. This yearly farce has been enacted over and over until the community are satisfied of the utter inefficiency and folly of it. We do not wish to see the military entirely abolished, but would offer any reasonable encouragement to any body of men who organize a company and take pride in learning and doing a soldier's duty. There is a mock sentimentalism abroad which stands aghast at the sight of a musket, and cries away with all means of national defense, the militia, the army and navy. We should learn a lesson from these states, which having entirely abolished the militia, have seen the impracticability of it, and made attempts to reinstate it. Our own legislature, we trust, will do something, not to destroy all military spirit, but to save what yet remains. The self-styled peace men, who consider all military display profanation, are learning that there is no more ready way to annihilate the whole business, than the continuance of the present system."

A. Pevey, under date of May 13, 1850, had an advertisement offering for sale at auction at French's hotel, the 18th of that month, 13 uniforms and parts of P. L. I. equipment.

The TRANSCRIPT under date of May 28, 1851, states: "The Peterborough Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Charles B. Carter made a fine display on Tuesday last. This time-honored company, which always wins laurels of praise, partakes of the general debility which is fast using up the militia. The state has administered an occasional tonic to support its decline, but doctoring will not save it. The ranks of the P. L. I. were small at the recent drill; we observed in them several officers who have been honorably discharged from duty, but who seem determined to stand by the colors till the last gun is fired," etc.

Charles B. Carter, captain; Charles Hadley, lieut.; G. W. Colbath and Asa F. Gowing called a meeting for training of the P. L. I. at the town hall, May 8, 1852.

The TRANSCRIPT of June 2, 1852, has the following: "*Training*.—A company of soldiers paraded in this village on Saturday last, to the excellent music of the Mechanics' Brass Band. The band came out in grand shape with new caps and looked 'neat as wax.' We were unable to tell whether the company was the old Peterborough Light Infantry, or a new one, as the members appeared in citizen's dress. We understand that it is the design of the company to procure a new uniform throughout before the 4th of July, when they will again appear on duty. It is encouraging to see a spark of military fire surviving the general ruin that has swallowed up the militia. We have but one single objection to the new company; we are afraid it will encroach upon the ranks of the *Calathumpians*. If the field is large enough for both, we wish the new company triumphant success."

July 4th, 1857, the TRANSCRIPT says: "The afternoon, however, was prolific with excitement. The first volunteer company, under the new military law, paraded in fine style, under command of Capt. Charles Scott, marching to the music of fife and drum. The uniform was new and attractive, consisting of various fabrics usually worn by country people, among which blue drilling figured extensively. The soldiers consisted of old veterans in military tactics and raw recruits, some of whom never shouldered a musket before, nor knew front from rear, or right from left. However, they came into line and made a very respectable show. We have seen companies many years older make a worse appearance. The training wound up with a terrible cracking of musketry that put us in mind of old sham fights of former times. The first command to load, after some, who did not like the smell of powder, had stepped out, was very promptly obeyed by some of the uninitiated, who poured the whole cartridge into the barrel without stopping to prime. They were relieved from the unfortunate predicament, which was very much like

a jug without a handle, by having another cartridge passed around to prime with. However, the training was good, the firing better, and the music best."

Under date of October 13, 1857, a notice was printed in the TRANSCRIPT, signed, "By request of Old Officers of 1847," asking the members of the Old Peterborough Light Infantry Co., and others interested in military life, young and old, to meet near Col. French's hotel, Saturday, the 17th, at 5 p. m., "to see if there is spirit enough in Old Peterborough to form a good company; also to drill some, as music will be in readiness for the occasion." On this occasion they formed under command of Capt. C. A. Wheeler and marched through the principal streets to music of fife and drum, after which they repaired to the band room where speeches were made in favor of forming a military company in this town; temporary officers were chosen for drills until such time as might be thought best to organize a company under the statute. Asa F. Gowing was chosen captain, C. A. Wheeler 1st lieut., Charles Scott 2d lieut., and K. C. Scott clerk.

The TRANSCRIPT of Nov. 4, 1857, has this item: "It really seemed like the old-fashioned May trainings last Saturday, when a large company of citizens were out on drill, under command of Capt. Gowing, keeping step to the music of fife and drum. It stirred up quite a military spirit, and the company voted unanimously to come out again this Fall. We hope in the spring to see the company in uniform, armed and equipped as the law directs for military duty."

The TRANSCRIPT of May 29, 1858, says: "The days of May trainings are gone, glimmering in the mist of things that were. Even the new militia law will not revive them with its imposing array of Generals, Majors and Quartermasters. Last Saturday afternoon Aquarius Engine Company came out with their engine,

dressed in uniform, and making a very good appearance. Breed's Band also paraded the streets, discoursing good music. The company tried the squirting powers of their machine upon the pole, and threw water high enough for practical purposes, at least. The red-breasted uniforms, the battle array, and the stirring strains of the band, reminded us forcibly of the old May Trainings, where the Peterborough Lights and Peterborough Guards and the "Old Slam Bangs" marched and wheeled and went through the manual exercise, "*in all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war.*" The old militia will never be exhumed from its now fossil condition. Men cannot afford now to train for nothing, and the people are convinced that they can make a better use of their earnings than to hire men and boys to march and counter-march and cut up various didoes in the street."

The TRANSCRIPT of April 28, 1860, gave an account of the training the Saturday afternoon before, when 82 men marched about the streets to the tune of two fifes and drums with Capt. C. A. Wheeler, Lieut. Chas. Scott and Ensign S. I. Vose as officers. The object of the drill was to awaken a military spirit sufficient to organize a uniformed military company in town. Adjournment was had to McGilvary's hall when a committee was selected to report at a meeting to be held at the town hall April 28.

In the TRANSCRIPT of July 28, 1860, is a notice directing attention to the calling of the meeting August 4, as mentioned in the subscription for a new uniform; at this meeting officers were to be chosen and selection of a uniform was to be made.

The TRANSCRIPT of Aug. 11, 1860 has this item: "A Uniformed Military Company under the name of Peterborough Light Infantry was organized in this place on Saturday last and the officers chosen."

OLD PETERBOROUGH ARTILLERY COMPANY.

As the Lafayette Artillery Co. is to visit us Old Home Day, August 18, 1908, it is timely to note that this company was organized in the year 1804 in Peterborough, where it remained for about thirty years. A very interesting article on the history of "The Militia," is given in the Lyndeborough Town History, commencing on page 207. Col. Luther Dascomb of Wilton commanded the regiment when this company was removed to Lyndeborough, where it has since remained one of the oldest military organizations in the country. After its removal it was christened the Lafayette Artillery Co. Its first cannon, of which there is any record, was an iron four-pounder and was handled with drag-ropes. The present brass six-pounder—bearing date of 1810—was substituted in 1844. The uniform of the company, at the time of its removal and for many years prior was prescribed as follows: "The cap shall be a Bonaparte cap with a black 'Ploom,' the coat blue and trimmed with yellow ball buttons and yellow worsted cord; with white pantaloons, with black 'gaters' in Pickets and black stocks, yellow belts for the sword with a belt over the shoulder, and Boots."

From this historical sketch we take the following: "The company was organized in Peterborough, and for a number of years was essentially a Peterborough affair. A majority of its members were Peterborough men; Lyndeborough came next, and some men were enlisted from other towns. It will be noticed that the commissioned officers for a number of years after its organization were from Peterborough. As the years passed by, Lyndeborough came to the fore in the number of men enlisted. Now, what came about in 1833 is a matter of record, but the causes of the changes in that year are mostly a matter of tradition only. From stories of elderly men, from the fact that two companies appeared on the muster-field in that year, both claiming to be the Artillery Company of the 22nd

Regiment, it would seem to be a plausible theory that Lyndeborough insisted on having the commissioned officers, and that Peterborough resisted, and that there was a quarrel between the men of the two towns, which resulted in a division of the company. The Peterborough contingent was commanded by Captain Samuel Carey, who had been its captain in 1829-30-31, and the men from Lyndeborough and Wilton were led by Captain Eleazer Putnam. They had borrowed the famous "Molly Stark," a gun owned by the New Boston Artillery Company, together with their uniforms, and it was for Col. Luther Dascomb, who was colonel of the regiment at that time, to decide which was the artillery company of the regiment. Now, whether the fact that some of the men in the Lyndeborough company were from Wilton, Col. Dascomb's town, had anything to do with his decision, is a matter of conjecture, but, at any rate, he decided in favor of the Lyndeborough company, and since that year (1833) the organization has been known as a Lyndeborough institution. They sent up a squad of men and a pair of horses and captured the old iron field-piece, which was theirs until condemned as unfit for service."

"The earliest roster and roll of membership of which there is any record is that of 1820. It is inserted here as a matter of historical interest.

Commissioned Officers—James White, Capt.; Nathan Leathers, Lieut.; Isaac Hadley, Ensign; Sergeant, Benjamin Brackett. The commissions of these officers were dated April 20, 1820.

Privates—Charles M. Howe, William Matthews, Pliney E. Yer, Milton Carter, Charles Smith, John Barber, Robert White, John J. Holt, Norton Hunt, Samuel Gates, James H. Swan, Nathaniel Felt, Ahamaaz Jewett, Samuel H. Howe, William Breed, Mathew Grey, William Scott, James Wilder, Jeremiah Steele, Eli Upton, James Howe, William Puffer, Charles Fletcher, Anson Moore, Silas Barber, Isaiah T. Smith, Adam Miller, Jonathan

Felt. A large majority of these men were probably from Peterborough."

"The first captain of the Company was James Wilson of Peterborough, and he held his commission from 1804 until 1810. He was the son of Major Robert Wilson. He graduated from Harvard College in 1789, and chose law as his profession. He practised in Peterborough until 1815, when he removed to Keene, where he died Jan. 4, 1839, aged 73 years. He was said to be a talented and successful lawyer. He was elected Representative to Congress in 1809 and 1811. He was the father of James Wilson, Jr., a noted orator during the presidential campaign of 1840. This son was major-general of the New Hampshire militia at one time, and was best known as General Jim Wilson.

1810-14. The second captain was Nathaniel Morrison, born at Peterborough, Oct. 9, 1779. He was a carriage and chair maker, and at one time carried on his business at Fayetteville, N. C. At the urgent solicitation of his father he returned to Peterborough. There came with him a young mechanic named John H. Steele, who afterward became governor of New Hampshire. Capt. Morrison died in Mississippi, Sept. 11, 1819.

1814-20. The third captain was Jonathan Mitchell, born at Peterborough, Jan. 21, 1787. He died at Belvidere, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1853. His father was a soldier in the Continental Army.

1820-23. The fourth captain was James White, born at Peterborough, March 30, 1784. He died in that town July 6, 1859. He was the grandfather of Gen. Daniel M. White of Peterborough, a soldier in the Civil War.

1823-24. The fifth captain was Isaac Hadley, born at Lexington, Mass., Aug. 9, 1784. Died at Peterborough, June 25, 1843. He was a brickmaker by trade, and a sergeant in the United States Army in the War of 1812. His father, Ebenezer Hadley, was a resident of Lexington,

Mass., and was one of that gallant band of yeomen who stood on Lexington common and fought the British on that memorable 19th of April, 1775.

1824-27. The sixth captain was William Scott, born at Peterborough, Feb. 19, 1801. Died Sept. 24, 1846. He was a farmer by occupation, and was the father of Col. Charles Scott of Peterborough.

1827-29. The seventh captain was Norton Hunt, born at Peterborough, March 27, 1800. He was a farmer and miller by occupation, and at one time was colonel of the 22nd Regiment, New Hampshire militia. He died March 30, 1885.

1829-32. The eighth captain was Samuel Carey, born at Jaffrey, June 1, 1799. He was a successful farmer. He died March 27, 1886.

1832-33. There seem to have been two captains chosen during this period. Of L. Hill we have no record. Capt. Ashley Loring was born at Peterborough, April 21, 1807. Died in Ohio, Jan. 28, 1849.

1833-36. The eleventh captain was Eleazer Putnam, born at Lyndeborough, Jan. 8, 1801, and died in that town, Dec. 27, 1866. He was a descendant of one of the early settlers of Lyndeborough, and was the first captain chosen after the headquarters of the Company was removed to Lyndeborough. He was by trade a millwright. He served with the Company at Fort Constitution for a short time during the Rebellion. One of his sons, Albert M., was a soldier in that war."

Practically all the members of the company of 1820 were Peterborough men; sometime after that year Lyndeborough and Wilton men began to join the company, and in 1833 there were quite a number of out of town men among its members. Peterborough men, however, did not continue with the company after its removal as much indignation was felt at the action of Col. Dascomb depriving Peterborough of the company.

A COPY OF INSCRIPTIONS ON GRAVESTONES IN THE TWO OLD CEMETERIES

ON THE EAST HILL IN PETERBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This publication is issued with a desire to preserve, in a convenient and permanent form of print, a copy of the inscriptions on the gravestones in the old cemeteries—the records on which, in many instances, can be found in no other place. The first burials were in the smaller cemetery, which is a little walled enclosure fifty feet square, situate two hundred and fifty-two feet westerly from the second and much larger cemetery. In this small cemetery there are but five gravestones. In both cemeteries there are many mounds with rough stones at either end indicating graves that must ever remain unknown. The larger cemetery is two hundred and seven feet on the Street Road, and two hundred and ninety-five feet on its south line (see plan). The spelling, punctuations, capitalization and use of f for s on some of the oldest gravestones, have been faithfully copied.

The subject of copying these inscriptions was first suggested at a meeting of the Peterborough Historical Society, and, as a result, the matter was brought before the annual town meeting of March, 1908, and the following motion passed: "That a survey and plan of the two old cemeteries on the hill be prepared, that a copy of the inscriptions on all the gravestones be made and printed for permanent preservation and free distribution under the direction of a committee of three to be appointed by the moderator, and that a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars be raised and appropriated for the same." Under this motion James F. Brennan, Eben W. Jones and William Moore were selected as a committee.

The following is copied from page 220 of the Town History on "Cemeteries and Burials."

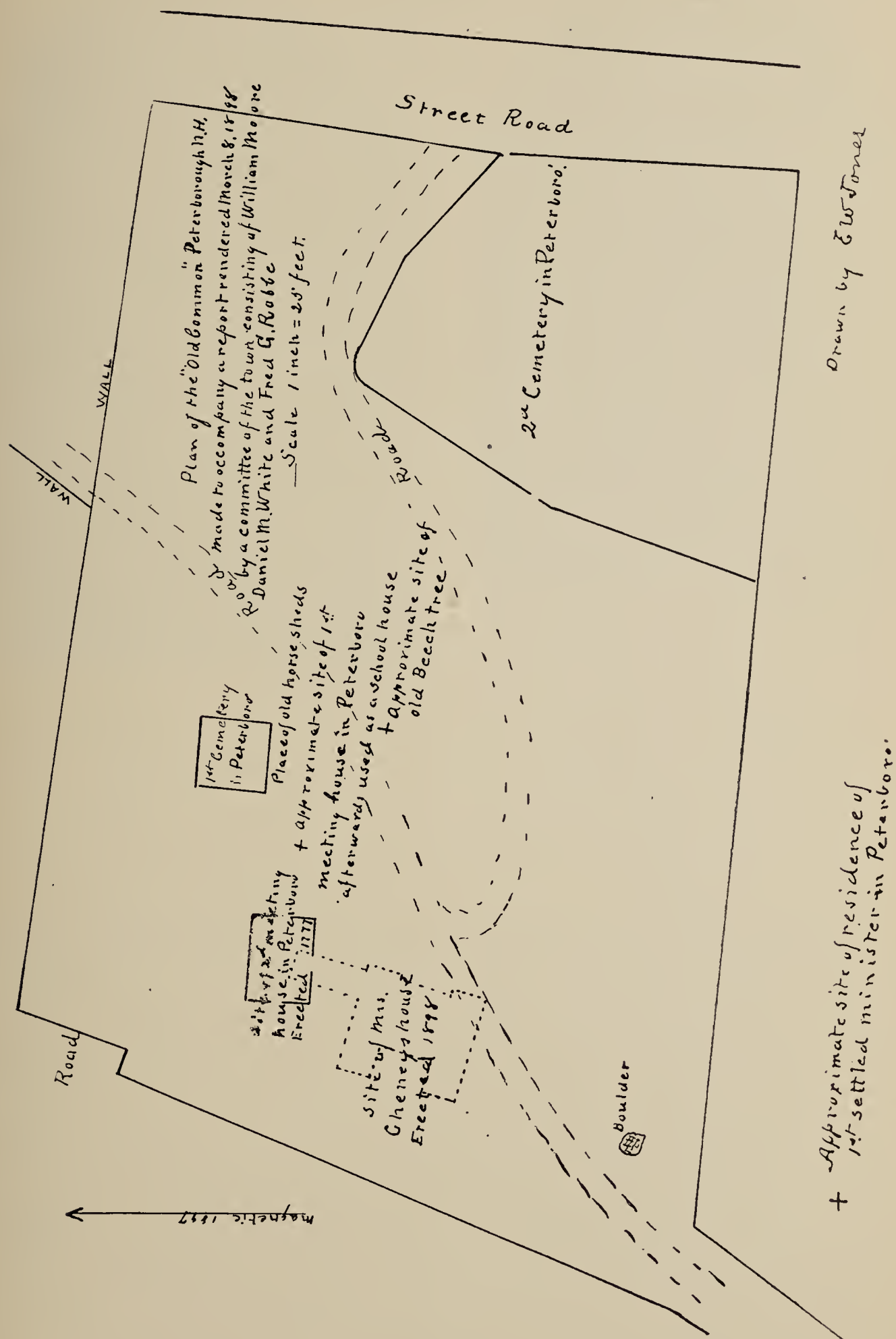
"A few burials were made in a little graveyard on the meeting-house hill. This was probably laid out just after the first meeting-house was built, in 1752. It seemed the intention of the early settlers to have the graveyard just behind the church, and a few burials were made here. William Stewart, the first person who died in town, March 15, 1753, aged fifty-three years, was buried here, and then five other burials (which have stones) took place, and a few mounds and headstones indicate a few graves beside. But the ground was found so full of rocks, and so hard, that it was impossible to dig graves, and this site was abandoned and a new location sought. A spot was selected near, situated on the side of the hill, east of the meeting-house, of about one and a half acres, and walled in for this purpose, which is now known as the Old Cemetery. With our modern views of cemeteries, it had an exceedingly bad location; it was on ground, the most of it, wholly unsuitable for the purpose of burial; there was no order in the arrangement of the graves in the yard, only that the head was laid to the west. It was also too circumscribed, as though in this wide country, and where land was so cheap, a sufficient room could not be afforded for the final resting place of our bodies without impinging on one another. The north side only of this yard was found suitable for graves, embracing but little more than a half of the yard, while the remainder of it, in consequence of its rocks and ledges, was never occupied. So hardly an acre of ground constituted the burial place of this town for more than eighty years, or through more than two generations. How such numbers were buried on such a small tract of land, and yet always room for more, is a mystery to us. Gravestones were not very common, in proportion to the number of deaths, and the graves soon became obliterated and gave space for new burials. In these times, very little attention was ever bestowed on cemeteries; they were sadly neglected, allowed to grow up with bushes and briars, to be overrun with cattle, and to become one of the most unsightly places in town. To narrow the precincts of man at death, when he requires so little space at the best, was a petty economy, a thoughtless act that should never have been tolerated.

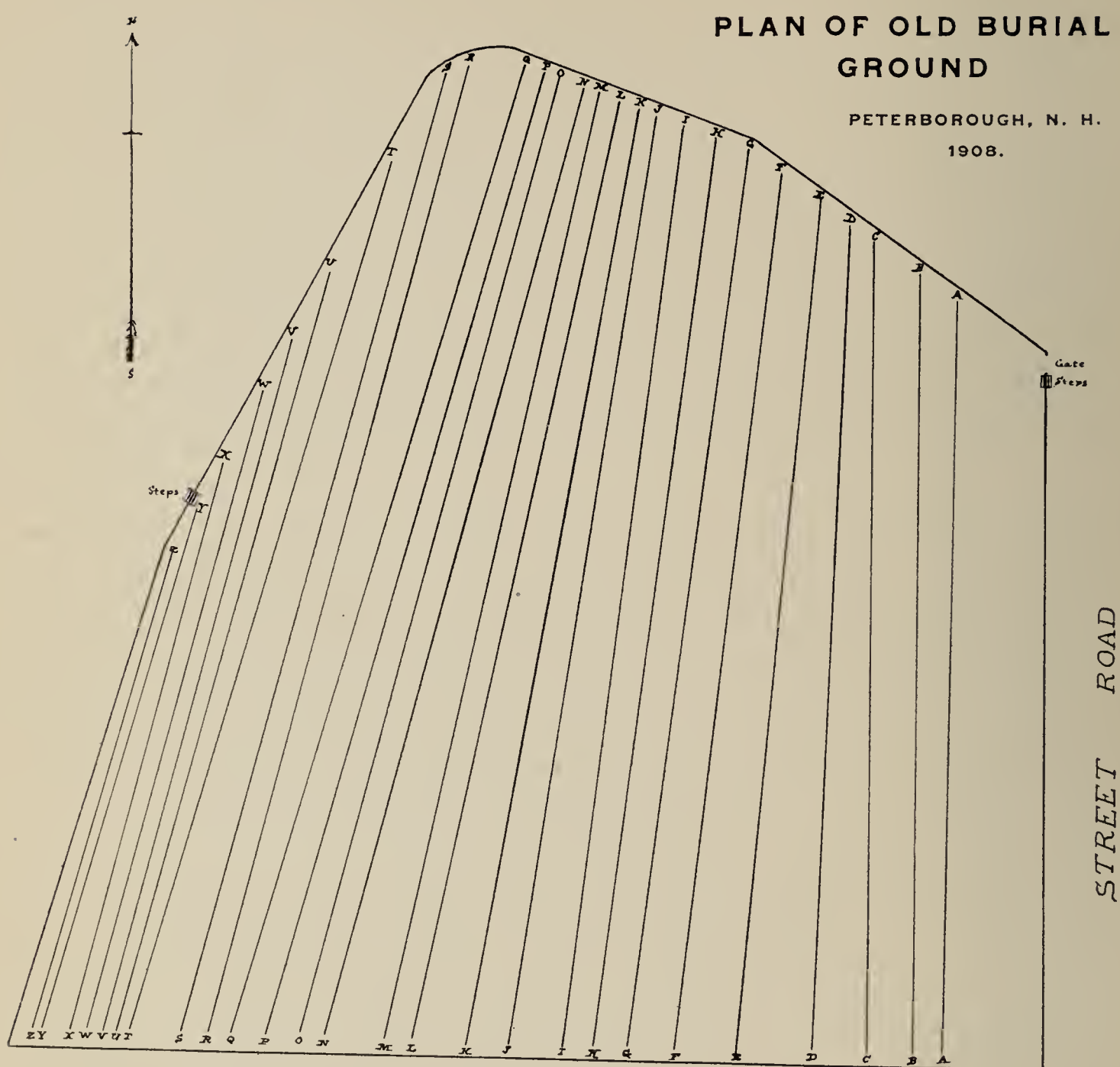
The early inscription on the stones began with the real matter of fact, 'Here lies the body of ———'; the next step was, 'Sacred to the memory of ———'; and later to the plain 'Memory of ———'; but subsequently with the plain 'Mr. ———', with the date of death and the age, and perhaps with some scrap of poetry or a Scripture quotation on the bottom of the stone. The early gravestones very scrupulously noticed all the titles of the individual, and if he had none he was sure to have the plain Mr. applied to his name on his gravestone.

In proportion to the large number of burials, very few gravestones were erected, and all of these were of slate. Many families were very culpable in this respect. No doubt it was attended with a great trouble and expense in these times, and then to be served with an ordinary article at the best. But some of these stones show the durability of slate, even compared with the modern marble. They stand yet—a good, fair record—after more than a hundred years of exposure to the elements.

The first burial in this yard was Samuel, son of Capt. Thomas and Mary Morrison, died Dec. 22, 1754, aged one year; and then burials occurred in 1757, '58, '60, '62, '64, and '66, and so on till 1834, when most of the burials ceased, upon the establishment of a new yard. As for ornamentation of the early cemeteries, it was never dreamed of; all agreed to let the graveyard be the most neglected of all places; but little effusions of fancy and sometimes grim humor would eke out on the gravestones, in the grotesque figures of death and death's head, sometimes an angel with a trumpet, and the memorable inscriptions of 'Moriendum est omnibus' and the 'Memento mori' so common in these times. Little scraps of indifferent poetry were often applied to individuals, as much out of place as could be well imagined; for instance, a rough, quarrelsome, and perhaps intemperate person, is lauded with all the choicest and mildest of the Christian graces, the quotation being as devoid as of propriety of application."

At the annual town meeting of March, 1897, a committee was selected to mark the site of the old meeting house. Their report—submitted at the next annual meeting—may be found in the town records and in the Transcript of March 17, 1898; a copy of the plan of survey, accompanying that report, is here given—believing it would be useful in connection with a description of the old cemetery—showing the site of the First Frame Meeting House built in 1777, abandoned in 1825, sold by the town to William Scott in 1829 for \$75.25; the probable site of the First Log Meeting House built in 1752, used in 1796 as a school house; the location of Horse Sheds; the probable site of the Beech Tree under which the people gathered at noon, between Sabbath services, to discuss the events of the day; the location of the roads across the common; the large rock near the southwest corner; the minister's house south of the south wall of the common on land owned in 1895 by George E. Hunt and west of where Mrs. (Cheney) Schofield's new road enters the common. In the northwest corner is shown the head of the old road—long since abandoned and of which only the south wall now remains. The town records of 1784 show the plan of the ground floor of the 1777 meeting house, giving size and shape of pews, aisles, pulpit, and names of owners, showing the house to have been 60 by 45 feet. On June 21, 1834, the town voted "to discontinue the road across the old common from the Street road to south line of common, and that the selectmen sell the common at auction." The registry of deeds (Vol. 179, page 332) records a deed, dated July 4, 1834, from the selectmen to John Farnum, for \$81, of land "known by name of Old Meeting House Common, bounded east by highway and old graveyard, north by Dunbar, Ames and Smith, west by Ames, Smith and said Farnum, south by said Farnum and the graveyard." The grantee and his heirs and assigns were to put up and forever maintain a wall around the small graveyard and keep up the wall between the common and graveyard adjoining.





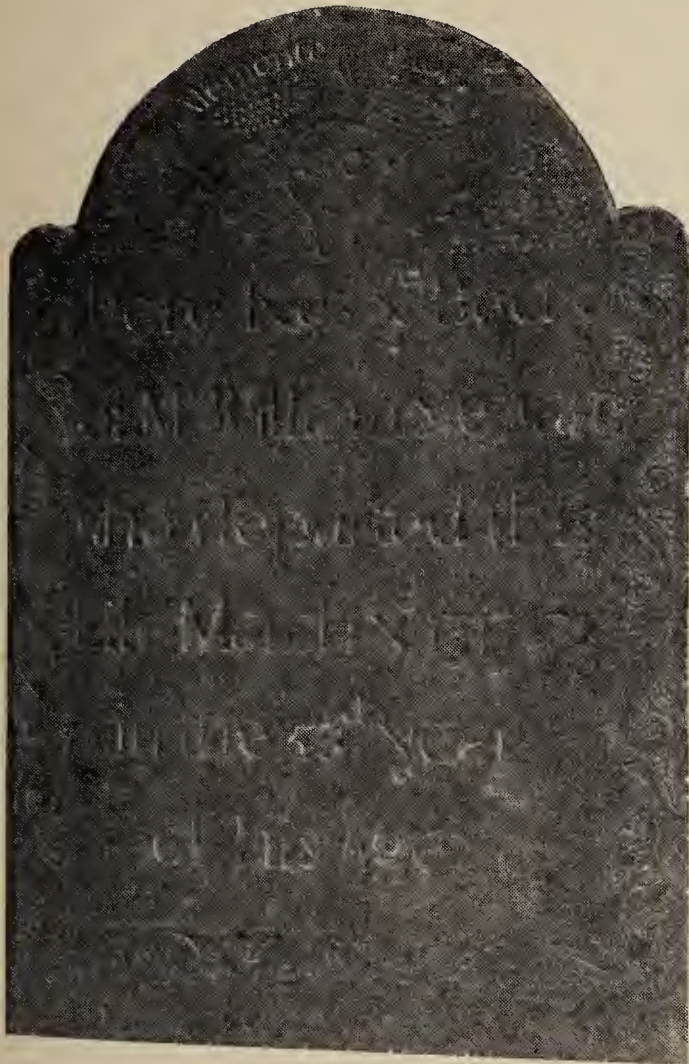
This plan of the larger old cemetery is prepared to aid in the location of grave-stones. Because of rocks and ledges in the soil, most of the graves were placed in the north and west part of the cemetery, hence it was thought best to use the north line of posts to measure from in the location of graves. At the points indicated by letters of the alphabet on the plan, are set fifty-four substantial granite posts with four inch square tops, on which are cut letters as above shown. The graves are placed very irregularly, little or no attempt at uniformity of rows or lots were maintained, and in order to establish some plan for the location of these graves imaginary lines were run north and south, as indicated on plan, wherever an unobstructed space through the gravestones could be found, and measurements from the north posts southerly to the front of each gravestone was made, and from this imaginary line east to the face of the gravestone. Under this arrangement will be found a letter and figure at the left of each of the following printed record of inscriptions to indicate its location; for instance, A 57 indicates that the grave is south fifty-seven feet from the north post marked A, on an imaginary line to the south post with a similar initial; the figure at the right of the record of inscription indicates that it is that number of feet east from this imaginary line to the face of the gravestone. Where the lines on the west side are so close together, much difficulty was experienced in finding an unobstructed space between the many and irregularly placed gravestones to run a line.

JAMES F. BRENNAN, }
EBEN W. JONES, } Committee.
WILLIAM MOORE. }

Oct. 1, 1908.

SMALL CEMETERY.

1



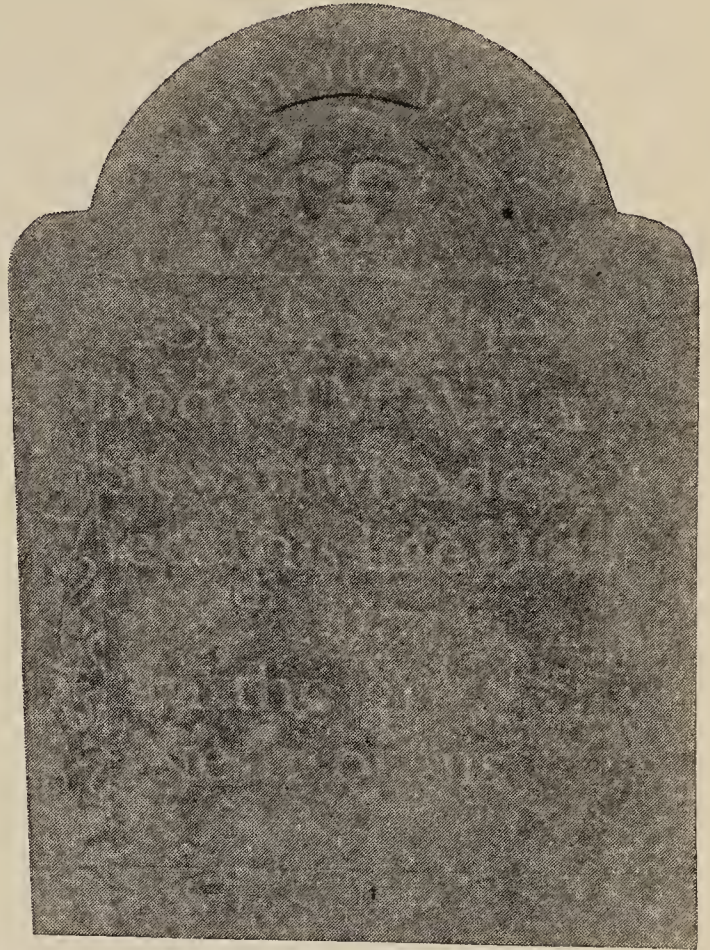
Slate. (The first death in town.)

Memento mori.
Here lyes y^e Body
of M^r. William Stewart
who departed this
Life March y^e 15st 1753
in the 53^d year
of his age.

Slate. (Different spelling of same name; wife
of above)

In memory of
MRS. MARGARET STUART,
the wife of
Mr. William Stuart
who died March 8th
1795 in the 87th
year of her age.

2



Slate. (Son of the foregoing.)

Memento mori
Here lies the
Body of M^r William
Stewart who depar-
ted this Life Oct^r
25th 1771
In the 31st
year of his
Age.

Modern Polished Granite Tablet (replaced an
old slate.)

WILLIAM ROBBE,
Died
Dec. 5, 1769,
Æ. 77 yrs.
Agnes, his wife,
Died
Sept. 8, 1762,
Æ. 77 yrs.

Slate. (Grandson of the above.)

Here lies
a Son of M^r.
William and
M^{rs} Elenor
Robbe who
was ftill born
May 5 1770

LARGE CEMETERY.

3

A 8 Slate.

IN
memory of
MR. JOSEPH
SMITH, who died
Sept. 22, 1814,
Æt. 50 years.

A 12 Slate.

IN
memory of
MRS. ESTHER
wife of
Joseph Smith
who died
June 26, 1821,
Æ. 49.

A 48 Slate.

FRANCIS,
son of
Mr. Frederick &
Mrs. Mercy Poor,
died March 4, 1830,
Æ. 19 years &
6 months.

A 51 Marble.

In memory of
MR. JONAS BARBER,
who departed this life
Feb. 23, 1831
Æ 45

A 57 Slate.

In memory
of Mrs. Mary,
wife of Mr. John
SHATTUCK,
who died
Jan 12 1804,
aged 43 years

Why should we start and fear to die?
What tim'rous worms we mortals are!
Death is the gate of endless joy,
And yet we dread to enter there.

6

A 60 Slate.

4
IN
Memory of
ELIZA SHATTUCK
who died
April 16, 1815,
Æ. 12 y^{rs}
Dau. of Mr John, &
Mrs. Mary Shattuck

4

A 129 Slate.

11
In memory of ABEL
W. THAYER Son of M^r William &
Abigail Thayer who died Sept.
27th 1800 Æt 1 year & 6 mon.
The dear delights we here injoy,
And fondly call our own,
Are but fhort favors borrow'd now,
To be repaid anon.

2

B 23 Slate.

7
MRS. MARY,
wife of
Mr. Thomas Hadley,
died Nov. 2, 1828,
Æ. 40 years & 8 m's.

1

B 32 Broken Slate.

6
In memory of
LUCY ELIZABETH,
daughter of
Col. Norton & Mrs.
Mary C. Hunt,
who died
July 25, 1831,
Æ. 14 months
& 19 days.

Sleep, sleep thou, lovely child!
May naught invade thy rest;
Breezes! blow soft and mild,
O'er her unspotted breast.

B 36. U. S. Government Marble Marker.

1
G. W. WARREN
CO. E,
6th N. H. INF.

5

B 42. Modern Granite Double Tablet. I

Father
NAHAM WARREN,
1794-1878.

Mother
SARAH A. DUNBAR,
1809-1858

GEORGE W. THEIR SON 1843-1863
A MEMBER OF CO. E 6th N. H. VOLS.

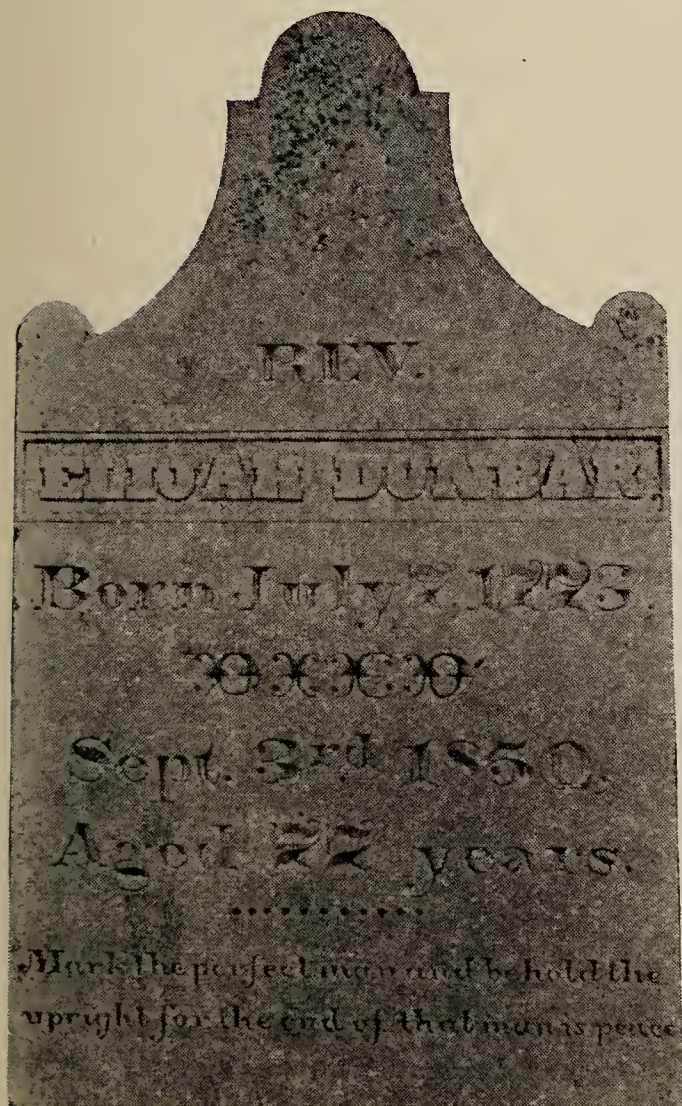
B 47 Marble. I

Consecrated.

by filial & conjugal
Affection. To the memory of
MRS. ANN PEABODY

wife of
REV. ELIJAH DUNBAR, &
daughter of the late WILLIAM
PEABODY Esq. of Milford, who
died July 25, 1828, Æ. 44 yr's
& 4 mo's, after a short
illness of 4 days.

Low where this silent marble weeps,
The friend, the wife, the mother sleeps !
In agony in Death resigned ;
She felt the sting she left behind.



6

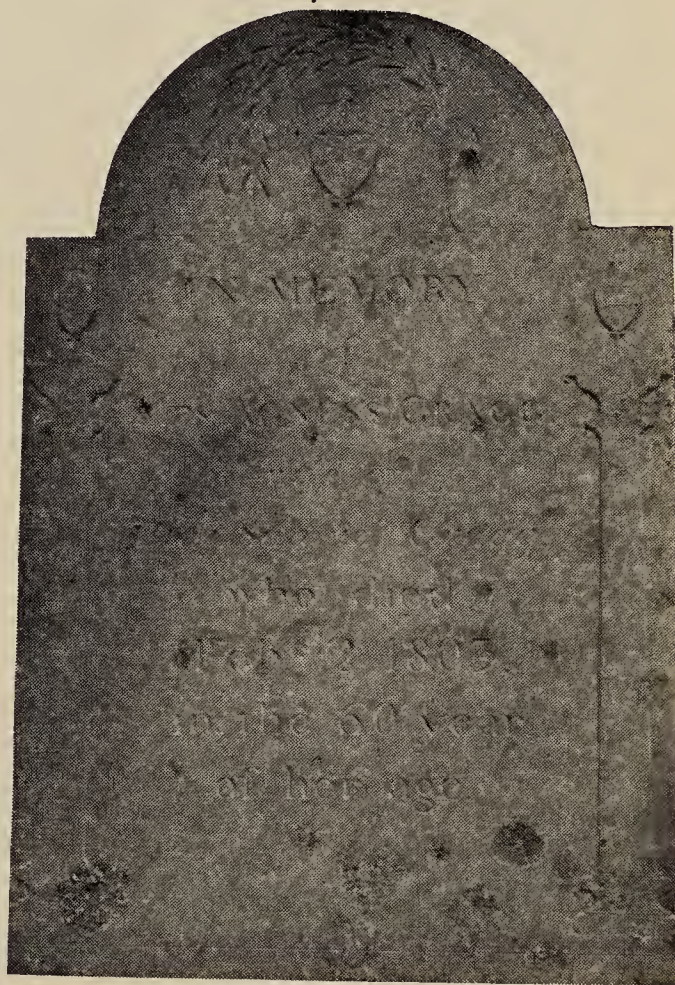
B 49 Marble. I

REV.
ELIJAH DUNBAR
Born July 7, 1773,
DIED
Sept. 3rd 1850,
Aged 77 years.

Mark the perfect man and behold the
upright for the end of that man is peace.

B 70 Slate I

IN MEMORY
of
Maj. Samuel Gragg,
who died
December 10, 1808 ;
in the 70 year
of his age.



B 73 Slate. I

IN MEMORY
of
Mrs. Agness Gragg,
wife of
Maj. Samuel Gragg,
who died
Feb. 2, 1803 ;
in the 60 year
of her age.

7

B 78 Slate.

MRS. REBECCA,
wife of
WM. DIAMOND,
died
April 8, 1855,
Æt. 92 ys & 8 mos.



B 82 Slate.

MR. WILLIAM DIAMOND,
died
July 29, 1828,
Æt. 73.

A Revolutionary Soldier ; drummer
at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

8

B 99 Slate.

OLIVER,
Son of Mr. John Leathers
died April 19, 1812,
Æt. 20 days.

The tender blossom fades away,
The leaves now wither and decay ;
The stalk falls prostrate to the ground
All vanish in an empty sound.

B 102 Slate.

In memory of
MRS. LUCY FAIRBANK,
wife of
Capt. Ephraim Fairbank,
who died Feb. 19th, 1814,
In the 45 year of her
age.

Behold & see as you pass by
As you are now so once was I
As I am now so you must be
Prepare for death & follow me.

C 14 Slate.

DEA.
CHRISTOPHER
THAYER
DIED
Sept. 28, 1823,
Æt. 82 yrs. & 4 mo.

C 18 Slate.

MRS.
BETHIAH,
wife of Dea.
Christopher Thayer,
Died
Feb. 28, 1817,
Æt. 72 yrs. & 2 mo.

C 29 Slate.

In memory of
RICHARD EVERETT,
son of Eber &
Sarah Thayer,
who died May
31, 1821, Æt. 9
weeks & 1 day.

Sleep on dear babe, & take thy rest,
To call thee hence God thought it best.

9

C 25 Broken Marble.

DANIEL CHAPMAN,
DIED
Nov. 11, 1832,
Æ. 38.
MARGARET,
his wife
died May 22, 1867,
Æ. 70.

C 27 Broken Slate.

In memory of
MORIAH LOUISA,
daugh of Daniel &
Margarett Chapman,
who died April 19, 1828,
Æ. 3 years 2 months
& 5 days.

C 31 Slate.

In memory of
MR. DUDLEY
CHAPMAN,
who died
Oct. 18, 1832,
Æ. 67.

C 35 Slate.

In memory of
MRS. ELIZABETH,
wife of
Mr. Dudley Chapman ;
who died
Nov. 28, 1826 :
Æ. 66.

C 66 Slate.

In Memory
of SAMUEL,
Son of Mr. Thomas, &
Mrs. Nancy White,
who died March 14,
1811, Æt. 12.

6

C 68 Slate,

I

IN
Memory of
THOMAS WHITE, Jr.
who died Oct.
1, 1818, Æ. 23.

Hark ! from the tombs a mournful sound
My ears attend the cry ;
Ye living men come view the ground,
Where you must shortly lie.

6

C 74 Slate.

4

JANE GREGG,
died
July 2, 1805,
Æ. 28.

C 80 Slate.

4

In memory of
LIEUT. JOHN GRAGG,
who departed this life
24 Feb. 1798, in the
70th year of his age.

Great God, I own thy sentence just,
And nature must decay ;
I yield my body to the dust,
To dwell with fellow clay.

Yet faith can triumph o'er the grave,
And trample on the tombs :
My Jesus, my Redeemer lives !
My God, my Saviour comes.

C 84 Slate.

7

In memory of
MRS. ELIZABETH GRAGG,
widow of Lieut. John
Gragg, who died 3 Nov.
1803, in the 59th
year of her age.

Hear what the voice from heaven Proclaims
To all the pious dead,
Sweet is the savour of their names,
And soft their sleeping bed.
Far from this world of toil and strife,
They'r present with the Lord ;
The labours of their mortal life
End in a large reward.

I

11

C 103 Slate.

In memory of
ISAAC LEATHERS
Son of Mr. John Leathers &
Mrs. Martha his wife,
who died May 19, 1801,
Æt. 12 years & 9 months.

In faith he died, in dust he lies,
But faith foresees that dust shall rise,
When Jesus calls, while hope assumes,
And boasts her joy among the tombs.

C 105 Slate.

IN
memory of
MRS. MARTHA LEATHERS,
wife of Mr. John Leathers,
who died June 2, 1816,
Æt. 63.

Lord I commit my soul to thee,
Accept the sacred trust;
Receive this nobler part of me,
And watch my sleeping dust.

C 108 Slate.

IN
memory of
MR. JOHN LEATHERS
who died April 13, 1805,
Æt. 52.

From death the gloomy terrors flee,
When once 'tis understood,
'Tis nature's call, 'tis God's decree,
And is and must be good.

D 26 Slate.

IN
memory of
MRS. ABIGAIL WAIT
wife of Mr. Nathan Wait
who died
April 6, 1817
Æt. 48.

D 37 Slate.

IN
memory of
MR. JOHN TUTTLE,
who died
April 1799
Æt. 67.

12

D 64 Marble.

NELLIE,
daugh. of
John & Hannah
WHITE,
died Oct. 23, 1859,
Æt. 69 yrs.

D 67 Slate.

IN
memory of
MRS. HANNAH WHITE,
wife of
Mr. John White,
died
Dec. 23, 1825,
in the 77 year
of her age.

Distress sore long time I bore,
Physicians strove in vain,
Till death did cease and God did please,
To cure me of my pain.

D 70 Slate.

IN
Memory of
MR. JOHN WHITE,
who died,
Jan. 11, 1823,
Æt. 79.

Surviving friends, do not complain,
Yours is the loss, but mine the gain:
Our God doth order all things well,
Therefore, I bid you all farewell.

D 73 Slate.

In memory of
MRS. JANE WHITE,
widow of Mr. PATRICK
WHITE, who died 16 Dec^r.
1803, in the 84 year
of her age.

Death may dissolve my body now,
And bear my spirit home,
Why do my minutes move so slow,
Nor my salvation come?
With heav'ly weapons I have fought
The battles of the Lord,
Finish'd my course, & kept the faith,
And wait the sure reward.

13



D 77 Slate.

3

Moriendum est omnibus.

In
memory of Mr
PATRICK WHITE,
who departed this life,
May the 10 1792: in
the 82^d Year of his age.

Retire my friends refrain your tears
Here I shall lie till Christ appears.

D 81 Slate.

4

In memory of
Mr. JOHN WHITE,
who departed this life
Feb. 24th 1796; in
the 77 year of his age.

Farewell vain world as thou hast been to me;
Dust & a shadow, those I leave with thee;
The unseen vital spirit I resign,
To him that's spirit life, light, love divine.

14

D 84 Slate.

4

In memory of
Mrs. MARY WHITE,
wife of
Mr. JOHN WHITE,
who departed this life
May 14th 1800, in
the 78 year of her age.

Friends nor physicians could not save,
My mortal body from the Grave;
Nor can the Grave confine me here,
When Christ shall call me to appear.

D 92 Slate.

6

Memento mori
In memory of
Mr. JOHN STEWART,
Son of Mr. William & Mrs.
Betty Stewart, who deceas'd
March 17th 1795. Aged
26 Years & 6 months.

Friends & Physicians could not save,
My mortal body from the grave:
Nor can the grave confine me here,
When Christ shall call me to appear.

D 104 Slate.

2

In memory of
an infant son of
Mr. Silas & Mrs.
Margaret Spring,
who died Aug. 6, 1812,
Æ. 7 weeks.

D 107 Slate.

1

In memory of
Miss ELIZA,
daughter of Mr. Silas
& Mrs. Margaret Spring;
who died April 9, 1828,
Æ. 21 years &
9 months.

When blooming youth is snatched away,
By death's resistless hand,
Our hearts the mournful tribute pay
Which pity must demand.

15

D 115 Slate.

Dr. JOHN MUSSEY,
died Jan. 17. 1831,
aged 85.
Also
Mrs. BULAH,
wife of
Dr. John Mussey,
died Dec. 13. 1805,
aged 59.

Blessed are they, that do his commandments.

D 124 Slate.

JONATHAN,
son of Dr. John &
Mrs. Rhoda Mus-
sey, died Oct. 17.
1829,
Æ. 19 years 4
months & 23 days.

Blessed are the dead who died in the Lord.

D 159 Slate.

In memory of
Mr. JARVIS
WHITCOMB,
who died
Sept. 20. 1832,
Æ. 29.

E 5 Marble.

Mrs. ESTER,
wife of
Mr. Joseph Day,
died Oct. 25. 1829,
aged 55 years &
3 months.

Behold the sad impending stroke,
Which now arrests our eyes;
The silken bands of union broke,
A tender mother dies.

E 8 Marble.

Miss MARY,
daugh. of Mr. Joseph
& Mrs. Esther Day,
died Aug. 21. 1829,
aged 23 years &
5 months.

Pause weeping mourner as you stand,
And view my silent shade;
Remember that death's icy hand,
Will soon on you be laid.

7

E 24 Slate.

Remember death
In
memory of Mr.
ALEXANDER MILLIKEN,
who departed this
life Jan'y 15th 1800,
in the 77th Year
of his age.

E 36 Slate.

SARAH P.
daug. of Elihu &
Susan Thayer,
died Oct. 2, 1826,
Æ. 7 years 11 months
& 22 days.

E 38 Slate.

CHARLES,
son of Elihu &
Susan Thayer,
died Sept. 4, 1826,
Æ. 2 years 3 months
& 16 days.

E 40 Slate.

NANCY H.
daugh. of Elihu
& Susan Thayer,
died July 15, 1829,
Æ. 3 years 4 mo's
& 12 days.

E 80 Slate. (Broken below the lettering.)

E 83 Slate.

SACRED
to the memory of
Miss BETSEY,
daugh. of Mr. William
& Mrs. Catherine Scott,
who died July 11.
1827, aged 34.

E 86 Slate.

SACRED
to the Memory of
MR. THOMAS SCOTT,
who died
August 29. 1816.
in the 30 year
of his age.

1

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4

17

E 89 Slate.

In memory of
Mrs. DEBORAH,
wife of
Mr. William Scott;
who died
Feb. 27, 1826 :
In her 51 year.

E 92 Slate.

SACRED
to the Memory of
Mrs. CATHERINE SCOTT,
wife of
Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT,
who died
June 5. 1808.
in the 49 year
of her age.

E 96 Slate.

Memento mori.
ERECTED
in memory of
Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT,
who deceaf'd on the
2^d of Nov. 1795.
in the 82^d Year of
his age.

E 99 Slate.

Remember death.
In memory of
Mrs. MARGRET SCOTT,
Relict of Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT,
who deceaf'd Oct. 3^d
1797. in the 80th
Year of her age.

E 126 Marble.

In memory of Mrs
Hannah H. Read,
wife of Mr. Frederick
Read, who died
March 30 1819 in
the 32 year of her
age.

4

4

4

4

7

18

E 160 Slate.

In memory of
William Nelfon,
Son of Mr. Walter & Mrs.
Sally Nelfon, who died
Dec^r 13th 1796, aged
5 months.

Sleep on fweet babe—High hea-
vens all gracious King
Hath to eternal Summer,
chang'd thy fpring.

E 205 Slate.

DAVID HOLT,
died April 24. 1835,
Æ. 83 years.

RUTH,
wife of
David Holt,
died July 24. 1833,
Æ. 81 years.

F 4 Slate.

In memory of
MR. FRANSIS
DAVISON,
who died
Oct. 31, 1832,
in the 25. year
of his age.

F 11 Slate.

In memory of
a son of Mr. Will^m
& Mrs. Jenny
Davison who was
still born Dec^r
25th 1800.

F 14 Slate.

In memory of
WILLIAM H. DAVISON,
son of Mr. William
& Mrs. Abigail Da-
vison, who died
August 4th, 1798,
in the 3^d Year
of his age.

2

2

7

7

7

19

F 19 Slate.

Memento mori
Erected
in memory of Mrs.
ABIGAIL DAVISON,
wife of Mr. William Davi-
son who deceaf'd Febr
29th 1796 : in the 24th
Year of her age.

My partner dear do not complain,
Yours is the loss but mine the gain ;
God lent you me but for a time,
And now hath took me in my prime.
Dry up your tears nor for me grieve,
Tis well yo've reason to believe ;
That our God doth all things well,
And fo my loving friends farewell.

F 22 Slate.

JONATHAN,
only son of
Jonathan &
Mary Ann Jewett,
died Sept. 13. 1830,
Æ. 1 year 4 months
& 28 days.

Jesus said, suffer the little children
to come onto me : for of such,
is the kingdom of God.

F 24 Slate.

MARY ANN,
daughter of
Jonathan &
Mary Ann Jewett.
died Aug. 31. 1830,
Æ. 4 years 7 months
& 11 days.

Jesus said, suffer the little children
to come onto me : for of such,
is the kingdom of God.

F 26 Slate.

MR. JOSEPH
JEWETT,
died Aug. 25. 1814,
Æ. 74.

6

F 30 Slate.

In memory of
MRS. ELIZABETH JEWETT,
wife of
Mr. John Jewett,
who died 10 May 1798
in the 29 year of her age.
The fweet remembrance of the juft
Shall flourish when they fleep in duft.

F 40 Slate.

Cynthia Nay, dau.
of Mr. George &
Mrs. Sarah Nay,
died 5 Dec. 1798.
Aged 2 years 2 months
& 13 days.

F 43 Slate.

In memory of
Mr. George Nay
son of Dea. William
and Mrs. Elizabeth
Nay who died 9
Sept. 1798 aged
26 years.

F 47 Slate.

In memory of
Mr. Samuel Nay,
son Dea. William
& Mrs. Elizabeth Nay,
who died 6 July
1798, aged 29 years.

F 51 Slate.

In memory of
Mr. James Nay son
of Dean. William &
Mrs. Elizabeth Nay
who died 3d June
1798 ; aged 19 years.

F 54 Slate.

Joseph L. Smith,
son of Mr. James, &
Mrs. Mary Smith,
died Nov 9, 1815 ;
Æ 5 y^{rs}
& 6 m^{os}

5

4

8

8

8

9

1

21

F 57 Slate.

Joseph, son of
James & Polly
Smith, died July 26,
1810; aged 4 years, 4
months & 26 days

Alas! how swift our tranient comforts fly,
And all our pleasures only bloom to die;
Sweet smiling babe, a spotless flower,
Cut down & wither'd in an hour.

F 59 Slate.

James Smith Jr. son of
Mr. James Smith & Mrs.
Polly his wife died 10
Feb. 1799 aged 2 years
& 1 month.

Jesus the ancient fath confirms
To our great fathers given
He take young children to his arms
And calls them heirs of heaven.

F 63 Slate. (Last McNee; his descendents
changed name to Nay.)

In memory of,
Dea. William McNee Jr.
who died April
13th 1810;
in the 70th year
of his age.

F 68 Slate.

SACRED
To the
Memory of
Lieut. Robert Nay,
who died
Oct. 2, 1824:
In the 63. year
of his age.

F 73 Slate.

In memory of
MR. CHARLES TAYLOR.
who died 20th Nov.
1800. aged 38 years
and 11 months.

The rising morning can't assure
That we fhall end the day!
For death ftands ready at the door
To snatch our lives away.

I

F 75 Slate.

In memory of
MRS. MARCY TAYLOR,
wife of
Mr. Isaiah Taylor,
who died 7th July 1803
in the 74th year
of her age.

Stop here my friend & fhed a tear,
Think on the duft that flumbers here;
And when you read this date of me,
Think on the glass that runs for the.

F 78 Slate.

In memory of
MR. ISAIAH TAYLOR,
who died 1 Nov.
1801; in the 78th
year of his age.

Friends Gods will is dune
Let ev'ry mumur cease
To Jesus fly prepare to die
And find eternal peace.

F 88 Slate.

In memory of two
children of Mr. Charles
& Mrs. Lydia Brown.

Julia Ann,	Nancy,
died	died
Oct. 8, 1829:	Aug. 22, 1826:
Æt. 1 year	Æt. 2 years
& 8 mo.	& 5 mo.

These once lov'd forms both cold & dead,
Each mournful thought employs;
And nature weeps their comforts fled,
And wither'd all their joys.
But cease fond nature, cease thy tears!
Religion points on high;
Their everlasting spring appears,
And joys that cannot die.

F 90 Marble.

SACRED
to the memory of
Joanna W.
wife of Josiah Colburn,
who departed this life
April 6th A. D. 1832;
in the 77th year of
her age.

5

5

6

I

9

23

Also
Josiah Colburn,
who departed this life
January 12th A. D. 1839;
in the 86th year of
his age.

"They have gone to their homes! like well
ripen'd sheaves,
Like the ears in their fulness and sere in the
leaves,
The angels have born them with joy to the skies,
The portals of heaven have closed on their prize."

F 106 Slate.

In memory of
SARAH MARIA,
Daug. of
Mr. Stephen &
Mrs. Mary Felt;
who died
April 23, 1822 :
Æt. 1 y^r & 8 mo.

Farewell sweet babe we part in pain,
We only part to meet again.

F 119 Slate.

In memory of two Children
of Mr. Timothy Kneeland
and Mrs. Dorothy Ames.

SARAH
died
Aug. 11, 1822 ;
Æt. 5 yrs.
& 10 mo.

ELIZA
GREEN
died
Oct. 8, 1822 ;
Æt. 1 yr.
& 13 ds.

Friends & Physicians
could not save,
my mortal body
from the grave.

Dear babe your dust
must here remain,
Till Jesus call it
forth again.

F 123 Slate.

In memory of twins, Child-
ren of Mr. Timothy Kneeland
and Mrs. Dorothy Ames.

BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN,
died
March 18, 1823
Æt. 11 hours.

JOHN
ADAMS,
died
Jan. 19, 1824 :
Æt. 10 mo.
& 2 days.

Sleep on sweet babes and take your rest,
God called thee home when he thought best.

24

F 126 Slate.

ALPHA E.
son of
Timo. K. & Dorothy
AMES
died Oct. 4, 1826,
age 11 years.

F 145 Slate.

MR. NATHAN
LEATHERS
Died
Dec. 4, 1843,
Æt. 61 yrs. & 8 mo.

Dearest Father thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

F 148 Slate.

MRS. MARY,
wife of
Lt. Nathan Leath-
ers, died April 17,
1827, Æt. 37 years
& 11 months.

Death separates the warmests friends,
Who live in union close ally'd ;
The sacred knot of marriage bonds,
In God's own time must be untied.

F 150 Slate.

Infant, son of
Mr. Nathan & Mrs.
Mary Leathers,
died July 15. 1828,
Æt. 1 day.

F 180 Slate.

Mrs. Lydia Gibbs,
wife of
Mr. Daniel Gibbs,
Died
Apr. 14, 1836,
Æt. 75.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth
& tho worms destroy this body,
yet in my flesh I shall see God."

25

F 185 Slate.

Mr. Daniel Gibbs,
Died
Sept. 25, 1824,
Æt. 73.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord
from henceforth ! yea. saith the spirit,
they rest from their labours, & their
works do follow them.

F 188 Slate.

In memory of
Mifs. Polly Gibbs, daughter of
Mr. Daniel & Mrs. Lydia Gibbs,
who died
April 17, 1795, aged 14 yrs.

This is a peaceful night, the morn of morns
Will soon disperse these clouds, & gently open
The faithful grave, the easy gate to heaven.
Parents & friends be sad, complain no more,
The blast of death kills not the buds of virtue.

F 192 Slate.

MISS SALLY J. GIBBS
Died
May 19, 1820,
Æt. 20.

"I love them that love me and they
that seek me early shall find me."

F 220 Slate.

Lydia K.
dau't. of Stephen
& Ascenath Hall,
died Aug. 7, 1820,
Æt. 13.

F 223 Slate.

In memory of Jona-
than Hovey, Son of
Mr. Richard & Mrs. Rebec-
ca Hovey, who died
Jan^r 15th, 1797. aged
20 months, & 1 day.

So fades the lovely blooming flower,
Frail smiling solace of an hour !
So soon our transient comforts fly,
And pleasure only blooms to die.

F 226 Slate.

In memory of
Anna Hovey, Dau^{tr}
of Mr Richard and Mrs
Rebecah Hovey, who
died April 17th 1794
Aged 15 Months,
& 18 days.

26

F 230 Slate.

REBECCA,
wife of
Richard Hovey
died
May 25, 1807,
Æt. 37.

F 234 Slate.

RICHARD HOVEY
died
May 10, 1840,
Æt. 81.

F 237 Slate.

ASENATH,
relict of the late
Richard Hovey,
Died
Nov. 26, 1853,
Æt. 85.

G 20 Slate.

In memory of
REUBEN L. WHITE,
Son of Mr. William M.
& Mrs. Sally White,
who died
Jan. 3, 1822.
Æt. 2 y^s. 1 mo. 1 day.

So fades the lovely blooming flower,
Frail smiling solace of an hour !
So soon our transient comforts fly,
And pleasure only blooms to die.

G 26 Slate.

Memento mori.
In memory of
Mifs Polly Miller,
Dau. of Mr. James & Mrs.
Katy Miller, who deceas'd
Dec. 28th 1796 in
the 19th Year of
her age.

Youth like the vernal flower appears,
Most promising and fair ;
But death like an untimely frost,
Puts all in silence there.

G 29 Slate.

ERECTED
In memory of
Lt. James Miller,
who died Novr. 21, 1825,
Æt. 87 years & 7 months.

27

G 31 Slate.

3

ERECTED
In memory of
Mrs. CATHARINE,
Relict of
Mr. James Miller,
who died
May 23. 1833,
Æ. 89 years &
10 months.

G 38 Slate.

4

ELIZABETH
MORRISON,
died Jan. 15. 1831,
Æ. 88.

G 41 Marble.

4

IN
Memory
of Miss
Mary Morrison,
who died August
20, 1819, Æt. 59.

Be ye ready also for the son of man,
Cometh at an hour when ye think not.

G 60 Marble.

1

SACRED
to the memory of
Mr.
ALPHA EVANS,
who died
at Roxbury N. H.
Dec. 2, 1828:
Æt. 32 years.

Now rest thee here, all sorrows o'er,
Until the resurrection morn;
Then when the last loud trump shall sound
Our hearts & hands again shall join.

G 65 Slate.

1

Sacred
to the memory of
Mr HEMAN EVANS
He died March 2 1797
Aged 32 years & 6 months

My Partner dear do not complain
Yours is the lofs but mine the gain
He lent you me but for a time
And now hath took me in my prime
Dry up your tears nor for me grieve
Tis well youve reafon to believe
Indeed our God doth all things well
And now my loving friends farewell

28

G 68 Slate.

2

In
memory of
ABIGAIL, dau^{tr}
of Mr HEMAN
& Mrs Betsey Evans
died June 31 1794
aged 2 years & 3 m^o

G 71 Slate.

2

IN
Memory of
Mr SAMUEL EVENS
who deceas'd Feb. 27th, 1788,
in the 26th year
of his age.

Death, thou haft Conquer'd me,
I by thy dart am flain;
But Chrift has Conquer'd thee
And I fhall rife again.

G 75 Slate.

2

D. E.
Lo where this silent Marble weeps,
A friend, a wife, a mother sleeps!

Here are deposited
The Remains
Of Mrs. DOROTHY EVANS,
The virtuous Consort
Of Mr. Asa Evans,
Who died
December 24, 1807,
In the 47
Year of her age.

By heaven, like purest gold, with tortures tried,
The saint sustain'd it, but the woman died.

G 79 Slate.

3

In Memory of
MR. ASA EVANS,
who was born in
Leominster, Mass.
Oct. 4, 1760,
and died
Oct. 16, 1813.

G 91 Slate.

1

IN
memory of
Miss Sarah Alld,
who died
June 11. 1825.
Æ 62 years.

29

G 93 Slate.

I

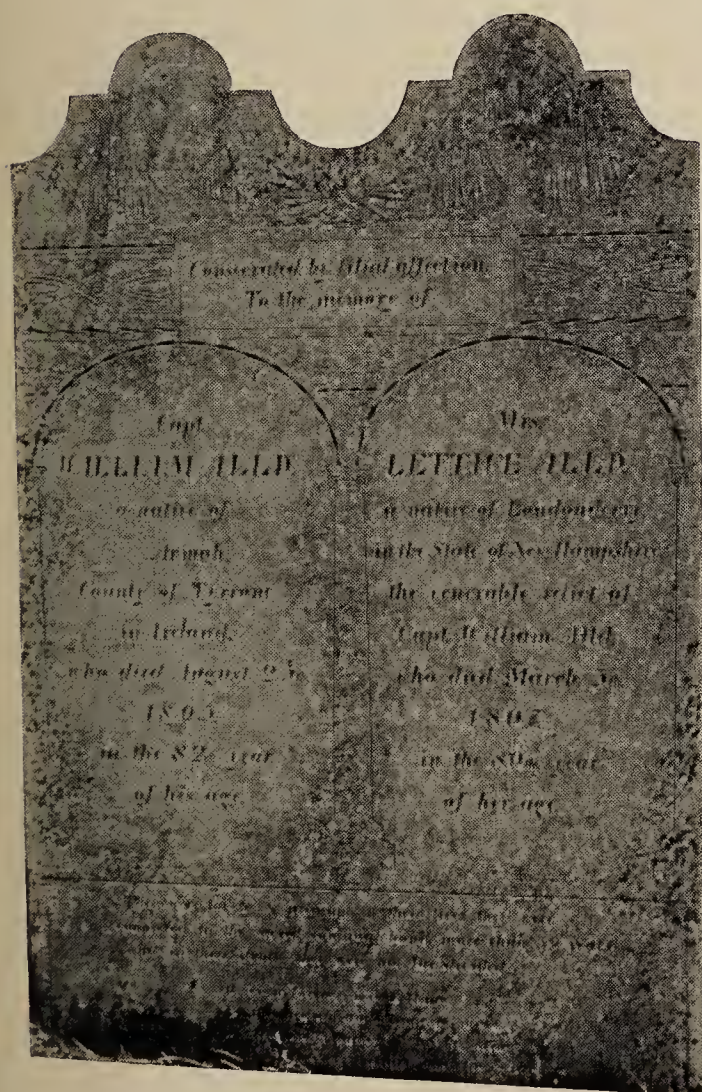
IN
memory of
Mr. BENJAMIN
ALLD, who died
Nov. 4. 1823.
Æ 64 years.

G 96 Slate.

I

Memento mori.
ERECTED
in memory of M^r
JOHN ALLD,
who departed this life,
the 14th of July, 1790 ;
in the 34th Y^r of his age.

Affiction fore, long time I bore ;
Phyicians all in vain :
Till God did pleafe & death did feize,
To eafe me from my pain.



G 101 Double Marble.

I

Consecrated, by filial affection,
To the memory of
Capt.
WILLIAM ALLD,

30

a native of
Armah,
• County of Tyrone
in Ireland,
who died August 25th.
1805 ;
in the 82d. year
of his age.

—
Mrs.
LETTICE ALLD,
a native of Londonderry,
in the State of New Hampshire,
the venerable relict of
Capt. William Alld ;
who died March 5th.
1807 ;
in the 80th. year
of her age.

They were lovely & pleasant in their lives—they
were connected, in the sacred conjugal bond,
more than 59 years—and in their death, they
were not far divided.

O reign forever mighty King.
Born to redeem, and strong to save,
Death, cruel monster ! wheres thy sting
And where's thy victory—boasting grave?

G 105 Marble.

2

HANNAH D.
wife of
JOHN METCALF,
DIED
May 13, 1832,
Æ 37 ys.

G 107 Slate.

2

IN
memory of
Mrs. MARTHA,
wife of Samuel Alld,
who died
Oct. 23. 1821. in
her 51. year.

G 109 Slate.

3

In memory of an
Infant Son, the first
born of M^r Samuel
and M^{rs} Martha Alld,
who died Feb^r 5th
1792. Aged 12
hours

Sleep my babe & take thy reft,
To call thee home God thought it best.

31

G 111 Slate.

5

Martha Swan
Metcalf. daughter
of Mr. JOHN &
Mrs. HANNAH D.
METCALF, died
Sept. 6, 1826, Æ. 7
years 11 months
& 4 days.

And is the lovely flower fled,
The blooming wonder of her years,
So soon enshrin'd among the dead,
She justly claims our pious tears.

G 113 Slate.

5

MARY J. SWAN,
daug. of John &
Hannah Metcalf,
died Sept. 15, 1826,
Æ. 3 years 10 months
& 6 days.

Death may the bands of life unloose,
But cant dissolve my love,
Millions of infant souls compose,
The family above.

G 114 Slate.

5

JOHN,
son of John &
Hannah Metcalf,
died Sept. 25, 1826,
Æ. 1 year 8 months
& 19 days

How oft the tender flower of May,
Is nipped by the frost ;
The little shoot must then decay,
And all the fruit be lost.

G 116 Slate.

9

ISAAC,
son of Capt. Isaac
& Mrs. Elizabeth
Edes, died Feb.
25, 1824 ;
Æt. 3 Ds.

G 126 Marble.

6

IN
Memory of
Mrs. SARAH,
wife of Mr. Saml.
Edes, who died
Oct. 20, 1816;
Æt. 63.

The virtuous will arise & be happy.

32

G 152 Marble.

2

ALVAH,
son of
Benjamin &
Susan Stuart,
died Aug. 4, 1817,
Æ. 4 years 2 mo's
& 16 days.

G 159 Slate.

8

In memory of
Mr.
Isaac Marshall,
who died Nov. 11, 1827,
Æ. 57.

Weep not my friends, O weep no more,
For your departed head ;
The spirit's gone, to appear before,
The Judge of quick and dead.

G 173 Slate.

3

In memory of
WILLIAM J.
son of
Wm. & Mary Field,
who died
Aug. 4. 1828,
Æ. 19 years &
7 months.

G 178 Slate.

2

In memory of two children
of John & Bulah Field

MARY ANN	ALBERT
died April 4.	died Sept. 8.
1816,	1822,
Æ. 4 months	Æ. 10 weeks
& 13 days.	& 4 days.
So fades the lovely blooming flowers.	

G 205 Slate.

1

In memory of
ELIZABETH,
daughter of Ira
& Elizabeth Felt,
who died
Sept. 2. 1830,
Æ. 4 years &
3 months.

Jesus said, suffer the little
children to come unto me, and
forbid them not : for of such is,
the kingdom of God.

33

G 209 Slate.

In memory of
Mr.
IRA FELT,
who died
Oct. 11, 1826 :
in the 28 year
of his age.

H 16 Marble.

John,
Son of Capt. Wm.
& Mrs. Ruth Mil-
ler, died July 19,
1811; Æt. 3 years
& 3 months.

H 23 Slate.

Memento mori.
In memory of
Mrs. Batrage Whight,
wife of Mr. David Whight,
who deceaf'd Sep.
19th, 1796 : in the
30th Year of her
age.

Why do you mourn departing friends?
Or shake at death's alarms?
Tis but the voice which Jefus fends,
To call them to his arms.

H 28 Slate.

Memento mori.
In
memory of Mr.
JOHN MILLER, Son of
Mr. William & Mrs. Jane
Miller, who deceaf'd
Auguft 6th, 1796 : in
the 18th Year of his
age.

Come lovely youth embrace the truth,
Agree with one accord ;
And ufe your tongues, while you are young,
In praifing of the Lord.

34

H 31 Slate.

In Memory of
Mr. SAMUEL MILLER ;
who died
Oct^r 15th 1793 ;
in the 26th year of
his age.

Death like an overflowing flood,
Doth carry us away ;
The young, the old, the middle age,
To death becomes a prey.

H 35 Slate.

Memento mori.
In memory of
MR. WILLIAM MILLER,
who deceaf'd April 11th
1796 : in the 58th
Year of his age.

Come now my friends dry up your tears,
Here I muft lie till Chrifft appears
My flefh fhrl flumber in the ground,
Till the laft trumpets joyful found
Then burft the chains with fweet furprife
And in my Saviour's image rife.

H 38 Slate.

Memento mori.
In memory of
Mrs. Jane Miller,
wife of Mr. William Miller,
who deceaf'd Nov. 5th
1796 : in the 60th
Year of her age.

Why fhould you ftart and fear to die?
What tim'rous worms you mortals are !
Death is the gate of endlefs joy,
And yet you dread to enter there.

H 41 Marble.

In
Memory of
Mrs. Ruth,
wife of Capt. Wm.
Miller, who died
Sept. 24, 1815 ;
Æt. 35.

35

H 44 Marble.

4

RUTH,
daught of
Capt. William
& Ruth Miller,
Died,
Aug. 5, 1836,
Æt. 22.

H 112 Broken Slate.

6

In
memory of
Mr.
Samuel McCoy
who died
June 29, 1801,
Æt. 34.

H 116 Slate

6

In memory of
Miss
Susan McCoy,
who died
July 4, 1794,
in the 28. year
of her age.

H 121 Slate Error in name McCoy.

5

In memory of
M^{rs}. Mary McCay,
the wife of
M^r. William McCay,
who died March 22d
1791 :
in the 62d year
of her age.

H 126 Slate.

4

In memory of
Mr. William McCoy
who died
March 4. 1794
Æt. 67.

Draw near my friends and take a thought,
How soon the grave may be your lot ;
Prepare for death while life remain,
And then the grave will be eternal gain.

36

H 131 Slate.

3

In memory of
Mr. Charles
McCoy,
who died Feb. 10, 1828,
aged 67.
The rising morning cant insure,
That we shall end the day ;
For death stands ready at the dore,
To snatch our lives away.

H 135 Slate.

3

Jane,
wife of
Charles McCoy,
Died
Aug. 20, 1849,
In her 83rd. yr.
Beneath this stone, I turn to dust,
But I hereafter shall arise ;
For He in whom I trust,
Will bear me upward to the skies.

H 138 Slate.

2

In memory of
Mr.
William McCoy,
who died
April 13. 1834,
in the 66. year
of his age.

H 141 Slate.

1

In memory of
Miss
Sarah McCoy,
who died
June 29. 1834,
in the 72. year
of her age.

H 144 Slate.

1

Mary McCoy
Died,
Dec. 27, 1839,
In her 81 yr.

Our labours done, securely laid,
In this, our last retreat ;
Unheeded o'er our silent dust,
The storms of life shall beat.

37

H 179 Slate.

5

In
memory of
Jabez,
Son of John &
Ruth Field,
who died
June 25. 1793;
Æ. 4 years 5
ms. & 21 ds.

H 182 Slate.

4

In
memory of
Mrs. Ruth,
wife of Mr.
David Youngman,
who died
Sept. 5. 1817,
in the 22 year
of her age.

H 185 Marble.

4

John Field
died
June 8, 1826,
Æt. 74.
—
Ruth
his wife
died Aug. 7, 1846,
Æ. 94.

H 191 Slate.

8

William,
son of Mr. John D. &
Mrs. Sarah Barry,
died March
24, 1823, Æt. 7 Mo.
6 days.

He tasted of lifes bitter cup,
Refused to drink the portion up;
But turn'd his little head aside,
Disgusted with the taste, and died.
Sweet babe.

H 193 Slate.

7

In memory of
Mr.
John D. Barry,
who died Sept. 17. 1828,
Æ. 40.

38

H 196 Slate.

6

In
Memory of Mr.
John Barry,
who died
Jan. 15, 1817,
Æt. 64.

Beneath this stone I turn to dust,
But I, hereafter, shall arise,
And he, in whom I put my trust,
Will bear me upward to the skies.

H 217 Slate.

5

Memento mori.
In Memory of
Mrs. Mary Felt
wife of
Mr. Jonathan Felt
who departed this Life
April y^e 12th 1781.
In the 52^d year of
her age.

H 221 Slate.

5

Memento mori.
In Memory of
Mr Jonathan Felt
who departed this Life
May y^e 16th 1786.
In the 67th Year
of his age.

H Slate 225.

3

Mrs. Mary,
Relict of
Mr. Oliver Felt,
died Sept. 9, 1830,
in the 65. year of
her age.

H 228 Slate.

3

Mr.
Oliver Felt,
died Dec. 19. 1829,
Æ. 71 years.

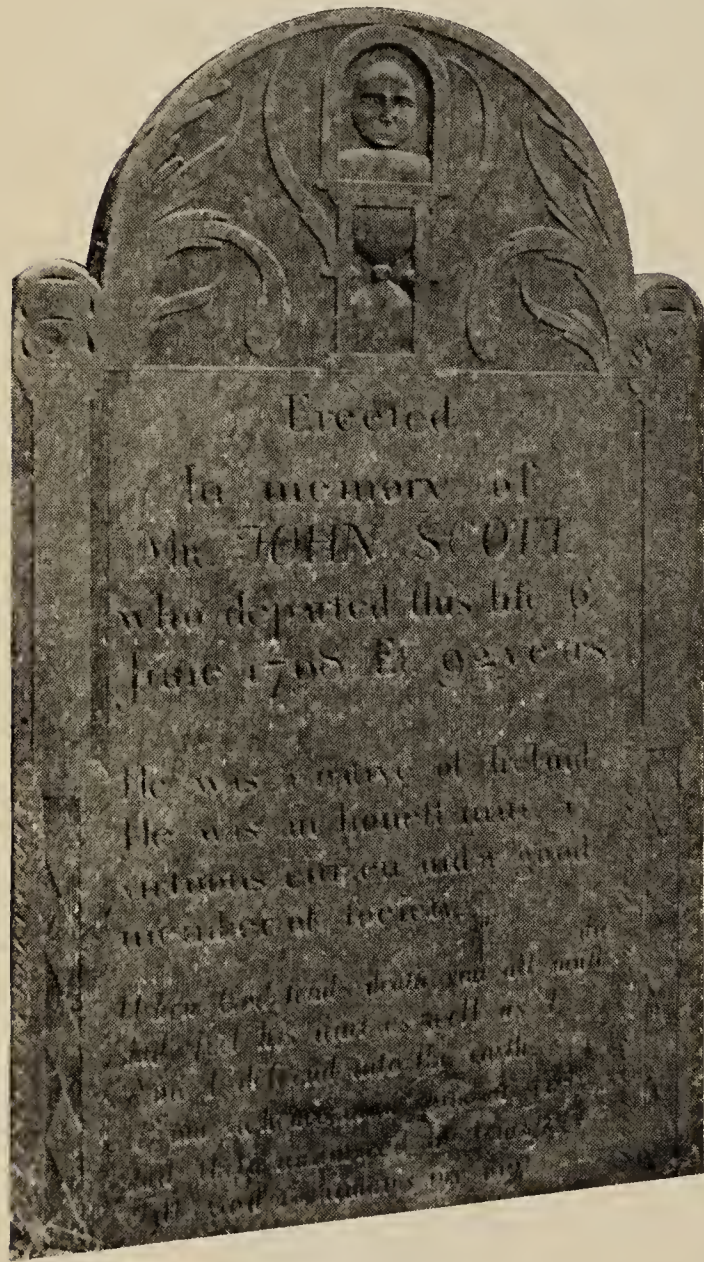
39

H 257 Slate.

4

In memory of
Hariat, daugh.
of Abel & Syrena
Boynton, who died
July 22, 1824, Æ.
4 years & 6 months,
Also
of an infant.

Sleep, sleep thou, lovely child,
May naught invade thy rest ;
Breezes blow soft and mild,
O'er her unspotted breast.



I 7 Slate.

1

Erected
In memory of
MR. JOHN SCOTT,
who departed this life 6
June 1798 Æt. 92 years.
He was a native of Ireland
He was an honest man a
virtuous citizen and a good
member of fociety.

40

When God fends death you all muft die,
And feel his dart as well as I.
Now I defend into the earth,
From whence man came at firft,
And there unnoticed lie I muft,
Till God reanimates my duft.

I 13 Slate.

1

In memory of
Miss CHARLOTTE,
Daughter of Deac.
Jonathan & Mrs.
Nancy Smith,
who died
Aug. 10. 1825.
in her 15. year.

I 16 Double Slate.

2

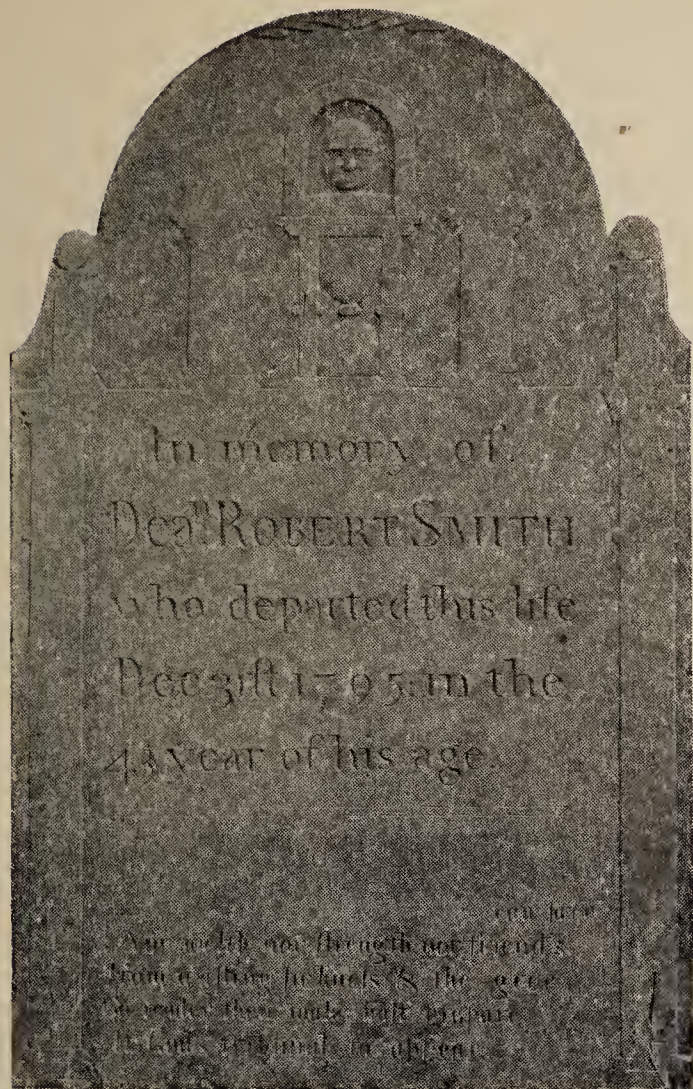
In memory of two children of Mr.
Jon^a. & Mrs. Nancy Smith,
Nancy died Aug. 23^d 1808. in
the 4 year of her age.
Sharlotte died Sept. 9th 1808.
in the 2^d year of her age.
So fades the lovely blooming flower,
Frail smiling solace of an hour !
So soon our transient comforts fly,
And pleasure only blooms to die.

I 20 Double Slate.

2

In memory of
MRS. ELIZABETH SMITH,
wife of
The honourable
WILLIAM SMITH Esq
who died Sept. 5th
1808 ; in the 85th year
of her age.
—
In memory of
The honourable
WILLIAM SMITH Esq.
who died Jan. 31
1808 ; in the 85th
year of his age.

41



I 23 Slate.

2

In memory of
Deaⁿ. ROBERT SMITH
who departed this life
Dec. 31st 1795; in the
43 year of his age.

Nor welth nor ftrength nor frien's can fave
From wafting ficknefs & the grve
Go reader then make haft prepare
At Gods tribunal to appear.

I 27 Slate.

2

ERECTED
In Memory of
M^{rs}. AGNESS SMITH,
the Wife of
Deaⁿ. Robert Smith
who departed this Life
Oct^r. 10th, 1791: in the 36
Year of his age.

Draw near my friends & take a thought,
How foon the Grave muft be your lot;
Make fure of Chrift while life remains,
And death will be E^ternal gain.

42

I 29 Slate.

2

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
SALLY MORRISON
the last surviving
Child of
THOMAS MORRISON,
WHO DIED
Oct. 13, 1840,
Æt. 85.

Discreet, devout, pure in heart,
Beloved in life—
Honored in death.

I 31 Slate.

2

MR.
Samuel Morrison
died,
Nov. 24, 1837,
Æ. 79 yrs. & 7 mo.

I 35 Slate.

2

In memory of
Mrs. ELIZABETH,
wife of
Mr. Samuel Morrison,
who died
May 21. 1833,
in the 75. year
of her age.

I 37 Slate.

2

Betty Morrifon
dau. of Mr. Samuel
and Mrs. Elifabeth
Morison, who died
Nov. 11th 1797
aged 6 weeks &
3 days.

I 40 Slate.

2

Betfey Morrifon
Dau. of M^r Samuel
And M^{rs} Elizabeth
Morrison who
Died Sept^t ye. 22,
1791: aged 2 years
And 23 days.

43

I 42 Slate.

In memory of
 Samuel Morrison J^r
 the only son of
 Mr. Samuel & Mrs.
 Elizabeth Morrison
 died 26 Oct. 1802 aged
 7 years 7 months &
 16 days.

Far from this world of toil & strife
 They'er prefent with the Lord
 And labours of there mortal life
 End in a large reward.

I 45 Slate.

In memory of
 Miss
 HANNAH MORRISON,
 dau. of Mr. SAMUEL
 & Mrs. ELIZABETH
 MORRISON, who died
 16 March 1809; in
 the 16 year of her
 age.

A sovereign God who set my bounds
 Did quickly take my breath
 Be ready then, each hour you live
 To meet an instant death.

I 73 Slate.

William Milliken
 fon of Capt. Samuel
 & Mrs. Mary Milliken.
 died Nov. 21st 1795.
 In the 8th month of his
 age.

While we his abfence mourn,
 He is by Angels borne,
 To reign on high above the Skie
 Whare forrows never come.

I 84 Slate.

ERECTED
 In memory of
 Mr. JAMES PARKER,
 son of Mr. Gideon & Mrs.
 Abigail Parker,
 who died Dec. 9, 1826,
 Æ. 35 years 9 months
 & 9 days.

Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord.

44

I 87 Slate.

ERECTED
 In memory of
 Mr. GIDEON PARKER J^r
 Son of Mr. Gideon and
 Mrs. Abigail Parker,
 who died
 April 22, 1821.
 Æt. 28 y^s & 21 days.

See here my friends as you pass by,
 As you are now so once was I;
 As I am now so you must be,
 Prepare for death and follow me.

I 97 Slate.

ERECTED
 In memory of
 Mrs. SARAH PARKER
 Daugh^r of Mr. Joseph &
 Mrs. Abigail Parker,
 who died
 April 16, 1817.
 Æt. 82 y^s. 10 mo. & 1 dy.

Why do we mourn departed friends,
 Or shake at Death's alarms:
 Tis but the voice that Jesus sends,
 To call them to his arms.

I 100 Slate.

ERECTED
 In memory of
 Mr. ABEL PARKER
 Son of John &
 Mrs. Mary Parker,
 who died
 April 29, 1791.
 Æt. 67 y^s. 3 mo. & 12 d^s.

Draw near my friends & take a thought,
 How soon the grave must be your lot;
 Make sure of Christ whilst life remains,
 And death shall be your 'ternal gain.

I 188 Slate.

Mr. WILLIAM
 BALLARD JR.
 died July 19. 1817.
 aged 31.

45

I 216 Marble.

SARAH A.
daughter of
Nathan & Sarah
Ballard,
died Aug. 18, 1831,
Æ. 10 months.

Also
an infant child.

J 1 Marble.

Sacred
to the memory of
MARY SOLEY,
daughter of
SAMUEL &
SARAH SMITH,
who died
14. Aug. 1822.
aged 10 years.

The grave is eloquent.

J 4 Double Marble.

Maria Smith, died May 29, 1812. aged 21 months.	Maria H. A. Smith, died June 15, 1798, aged 6 months.
--	--

Daughters of Samuel &
Sarah Smith.

J 7 Marble.

In memory
of Mr. Frederick A
Smith, son of Samuel
& Sarah Smith. who
died June 29th. 1818 :
in the 23rd year
of his age.

J 10 Marble.

In memory of
Mrs. Jane Whitney,
the mother of
Mrs. SARAH SMITH
and Relict of the late
Rev. PHINEHAS WHITNEY,
of Shirley Mass.
who died
4, March 1824,
aged 77.

The memory of the Just is blessed.

46

J 13 Marble.

MRS. SARAH D.
wife of
S. G. SMITH,
Died
June 11. 1831.
Aged 30.

J 86 Slate.

LYDIA R. daug.
of Jesse M. & Susannah
Hannaford,
died July 27, 1826,
Æ. 1 year 8 months
& 4 days.

Farewell sweet babe, we part in pain,
We only part, to meet again.

J 93 Marble.

Jane Swan,
Daughter of
Capt. Robert & Jane
Swan,
died Nov. 13, 1849,
Æt. 56.

J 96 Slate.

Jane,
relict of
Capt. Robert Swan
DIED
Apr. 10, 1846,
Æ. 84.

J 98 Slate.

Capt.
ROBERT SWAN
DIED
May 25, 1835,
Æ. 83.

47

J 100 Double Slate.

twins

Fair as the Morn, the fumer rofe,
Hangs wither'd Ere it's Noon.

In memory
of Jeremiah
Swan (Son of Mr.
Robert Swan &
Mrs Jane his wife
) who died Dec^r y^e
28th 1787, Aged
2 months & 26 D.

In memory
of Samuel
Swan (Son of Mr
Robert Swan &
Mrs Jane his wife)
who died Jan^r 5th
1788, Aged 3
months & 3 days.

We fcarce Enjoy the Balmy gift,
But mourn the pleasure gone.

J 103 Slate.

In Memory of Jane
Swan (Daughter of
Mr Robert Swan &
Mrs Jane his wife)
who died March
the 4th 1787 ; Aged
1 year 5 months
and 6 days.

J 111 Slate.

Mr. RANDAL
Mc.ALESTER,
died May 23. 1819,
Æ. 75 years.
MRS. MARY,
his wife
died Oct. 14. 1833,
Æ. 84 years.

J 115 Slate.

ERECTED
In Memory of
Mr John Blair
who departed this
Life March 9th 1780 ;
Aged 63 years.

5

48

J 117 Slate.

In memory of
William Blair (Son of
Mr William and Mrs
Elizabeth Blair)
he died
Oct^r 10th 1792,
aged 1 year 3 months
& 17 days.

J 123 Slate.

WILLIAM BLAIR
Died
Oct. 13, 1825.
Æ. 76.

A Revolutionary Soldier.

J 155 Slate.

In memory of
JOHN CAVENDER,
Son of. Mr. Jonathan &
Mrs. Annis Holmes.
who died
Dec. 27, 1823 :
Æ. 6 months.

J 242 Slate.

MRS.
LYDIA, wife
of Timothy Holt,
died Nov. 22. 1825.
Æt 58 years &
7 months.

J 244 Slate.

DEA.
TIMOTHY HOLT
DIED
Oct. 20, 1856,
Æ. 89 ys. 6 ms.

4

5

5

5

3

8

1

1

49

K 26 Slate.

In memory of
three daug^{rs} of
Mr. Adam Penniman &
Mrs. Phebe his wife.

Phebe Jane Penniman
died Nov. 1, 1819,
Æt. 5 years & 1 mo.

Also Esther died
April 9, 1804. Æt. 18 d^s.
An infant died July
21, 1802, Æt. 24 hours.

Farewel our dear and lovely ones,
Into our Saviour's Arms :
You we resign and trust he will
You ever guard from Harms.

K 93 Marble.

William Stuart,
Died
Sept. 7, 1863,
Æ. 89.

Abigail,
wife of
William Stuart,
died June 30, 1859,
Æ. 81.

Farewell, dear parents.

K 98 Slate.

In memory of
Mr.
John Morrison,
who died July 10.
1828,
in the 31. year of
his age.

K 100 Marble.

Abigail,
wife of
Thomas Stewart,
died March 8, 1831,
Æ. 81.

K 104 Marble.

Thomas Stewart,
died
Nov. 27, 1833,
Æ. 90 yrs. 6 mo.

50

K 106 Slate.

In Memory of
M^{rs} Elizabeth Stewart,
wife of
M^r Thomas Stewart,
who died
Sept^t y^e 28th 1787 ;
Aged 47 years.

K 112 Marble.

In memory of
M^{rs} Elizabeth Brackett,
wife of
M^r John Brackett,
who died
Oct. 12, 1813 :
Æt. 37.

Distresses sore long time I bore
Physicians all in vain ;
Till God did please, & death did seize
To ease me of my pain.

K 115 Marble.

In memory of
ELIZABETH,
Daug. of John and
Elizabeth Brackett ;
who died
Nov. 10, 1816 ;
Æt. 13 years 11 mo.
& 14 days.

Farewell bright souls a short farewell,
Till we shall meet again above,
In the sweet groves where pleasures dwell
And trees of life bear fruits of love.

K 119 Marble.

Jane.
daughter of
Thomas & Betsey
Stewart,
died June 10, 1822,
Æ. 49 years.

K 121 Slate.

Mr. Thomas
Steward Jr.
died Nov. 17. 1829,
aged 50 years
& 24 days.

51

K 157 Slate.

6

Memento mori.
In
memory of Mifs
Betfy Holmes Dau.
of Mr. Abraham & Mrs.
Elifabeth Holmes who died,
Jan. 25th 1795 in the 26th
Year of her age.

Friends and Phyficians could not fave,
My mortal body from the grave ;
Nor can the grave confine me here,
When Chrifft fhall call me to appear.

K 160 Slate.

6

Erected
to the Memory of
Mr. Abraham Holmes,
who died
Nov^r 18. 1815.
aged 77 years.

K 163 Slate.

6

In
Memory of
Mrs. Elizabeth,
wife of Mr. Abraham Holmes,
who died Aug. 5, 1827,
Æt. 84.

K 207 Broken Slate.

2

Mifs Sarah Brackett,
Daughter of Mr. Sam^l
& Mrs. Rebecca Brackett
Ob^t April 25, 1790.
Æt. 24.

Arise you ftupid souls & view,
What your dear Lord has done for you,
And spend the remanant of your days,
In ftraining to advance his praise.

K 218 Slate.

3

SAMUEL BRACKETT,
DIED
Mar. 16, 1826,
Æ. 84.
REBECCA HIS WIFE
DIED
July 7, 1832,
Æ. 86.

Erected by John Brackett.

52

K 229 Slate.

3

In memory of
Mr. Samuel
Treadwell,
who died
Dec. 13. 1819,
in the 79. year
of his age.

K 233 Slate.

3

In memory of
Mrs. Mary,
Relict of
Mr. Samuel Treadwell,
who died
Aug. 27. 1833,
in the 87. year
of her age.

L 2 Slate.

2

JEREMIAH SMITH
Son of John Smith Esq
& Margaret his wife,
departed this life
April 6, 1816 ;
Æ 9 years 6 ms. & 6 ds.

L 6 Slate.

2

Miss
HARRIET SMITH,
Daughter of
JOHN SMITH Esq.
& Margaret his
wife, died May
17, 1818, in the 26.
year of her age.

L 8 Slate.

2

JOHN
SMITH Esq.
died August 7, 1821,
in the 68. year
of his age.

(Clock with hands at 11.35.)

53

L 19 Slate.

3

Esther, dau. of Mrs.
Hugh & Mrs. Jane
Gray, died Sept. 10,
1802; in the 5 year
of her age.

May guardian cherubs watch their sacred trust,
Till recent life reanimates her dust.

L 23 Slate.

2

Memento mori.
In memory of
Miss Esther Gray, Dau.
of Mr. Kalso & Mrs. Phebe
Gray, who deceased
March 5th 1795: in
the 25th Year of her
age.

Surviving friends come view the place,
Prepared for Adam's guilty race,
No age exempted you may see,
Death had a summons fixed for me.

L 26 Slate.

2

In memory of
Mrs. PHEBE GRAY,
wife of
Mr. Kalso Gray,
who died March 27
1814; in the 74 year
of her age.

She's gone beyond this lower sky,
Up where eternal ages roll:
Where solid pleasures never die,
And fruits immortal feast the soul

L 51 Slate.

1

In Memory of
Mrs. JENET MITCHEL,
the Wife of
Deaⁿ Samuel Mitchel
who Died Nov. 11, 1791:
in the 70th year
of her age.

Stop my friends and think on me,
I once was in this World like thee;
Now I lie mould'ring in the dust,
In hopes to rise amongst the just.

54

L 54 Slate.

1

In
memory of Deaⁿ
SAMUEL MITCHEL
who departed this life
May 3^d 1798:
in the 76th Year of
his age.

My flesh shall flumber in the ground,
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound;
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
And in my Saviour's image rise.

L 72 Slate.

3

SARAH,
daug. of James B.
& Sarah Todd,
died Aug. 12, 1826,
Æ. 5 years & 6 months.

L 75 Slate.

3

JOHN.
son of James B. &
Sarah Todd,
died Aug. 6, 1826,
Æ. 11 months & 22
days.

L 77 Slate.

7

In memory of
NAHUM,
son of Nahum &
Sally Ward, who
died Oct. 17. 1829,
Æ. 11 years 10 mo's
& 14 days.

L 98 Slate.

2

Here lies the Bodies of 4 Children
of Mr James Stinson & Mrs Martha his wife

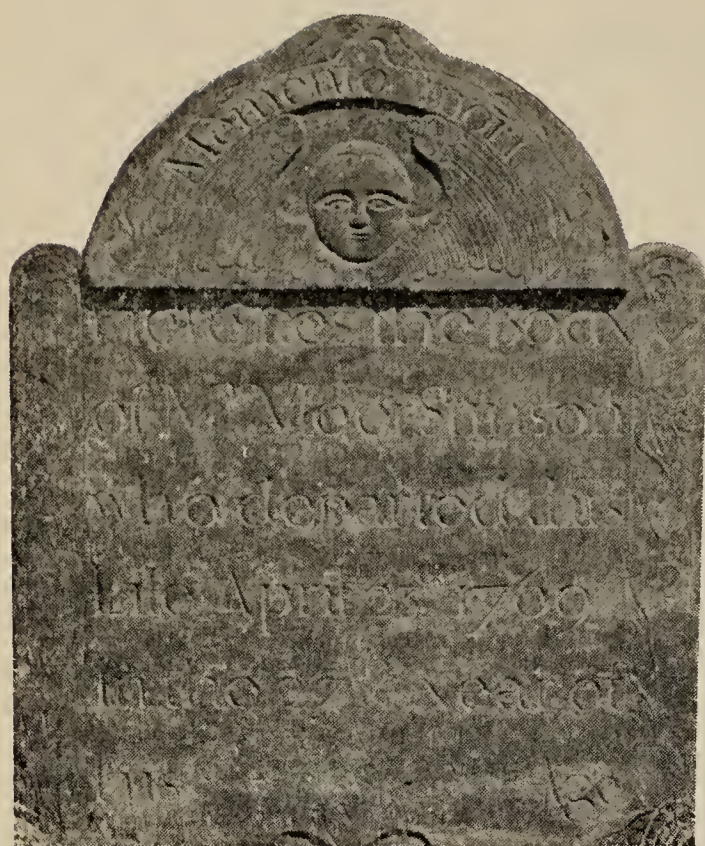
Anna
died Jan^r 7th
1764 Aged
2 years and
2 days.

Margret
died Aug^{ft} 18th
1767 Aged
10 months
and 11 days.

Keziah
died Dec^r 26th
1768 Aged
11 months
and 11 days.

Moor
Born
and died
Nov^r 16th
1770.

55

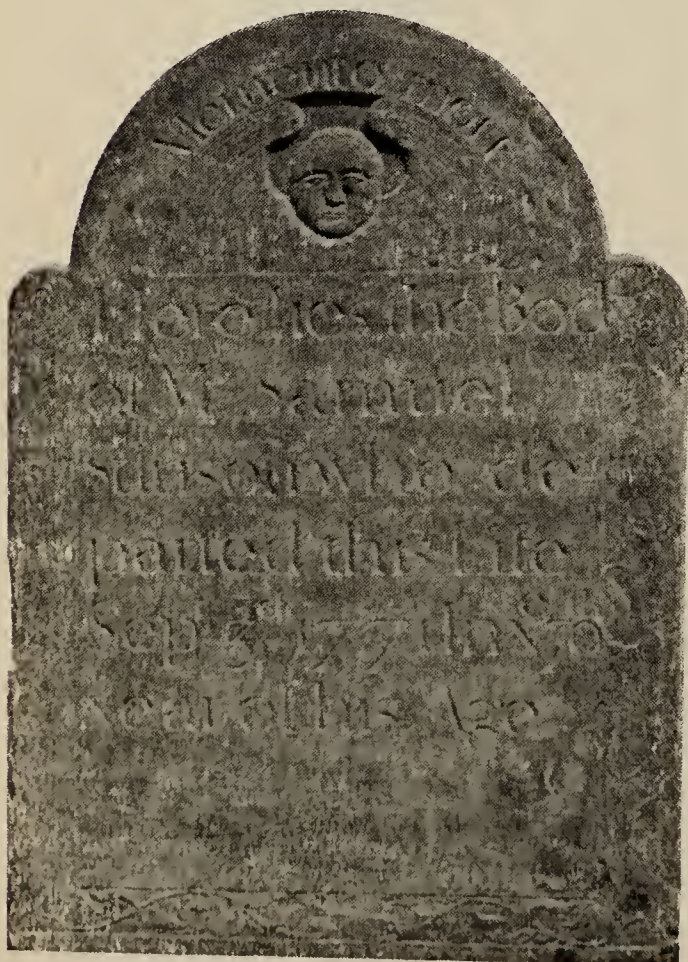


L 106 Slate.

I

Memento mori.
Here lies the Body
of Mr Moor Stinson
who departed this
Life April 23^d 1769
In the 27th year of
his Age.

From Death's Arreft
no Age is free.



56

L 109 Slate.

I

Memento mori.
Here lies the Body
of Mr Samuel
Stinson who de-
parted this Life
Sep^t 3^d 1771 In y^e 70th
year of his Age.

Behold and see all that pass by
As you are now so once was I
As I am now so you must be
Prepare for Death and follow me.

L 113 Slate.

I

In Memory of
M^{rs} Margaret Stinson
wife of
Mr Samuel Stinson
who died
Febr^y 18th 1784
Aged 90 years.

L 206 Slate.

I

Miss
BETSY SPAULDING
Daugh'r of Jeremi-
ah & Hitty Spaul-
ding, died
Nov. 8, 1821.
Æ 21 years
1 month & 5 d's.

Retire my Friends, dry up your tears,
I shall arise when Christ appears ;
Death is a debt to nature due ;
I've paid the debt, and so must you.

L 209 Slate.

2

In memory of
BENJAMIN F.
son of Mr. Jeremiah &
Mrs. Hitty Spaulding,
who died April 4, 1828,
in the 18 year of
his age.

Blooming youth is snatched away,
Like a flower that soon decays ;
Make sure of christ while life remains,
And death shall be your eternal gain.

57

L 214 Slate.

CYRUS I.
son of Nathl. &
Mary Brown,
died Aug. 7, 1826,
Æ. 10 months &
19 days.

M 30 Double Slate.

IN
memory of
Miss Charlotte White,
daug'r of Mr. John &
Mrs. Elisabeth White,
who died Jan. 1. 1821.
Æ 22.

IN
memory of
Mrs. Nancy Scott,
wife of David Scott
Esq. who died Dec. 6.
1819. Æ 30.

M 40 Slate.

ERECTED
IN
memory of
Mr. JOHN WHITE,
who died
Jan. 15. 1818,
in the 70. year
of his age

Hark ! from the tombs, a doleful sound
Mine ears, attend the cry,
Ye living men, come, view the ground
Where you must shortly lie.

M 43 Slate.

IN
memory of
Mrs. ELISABETH,
wife of Mr. John White,
who died April 24. 1822.
Æ 68 years.

58

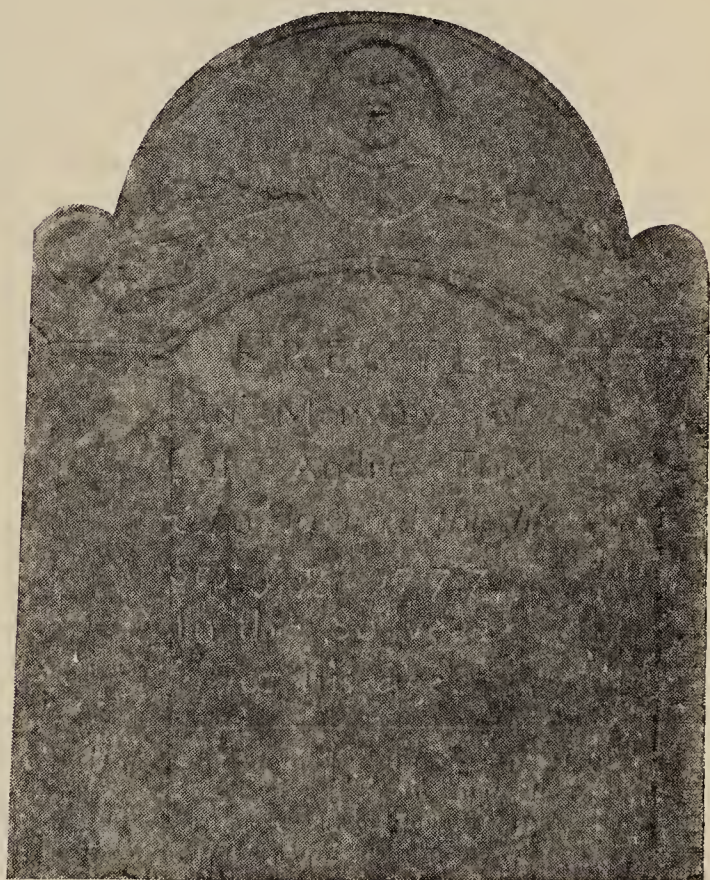
M 54 Slate.

ELIZABETH,
daug. of Samuel
& Hannah Todd,
died Aug. 21. 1826,
Æ. 72 years.

M 59 Slate.

IN memory of
Molley Miller,
Daughter of
Mr. William Miller, &
Mrs. Jennet his wife
who died
Octr. 10th 1777 ;
aged 14 months & 3 d.

Sleep my dear babe & take thy reft ;
To call ye home, God thought it best.



M 62 Slate.

Memento mori
ERECTED
In Memory of
Col. Andrew Todd,
who departed this life,
Sept y^e 15th 1777 ;
In the 80th year
of his age.

Happy the company that's gone,
From crofs to crown, from thrall to throne ;
How loud they fmg upon the fhore,
To which they fail'd in heart before.

59

M 66 Slate.

In memory of 2 children of
Mr. John & Mrs. Rachel Todd,

Mary the 1st died 14 Sept.
1790 ; aged 10 month & 16
days.

Mary the 2^d died 6 Oct. 1800.
Aged 2 years & 4 months.

Tis God that lifts our comforts high,
Or sinks them in the grave,
He gives & (blessed be his name)
He takes but what he gave.

M 71 Slate.

In memory of 2 children
of Mr. John & Mrs. Rachel Todd,

John died 25 Oct. 1800
Aged 7 years.

Esther died 16 Oct 1800
Aged 5 years.

Naked as from the earth we came,
And crept to life at first,
We to the earth return again,
And mingle with our dust.

M 81 Slate.

IN

Memory of
M^{rs} Rebekah MacNee,
who Died May ye. 25,
1785:
in the 31st year
of her age.

M 84 Slate.

IN

Memory of
M^{rs} Agnefs Brownlee,
the wife of M^r
James Brownlee,
who Died March
1762:
Aged 79 years.

60



M 87 Slate.

Memento mori
Here lies the
Body of M^{rs} Mary
McNee wife of M^r
William McNee
who departed this
Life In the month
of Oct^r 1759 In the
48th year of
her Age.

M 90 Slate.

IN

Memory of
Deaⁿ William MacNee,
who Died Dec^r ye 23^d,
1789:
in the 78th year
of his age.

61

M 92 Slate.

3

IN
Memory of
Mrs. SARAH M^cNEE,
wife of
Dea. William M^cNee,
who died Jan. 31
1814; in the 98 year
of her age.

Cease my friends dry up your tears
I shall arise when Christ appears
The way to death you all must tread
And sleep with me among the dead.

M 100 Slate.

I

In memory of
ROBERT BURNS,
Son of Mr. Robert &
Mrs. Ruth White;
who died

May 10, 1827:
Æt. 2 years 4 mo.

& 20 days.

"Of Joy departed
Never to return how painful the reme-
mbrance "

M 102 Slate.

I

In memory of
CARIOLINE
Daug. of
Mr. Robert &
Mrs. Ruth White
who died
Aug. 22, 1824;
Æt. 2 yrs. & 4 mo.

Farewell sweet babe, we part in pain,
We only part to meet again.

M 104 Slate.

I

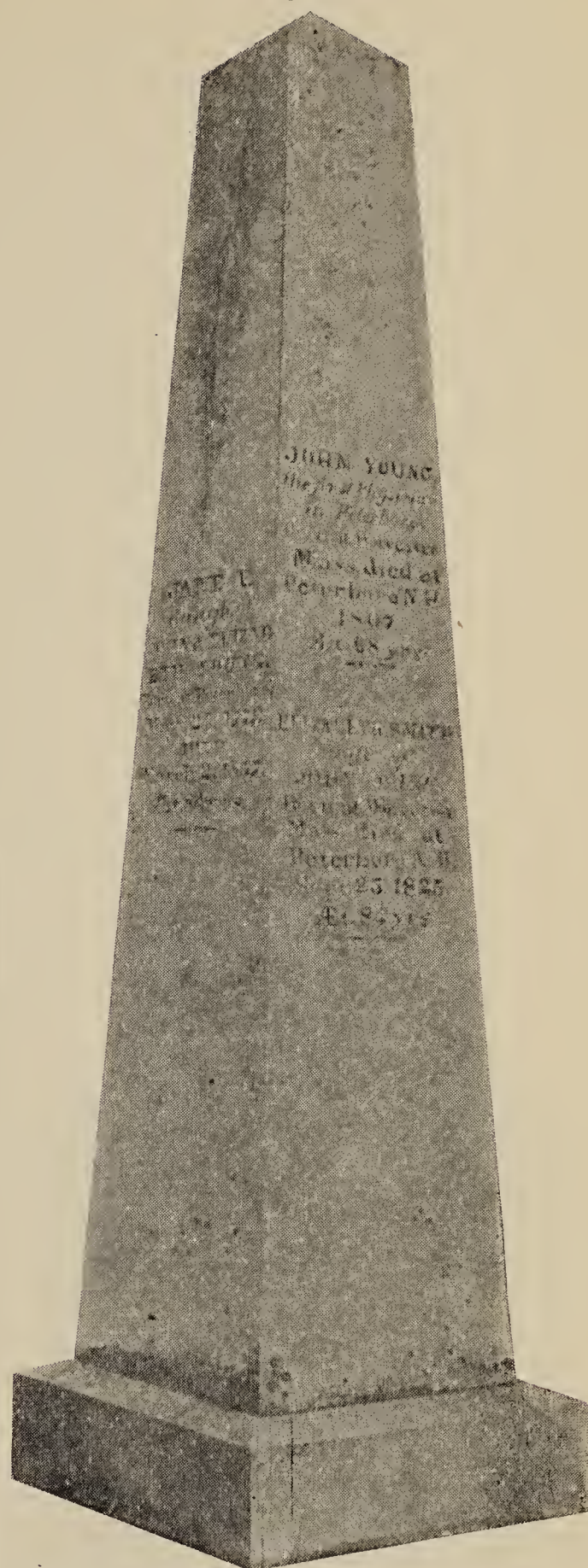
CHARLES F.
son of
Mr. Robert & Mrs.
Ruth White,
died Sept. 4. 1831,
Æ. 19 years.

M 226 Slate.

4

SARAH,
Relict of Ensley Brown,
of Newport, died May 2,
1826, Æ. 76 years.
At the left lies MARY JANE, daug.
of Nathl. & Mary Brown who
died July 6, 1822, Æ.
4 years & 4 month^s.

62



N 32 Marble Spire Monument.
(North Side.)

2

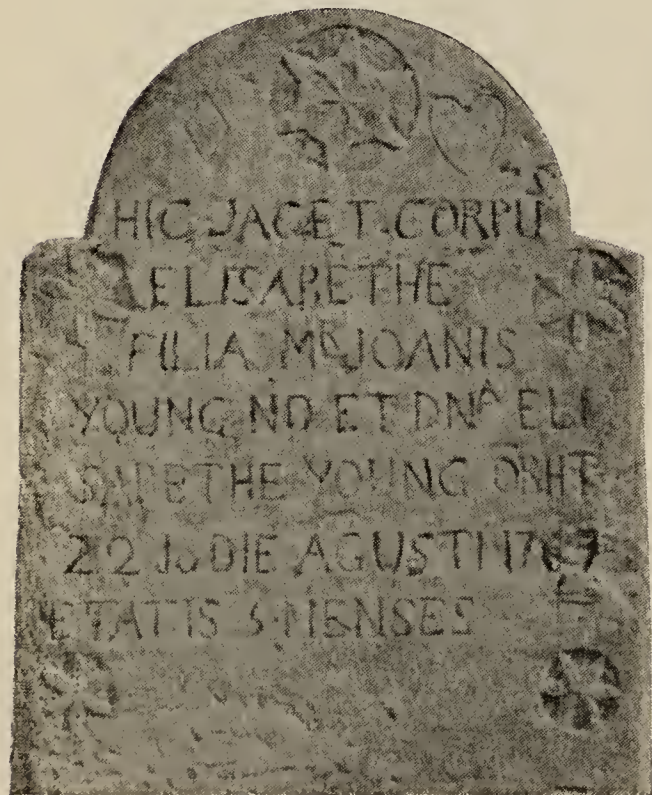
JANE F.
daugh. of
JOHN & ELIZAB-
ETH YOUNG,
Born at Peterboro',
May 24, 1773,
Died
March 2, 1857,
Æt. 84 yrs.

63

(West Side.)

JOHN YOUNG,
the first Physician
in Peterboro',
Born at Worcester
Mass. died at
Peterboro' N. H.
1807
Æt. 68 yrs.

ELIZABETH SMITH,
wife of
JOHN YOUNG,
Born at Worcester
Mass. died at
Peterboro' N. H.
Sept. 25, 1825,
Æt. 84 yrs.



N 40 Very Rough Little Slate.

HIC JACET CORPUS
ELISABETHE
FILIA MR JOANIS
YOUNG, M. D. ET DNA ELI-
SABETHE YOUNG OBHT
22 do DIE AGUSTI 1767
ETATIS 5 MENSES

3

64

N 45 Slate.

4

IN
Memory of
MR. THOMAS,
Son of Mr. John and
Mrs. Jane Morrison;
who died
Oct. 31, 1825:
In the 22, year
of his age.

N 50 Slate.

4

IN memory of
Mrs AGNES MORRISON,
who died 27 April 1777
Aged 27 years.

Come my dear friends see where I lie
Remember you muft fhortly die
Though I have gone one day before
You may be call'd in a minute more.

N 53 Slate.

4

IN memory of
Mr. THOMAS MORRISON,
son of Mr. JOHN and
MRS. AGNES MORRISON,
who died 22 Feby. 1801.
Aged 26 years.

N 79 Double Slate.

3

Moriendum est omnibus.

IN Memo-
-ry of Mrs.

Elifabeth Hammill,
who departed this life,
Auguft the 2nd
1769: aged about
75 Years

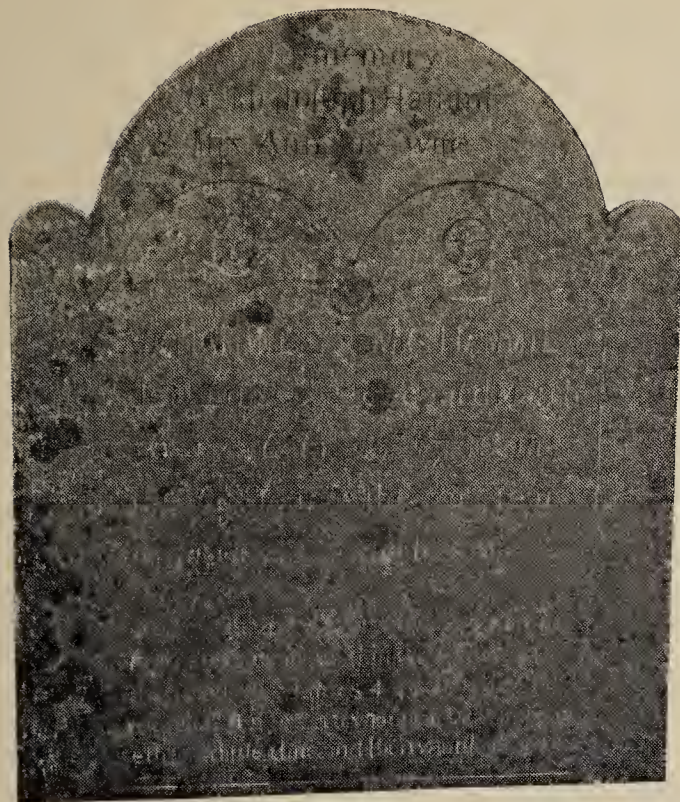
2. Pet. 1. 10. Give dili-
gence to make your
calling and election
fure.

In Memo-
-ry of Mr

Neal Hammill,
who departed this life,
Auguft the 15th
1790: aged 88
Years

Heb. 9. 27—It is appoin-
ed unto men once
to die, but after
this the judgement.

65



N 85 Double Slate.

2

In memory
of Mr. Joseph Hammil,
& Mrs. Ann his wife.

Mr. Hammil
deceas'd Sept.
30th, 1796 : in
the 68th Year
of his age.

Mrs. Hammil
deceas'd March
19th, 1796 : in
the 70th Year
of her age.

Mat. 24. 44. Be ye also ready : for in
such an hour as ye think not, the son of
man cometh. James 4. 14. For what is
your life? It is even vapour which appear-
eth for a little time, and then vanisheth away.

N 91 Slate.

3

Remember death.
In memory of
Miss Martha Hammill,
dau. of Mr. Neal &
Mrs. Elizabeth
Hammill, who died
April 8th 1798, :
in the 67th Year
of her age.

Mat. 24. 44. Be ye also
ready for in such an hour
as you think not the Son
of man cometh.

66

N 110 Slate.

7

Miss
MARY ANN.
Daughter of Mr.
Richard T. Buss
& Betsy his wife,
died Sept. 12. 1826.
Æt 18 years 11
m's & 10 d's.

Death, like an everflowing stream,
Sweeps us away ; our life's a dream ;
An empty tale ; a morning flow'r ;
Cut down and wither'd in an hour.

N 125 Slate.

2

ELI HUNT
died
May 27, 1833,
Æ. 68.

N 129 Slate.

2

In memory of
MRS. ABIGAIL,
Relict of Mr. Eber Hunt,
who died Jan. 25. 1825,
in the 84. year of her
age.

N 137 Slate.

2

In memory of
MR. EBER HUNT,
who died
June 26, 1787,
in the 49 Year
of his age.

N 140 Slate.

2

In memory of
Mr. Eber Hunt jun^r,
son of Mr. Eber &
Mrs. Abigail Hunt,
who died
May 8, 1804,
in the 27 Year
of his age.

Surviving friends come view the place,
Prepar'd for Adam's guilty race ;
No age exempted you may see,
Death had a summons fix'd for me.

67

N 147 Slate.

In memory of
Miss Lucy Hunt,
daugh^r. of Mr. Eber
& Abigail Hunt,
who died
August 30, 1804,
in the 24 Year
of her age.

Dear friends don't mourn for me,
Nor for me be distrefs'd,
The Lord has call'd my soul away,
And laid by bones to rest.

N 184 Slate.

IN
Memory of
SUSANNA LITTLE
Departed this life
March 6, 1822.
Æt. 88 years, Being
the wife of THOMAS LITTLE
who Departed this life at
Shirley June 6, 1808.
In the 82 year of his age.
On my left lies my Mother
ELIZEBATH WALACE.
On her left lies my Father
WILLIAM WALACE.
On his left lies my Grandmother
ELIZEBATH Mac.CLAYLAND.

Stop passengers as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I ;
As I am now so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

N 193 Slate.

In memory of an
Infant son of
Mr. James & Mrs.
Martha Howe,
who died
March 19, 1831,
Æ. 3 months & 10 days.

1

N 156 Slate.

10

In memory of
MRS. MARTHA,
wife of
Mr. James Howe,
who died
Dec. 9, 1830,
in the 38. year of
her age.

Beloved in life, she was
lamented in death.

N 254 Marble.

14

Two children sons of
Stephen & Esther P.
Forbush.

Leonard A. died
Sept. 10th, 1826,
Aged 1 y. 5 m. 7 d.

Rufus died Jan.
31st 1830, — oo.

Except ye be converted and
become as those little children
ye cannot enter into the
kingdom of heaven.

O 41 Slate.

7

In memory of
LYDIA, daugh. of
Mr. William & Mrs.
Betsey Graham,
who died March 24,
1827, Æ. 11 months.

O 46 Double Slate.

2

IN	IN
Memory of	Memory of
DEA. ROBERT	MRS. ELISABETH,
MORRISON,	wife of Dea.
who died	Robert Morrison :
Feb. 13, 1826 :	who died
In the 82, year	May 17, 1808 :
of his age.	In the 55, year
	of her age.
Also 6 Children of the said deceased.	

10

69

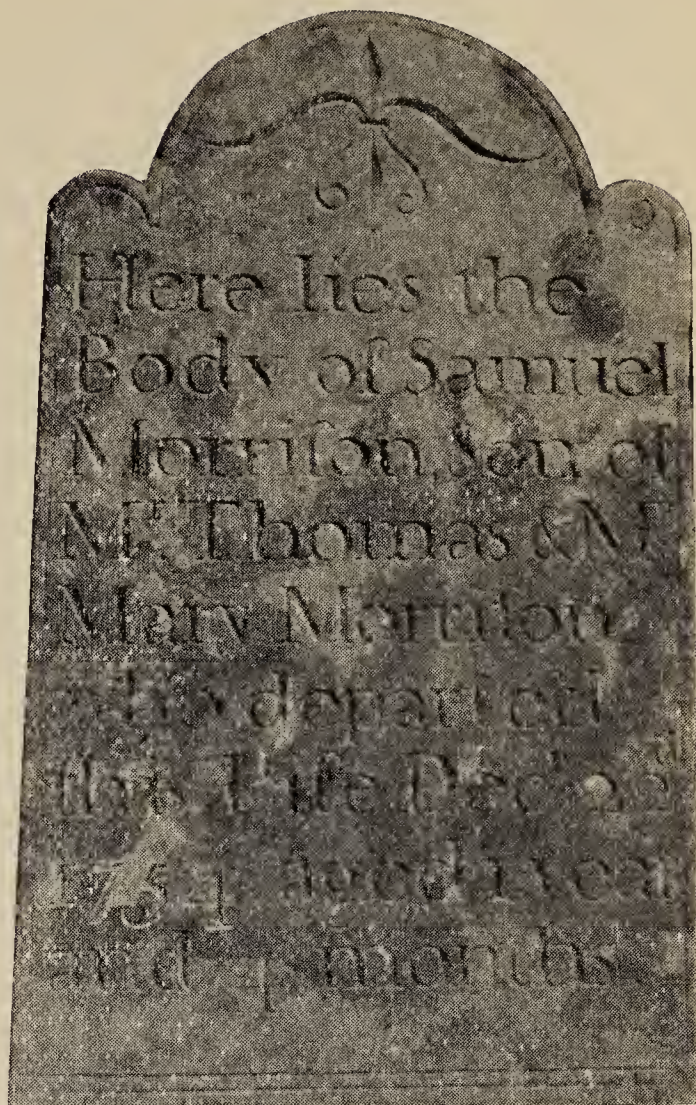
O 51 Slate.

2

In memory of
MRS. MARY MORRI-
SON the wife of
CAPT. THOMAS MORRISON
who died Dec. 29
1799
Aged 79 years.

The sweet remembrance of the juft
Shall flourifh while they fleep in duft.

70

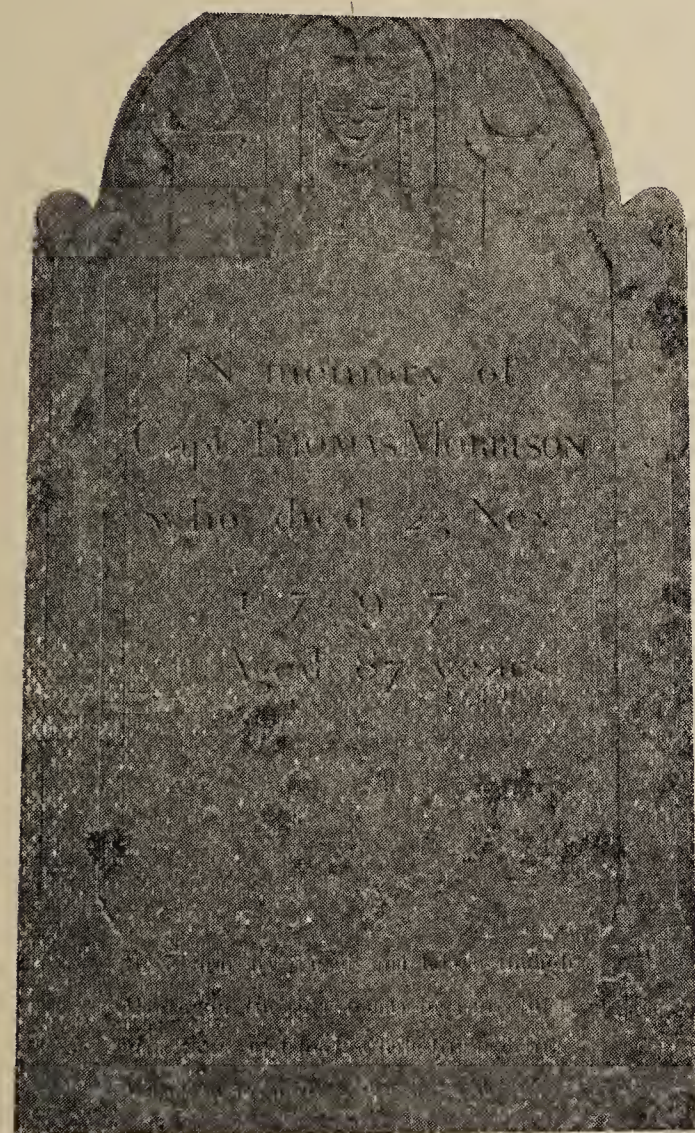


O 54 Slate.

3

(This was the first burial in the large
cemetery ; rear of Capt. Thomas Mor-
rison's slate stone.)

Here lies the
Body of Samuel
Morrifon, Son of
Mr. Thomas & Mrs.
Mary Morrifon,
who departed
this Life Dec^r. 22^d
1754. aged 1 year
and 4 months.



O 54 Slate.

2

IN memory of
Capt. THOMAS MORRISON
who died 23 Nov.
1797.
Aged 87 years.

Draw near my friends and take a thought
How foon the grave may be your lot
Make fhure of Chrift while life remains
And death will be eternal gain.

O 58 Slate.

2

JOHN TODD,
died
Oct. 27, 1846,
Æ. 89.
RACHEL,
wife of
John Todd,
died
Apr. 26, 1815,
Æ. 56.

71

O 58 Slate. (Rear of John Todd's slate stone.) 2

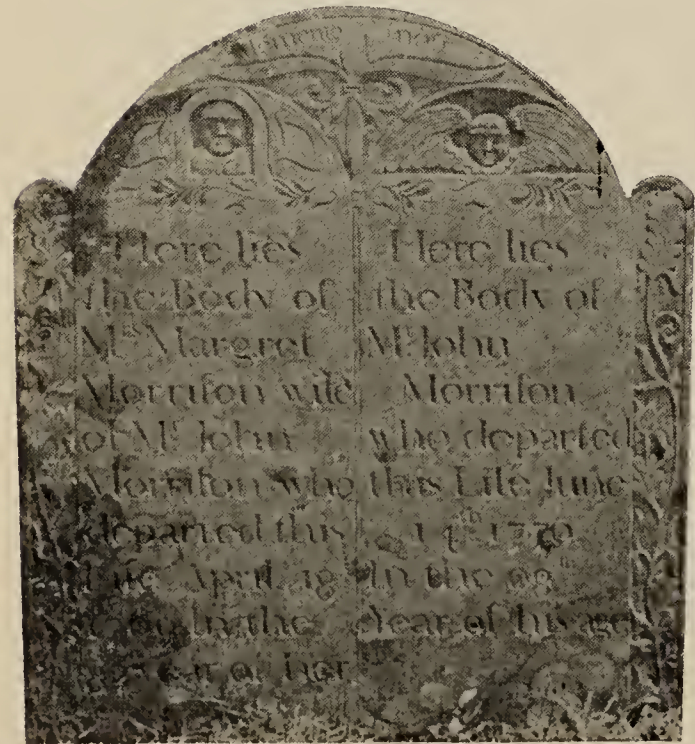
IN
Memory
of Mrs.
RACHEL TODD,
wife of Mr.
John Todd,
who died April
26, 1815 ;
Æ 56 y^{rs}.

O 58 Slate. (Rear of John Todd's slate stone and flat on ground.) 2

HERE LYES THE BODY OF MR.
SAMUEL TODD HE DEPARTED
THIS LIFE MARCH 30th 1765
IN THE 39 YEAR OF HIS AGE
MRS
ALSO HIS WIFE HANNAH TODD
SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE
NOVEMBER 1760 IN THE 30
YEAR OF HER AGE.

O 60 Slate. 2

In Memory of
SARAH,
wife of
JOHN TODD,
died
Apr. 6, 1846,
Æ. 85.



72

O 65 Double Slate. 2

Memento mori

Here lies
the Body of
M^{rs} Margret
Morrifon (wife
of M^r John
Morrifon) who
departed this
Life April. 18th
1769. In the
82^d year of her
age.

Here lies
the Body of
M^r John
Morrifon,
who departed
this Life June.
14th 1776.
In the 98th
Year of his age.

O 76 Slate. 1

Memento mori
Here lies the
Body of M^r.
Guftavus Swan,
who departed
this Life Jan^r 8th
1769.
Aged 52 years.

O 80 Slate. 1

ERECTED
IN
Memory of
MRS. MARY,
widow of
Major Robert Wilson ;
who died
Dec. 22, 1825 :
Æt. 90.

O 83 Slate. 1

Here
lies the
Body of Anna
willson Daughter
of Enfign Robert &
M^{rs} Mary willson
who was Killed by
the fall of a log af
a fence August 16th
1771 in the 8th year
of her Age.

73



O 85 Thick Slate lying on brick-work.

In memory of
Major ROBERT WILSON
who died
Dec. 25, 1790, in the 57th
Year of his Age.

Behold the potter and the Clay,
He forms his veffels as he pleafe ;
Such is our GOD, and fuch are we,
The fubjects of his high Decrees.

Come happy fouls, approach your God,
Whith new melodious fongs ;
Come tender to Almighty Grace
The tribute of your tongues.

So ftrange, fo boundlefs was the lov
That pityed dying men,
The Father fent his equal Son
To give them life again.

O death thou haft Conquer'd me
I by thy dart am flain
But Christ has Conquer'd thee
And I fhall rife again.

O 89 Slate.

In memory of
Wm. Wilfon Swan, fon of
Mr. Jeremiah & Mrs. Anna
Swan,
who died Feb. 14, 1793,
in the 3 y^r of his
Age.

O 91 Slate.

In memory of
Jofeph Wilfon, fon
of
Major Robert & Mrs. Polly
Wilfon,
who died April 24, 1794.
in the 13 y^r of his Age.

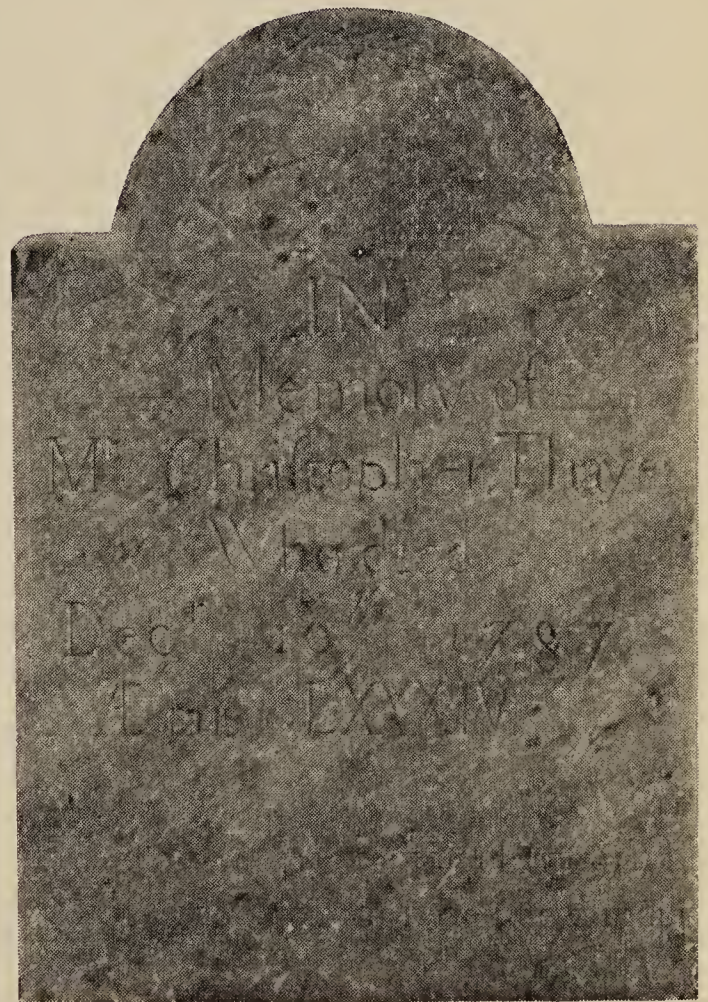
74

O 94 Slate.

JAMES W. SWAN
Died
Dec. 30, 1824.
Æ. 32 yrs. 10 mos.
16 ds.

O 97 Slate.

JEREMIAH SWAN
Died
Jan. 3, 1828,
Æ. 62.



O 137 Slate.

IN
Memory of
M^r Chriftopher Thayer,
Who died
Dec^r. 10th 1787,
Ætais LXXXIV.

The fweet memory of the juft
Shall flourifh when he fleeps in duft.

75

O 141 Slate.

In Memory of
Mr Joseph Adams Thayer
Son of
Deacⁿ Chriftopher & Mrs Bethiah
Thayer
Who died Auguft 18th 1803
aged 22 Years & 3 Months.

We mourn thy fudden fwift remove
From earth and all Injoyments here
When Chrift commands we muft obey
Without a murmer or a tear.

O 144 Marble.

In memory of
MR.
WILLIAM THAYER,
who died
Aug. 6, 1807 ;
Æt. 39 ys.
& 8 ms.

Erected by his son Stephen W. Thayer.

O 146 Marble.

MISS
ELIZABETH S.
daughter of W^m. &
Abigail Thayer,
died
Jan. 18, 1817 :
Æt. 13 ys. 9 ms. &
25 days.

P 9 Slate.

Two daughters
of Mr. John & Mrs.
Betsey Gordon,
ELIZABETH,
born Oct. 20. 1820,
died Oct. 22. 1820.
NANCY,
born Nov. 12. 1821,
died Nov. 14. 1821.

P 12 Slate.

JOHN,
son of
Mr. John & Mrs.
Betsey Gordon,
born July 2. 1829,
died Dec. 8. 1830.

76

P 20 Slate.

In memory of
MRS. ELIZABETH
Relict of
Mr. Thomas Patch,
who died
Aug. 27. 1833,
Æ. 91.

P 154 Slate.

Memento mori.
Here lies the
Body of Mr James
Mackeen who
departed this Life
Feb^r 26th 1776
In the 37th year
of his
Age.

P 165 Slate.

In memory of
ANDREW J.
son of Mr. Daniel &
Mrs. Betsey Robbe,
who died July 18. 1821,
Æ. 6 years & 5 months.

P 170 Slate.

In memory of
Betsey Robbe
Daughter of Daniel &
Betsey Robbe
who died July 17. 1809.
Æt. 3 years.

Sleep on sweet Child & be at rest
To call thee home God saw it best.

P 172 Slate. (Emblem of a square and
compass.)

In memory of
MR.
MARCUS C. ROBBE,
who died March 7.
1829.
Æ. 24 years &
10 months.

77

P 201 Slate.

SAMUEL.
died. Aug. 5. 1813.
in his 3 year.
RACHEL J. died.
Sept. 8. 1826 in her 2 year.
GEORGE J. died. Aug.
8. 1831. in his 5 year.
All Children of James &
Sarah M. Cunningham.

P 206 Slate.

HANNAH,
wife of
James Cunningham,
died, July 10, 1804,
Æ. 25.

P 212 Slate.

IN
memory of
Mr. MOSES
CUNNINGHAM,
who died Oct. 25. 1822.
in the 71. year
of his age.

P 216 Slate.

IN memory of
Mrs.
JENNY CUNINGHAM,
wife of Mr.
THOMAS CUNINGHAM
who died April 22
1805 in the 99 year
of her age.

P 220 Slate.

IN Memory of
Mr. Thomas Cunningham
who departed this life
Sept^t ye 23^d 1790
In the 84th year of
his age.
And in Memory of
Mrs Elizabeth Cunningham
his wife
who died in Townfhend
May ye 17th 1748,
In the 36th year of
her age.

78

Q 3 Slate.

In memory of
Mrs. Arathusa
Farnum,
who died
Jan. 20. 1832,
in the 56. year of
her age.

Q 13 Slate.

Mr.
Samuel Gordon,
born May 17. 1732,
died Dec. 2. 1818.
Mrs. Eleanor,
wife of
Mr. Samuel Gordon,
born Aug. 22. 1746,
died Nov. 2. 1820.

Q 22 Slate.

In memory of
Charles,
Son of
Mr. William &
Mrs. Olive Smith ;
who died
May 27. 1824:
Æt. 7 y^s & 1 mo.

Q 25 Slate.

John Smith, son of
Mr. William &
Mrs. Jenny Smith,
died 10th Sept. 1802
aged 1 year &
20 days.

Q 28 Slate.

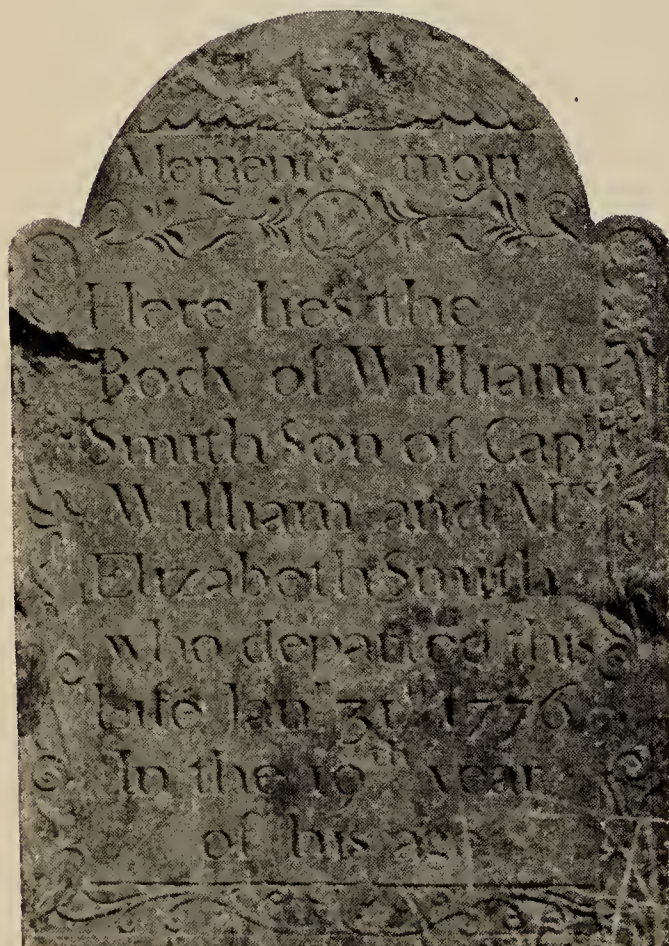
In memory of
Mrs. Jenny Smith,
wife of
Mr. William Smith,
who died 7th Feb.
1803,
in the 29th year of
her age.

79

Q 31 Slate.

2

In
memory of
Mrs. Olive Smith,
wife of Mr. William Smith,
who died
Nov. 28, 1820,
Æt. 38.

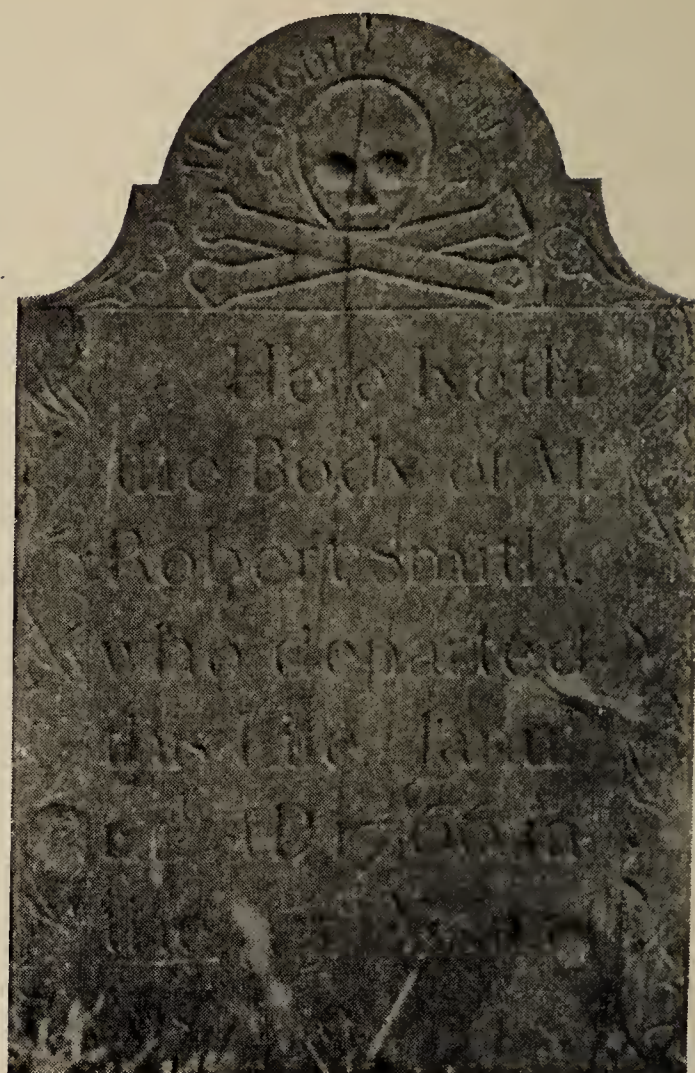


Q 60 Slate.

3

Memento mori
Here lies the
Body of William
Smith Son of Capl
William and M^{rs}
Elizabeth Smith
who departed this
Life Jan^r 31st 1776
In the 19th year
of his age.

80



Q 62 Slate.

2

Memento mori.
Here lyeth
the Body of M^r
Robert Smith,
who departed
this Life Janu^r:
14th A. D. 1766. in
the 85th Year of
his age.

Q 86 Slate.

6

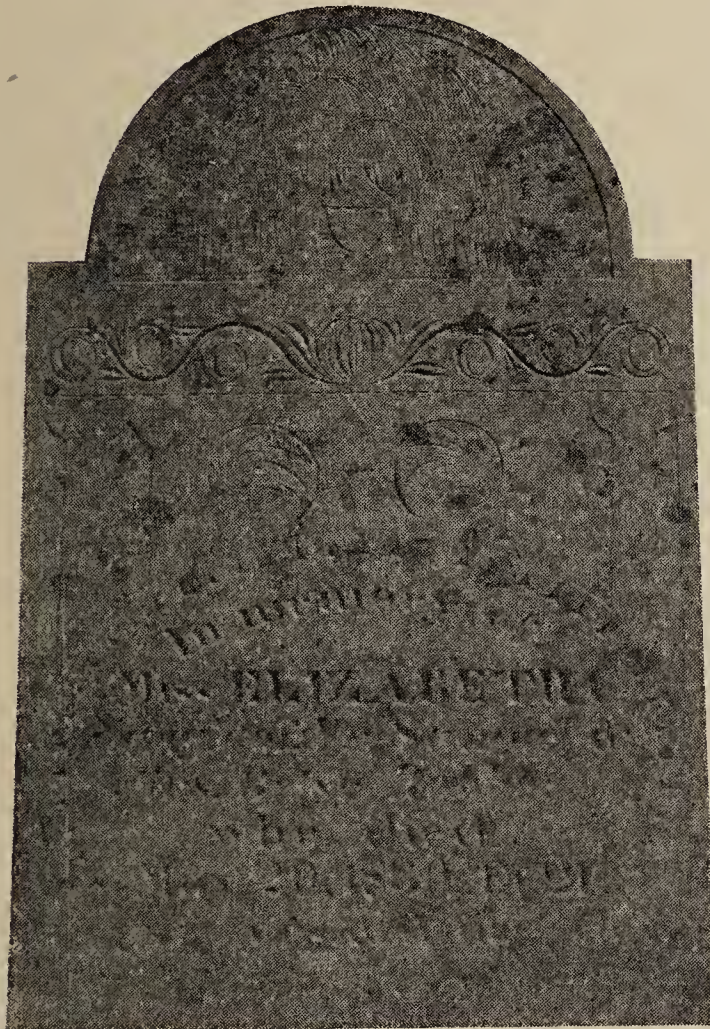
James Swan, fon of
Mr. John & Mrs. Sarah
Swan, died 30 Dec.
1773; in the 2^d year
of his age

Sleep fweet babe & take thy reft
God call'd you home he thought
it beft.

81

Q 89 Slate.

Robert Nay, Jur. son
of Mr. Robert &
Mrs. Elizabeth Nay,
died 1 April 1795.
Aged 1 year 4 month
& 10 days
Lye still sweet babe and take thy reft
God calls you home he thinks it beft.



Q 151 Slate.

In memory of
MISS ELIZABETH C.
daugh. of Mr. Samuel &
Mrs. Betsy Robbe ;
who died
May 20, 1830: Æt. 21
yrs. & 6 mo.

Q 154 Slate.

In memory of
Samuel Robbe
Son of Samuel &
Elizabeth Robbe
who died May 15. 1805
Æt. 3 years.
Sleep on sweet Child & be at rest
To call thee home God saw it best.

6

Q 159 Slate.

Here
lies the
Body of Elizabeth
Robb Daughter
of Mr. Alexander
and Mrs. Elizabeth
Robb who died
Nov^{br} 29th 1757
Aged 10 months
and 20 days.

Q 164 Slate.

In Memory of
Mr. Alexander Robbe
Son of
Cap^t Alexander Robbe
and Mrs. Elizabeth
his wife,
who departed this life
April y^e 17th 1778
In the 17th year of
his age.

Q 167 Slate.

In Memory of
Mr Thomas Robbe,
Son of
Cap^t Alexander Robbe
& Mrs Elizabeth
his wife,
who departed this life
Febr^r y^e 22^d 1791 ;
In the 23^d year of
his age.

Q 171 Slate.

In
memory of
Mrs. Elisabeth Robbe,
wife of
Capt. Alexander Robbe,
who died
Augt. 28. 1798
Æt. 64.

Friends and physicians could not save
My mortal body from the grave ;
Nor can the grave confine me here,
When Christ doth call, I must appear.

4

4

3

3

3

3

83

Q 173 Slate.

In
memory of
Capt.
Alexander Robbe
who died
Febr. 3. 1806.
Æt. 80.

Glory with all her lamps shall burn,
To watch the Christian's sleeping clay,
Till the last trumpet rouse his urn,
To aid the triumphs of the day.

Q 180 Slate.

In memory of
Mrs. Betsey,
wife of
Mr. Daniel Robbe,
who died
Oct. 8. 1831,
Æ. 51 years.

Q 207 Slate.

MRS.
HARRIET,
wife of
WILLIAM Weston,
died May 9, 1831
Æ. 31 years.

Q 214 Slate.

JAMES.
CUNNINGHAM,
died,
Oct. 29, 1826,
Æ. 82.

Q 218 Slate.

ERECTED
in memory of
Mrs. MARY CUNNINGHAM
wife of Mr James Cunningham,
who died Jan. 31. 1811.
in the 66 year of her age.

Q 232 Slate.

In memory of
JOHN,
son of Capt.
William & Mrs.
Dotia Wilson,
who died
April 9. 1828,
Æ. 2 years & 9 mos.

3

Q 238 Slate.

1

ERECTED
In memory of
MISS MARY,
daughter of Capt.
William and Mrs.
Theodotia Wilson,
who died
Sept. 11. 1825:
Æt. 18 yrs. 2 mo. &
19 ds.

5

Q 242 Slate.

1

William, son of Capt.
William & Mrs. Dotia
Wilson, died Jan. 16
1814; aged 19 months
& 19 days.

1

Sweet babe we mourn thy swift remove
From all enjoyments here
When Christ commands we must obey
Without a sigh or tear.

1

Q 245 Slate.

1

Joseph son of Capt.
William & Mrs. Dotia
Wilson, died Jan. 11
1812; aged 16 months
& 11 days

1

Happy the child who privileg'd by fate
To shorter labour, & a lighter waight
Receiv'd but yesterday the gift of breath
Order'd tomorrow to return to death.

2

Q 247 Slate.

1

In memory of
HARIOT H. WILSON
Dau. of
Capt. William Wilson
& Doshy his wife
who died
Au, 13, 1821;
Æt. 3 weeks and 3 days.

85

R 10 Slate.

In memory of
Mifs POLLY SMITH,
dau. of Mr. JOHN &
Mrs. MARY SMITH
who died 5 Dec. 1796.

In the 40th year of
her age

Death thou haft conquered me,
I by thy dart am flain,
But Chrifl has conquered the,
And I fhall rife again.

R 25 Slate.

IN Memory of
Mr. Thomas Smith,
who died
Jan^r 20th 1785;
In the 30th year of
his age.

R 25 Slate.

In memory of
John Templeton,
son of Mr. Samuel &
Mrs. Jane Templeton,
who died
Oct. 8. 1806;
aged 13 days.

O God what e'er thou doft is beft;
And in thy bosom may he reft.

R 28 Slate.

In memory of
HARKNESS TEMPLETON
Son of Mr. Samuel Templeton
and Mrs. Jane his wife
who died May 30. 1818
Æt. 11 years.

Death with his dart has pierced my heart
When I was young and but a child;
When this you fee grieve not for me
'Twas God's appointed time.

R 32 Slate.

IN memory of
Mr. JOHN SMITH
who died 27 Jan.
1801. Aged 86 years.

Stop traveller as you pafs by!
Remember you are born to die,
As you are now, fo once was I,
As I am now, fo you muft be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

5

86

R 38 Slate.

IN
Memory of
Mrs. MARY SMITH
wife of Mr. John Smith,
who died
May 14, 1822.
Æt. 87.

R 38 Slate.

In Memory of
JAMES SMITH Son
of Mr JOHN SMITH
& Mrs MARY his
Wife, Who Died
Oct^r the 3^d 1778
Aged 3 years

5

I

R 41 Slate.

In Memory of
JOHN SMITH,
the Son of
Mr JOHN SMITH
& Mrs MARY his Wife
Who Departed this
Life Sep^r the 25. 1778;
Aged 11 Years.

I

R 55 Slate.

In memory of a
fon of John Smith
Efqr & Mrs Margaret
his wife, that was
ftil born Feb. 2, 1799.

R 67 Slate.

MR. NOAH
JACKMAN,
died March 21. 1825.
in the 21. year
of his age,
by the explosion
of a rock

The rifing morning cant affure,
That we fhall end the day;
For death ftands ready at the door,
To snatch our lives away.

5

5

5

5

7

7

87

R 72 Slate.

7

In memory of
MRS. JUDITH P.
wife of
Capt. William A. Swan,
who died Oct. 17. 1829,
Æ. 31.

Husband and children, come view,
Here lies a kind wife, and mother to.

R 86 Slate.

1

James Milliken, fon
of Mr. William, & Mrs.
Merian Milliken, died
10 Nov. 1795, aged 3.
years 1 month and 5
days.

Altho' he was an only fon,
Depart he muft his life was done ;
Twas God who gave twas his to take,
We truft he's faved for Jefus' fake.

R 89 Slate.

1

John Milliken, fon
of Mr. William &
Mrs. Efther Milliken
died 8 July 1784

In the 4th year of his age.

See the dear youth juft enter life,
Bud forth like flowers in May ;
Stay long enough to feal our hearts
Then fmile and die away.

R 92 Slate.

1

In memory of
Mrs. Efther Milliken,
the wife of
Mr. William Milliken
who died March 28th
1790 in the 31st year
of her age.

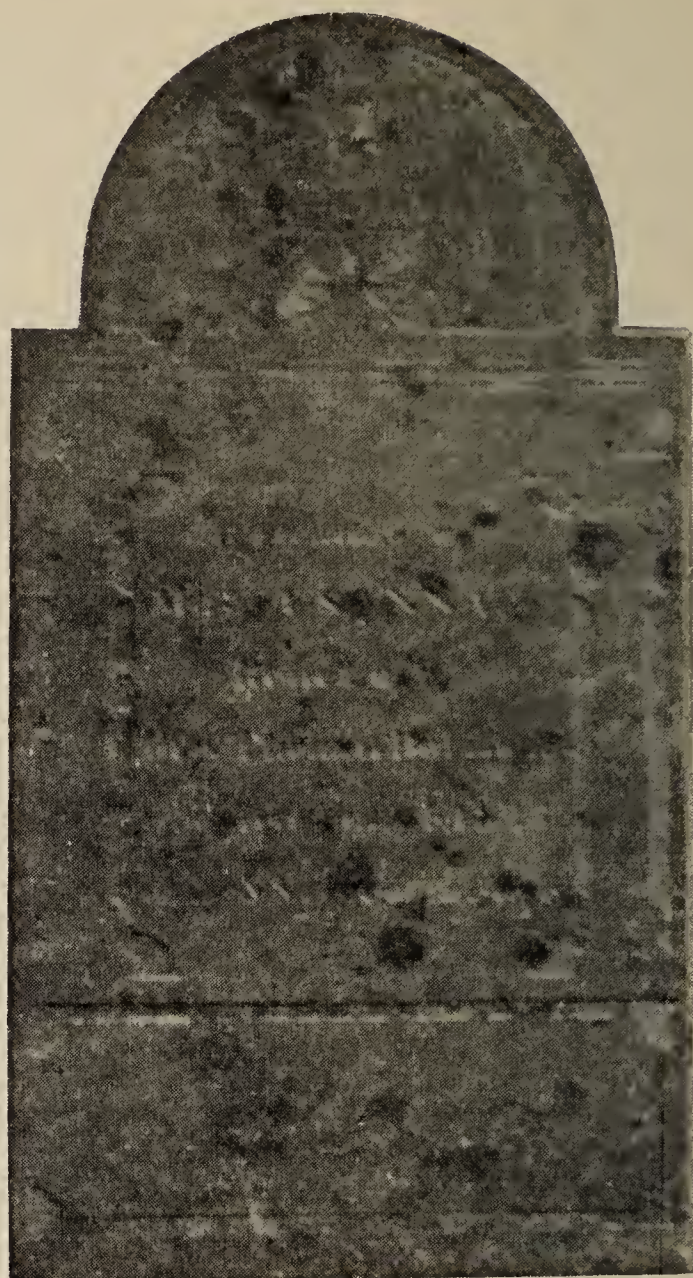
Draw near my friends and take a thought
How foon the grave may be your lot
Make fure of Chrifft while Life remain
And deth will be eternal gains.

R 98 Slate.

1

In memory of
MRS. MARIAM MILLIKEN
wife of MR WILLIAM
MILLIKEN who died
Nov. 21th 1811 ;
in the 60th year
of her age.

88



R 101 Slate.

3

In memory of
MRS. SUSANNA,
Relict of
Dea. Thomas Davison,
who died Jan. 4. 1823,
in the 88. year of her age.

R 103 Slate.

3

In memory of
Deacon
THOMAS DAVISON
who died April 11 1813.
in the 86. year of his age.

R 107 Slate.

3

In memory of
Elizabeth Davifon,
Dau. of Deaⁿ Thomas &
Mrs. Anna Davifon who
died March 19th 1766.
Aged 2 years
& 2 days.

89

R 109 Slate.

In memory of
Abigail Davison,
dau. of Mr. Charles
& Mrs. Abigail Da-
vison who was
born & died Dec.
19th 1785.

Sleep my babe & take thy rest
To call the home God faw it beft.

R 111 Slate.

In memory of
MR. CHARLES
DAVIESON,
who died
Dec. 31. 1831,
in the 72. year of
his age

My partner dear, do not complain,
Yours is the loss, but mine the gain.

R 113 Slate.

IN MEMORY OF
MRS.
ABIGAIL,
wife of
CHARLES DAVIESON,
who died
Apr. 4, 1842,
in her 74 year

R 133 Slate.

Memento mori
In Memory of Mr
WILLIAM RICHEY
who departed this
Life June 1st
1767.
In the 59th year
of his Age

3

90

R 136 Slate.

In memory of
M^{rs}. MARY RICHEY
the wife of
Mr. WILLIAM RICHEY,
who died Jan. 16th
1793.
In the 69th year
of her age
Alfo
Their fon William,
who died Sept. 1765
in the 5th year of his age.

R 139 Slate.

In memory of
Jenny Richey, dau.
of M^r William, &
M^{rs} Mary Richey,
who died Oct. 1st
1758.
In the 2d year
of her age.

R 141 Slate.

Polly Richey, dau.
of Mr. James and
Mrs. Sarah Richey,
died Dec. 22d 1795.
Aged 8 years, 4
months & 22 days.

Behold the youths juft enter life
And bloom like flow'rs in May,
Stay long enough to fteal our hearts,
Then fmile and die away.

R 144 Slate.

In memory of
Mr. JAMES RICHEY,
who in hope of a blessed
immortality, calmly fell a
sleep March 6th 1806;
in the 51 year of his age.

A coffin, sheat & grave's
my earthly store ;
Tis all I want : & kings
can have no more.

Also an infant dau of Mr.
James & Mrs. Sarah Richey,
was born & died 16 July 1796
Æt. 6 hours.

4

5

5

6

6

91

R 146 Slate.

In memory of
MRS. SARAH,
Relict of
Mr. James Richey,
who died
Aug. 4. 1832,
in the 73. year
of her age.

R 170 Slate.

In
Memory of
M^{rs} Barbara Taggart,
the wife of Mr John
Taggart, who died Feb.
ye 6th, 1790. aged 71
Years and 4 months.

Why do we mourn departing friends?
Or fhake 'at death's alarms?
Tis but the voice tha Jefus fends
To call them to his arms.

R 227 Slate.

BETSEY D.
daug. of William &
Eliza Simmons, died
Feb. 24 1826. Æ.
1 year & 1 month.

R 263 Slate.

MARY,
Dau. of
Eli & Mary
UPTON,
Died
Oct. 30, 1846.
Æt. 19.

Blessed are they which do hunger
and thirst after righteousness:
for they shall be filled.

R 267 Slate.

MARY,
wife of
ELI UPTON,
died May 14, 1875,
Æ. 74.

7

R 270 Slate.

92
ERECTED
IN
memory of
MR.
ELI UPTON,
who died
May 22, 1829:
Æt. 44 years.

Draw near my friends and take a thought,
How soon the grave must be your lot;
Make Christ your friend while life remains,
And death will be your 'ternal gain.

R 273 Slate.

ERECTED
IN
Memory of
MRS.
REBECCA UPTON,
Wife of
Mr. Eli Upton;
who died
Dec. 11. 1824.
Æt. 35.

My Saviour calls and I must go,
And leave you here my friends below,
But soon my God will call for thee,
Prepare for death and follow me.

S 2 Marble.

IN
memory of
JANE, daughter of
Benjamin & Sarah
Chamberlin, who died
June 30. 1822.
Æ 21 months.

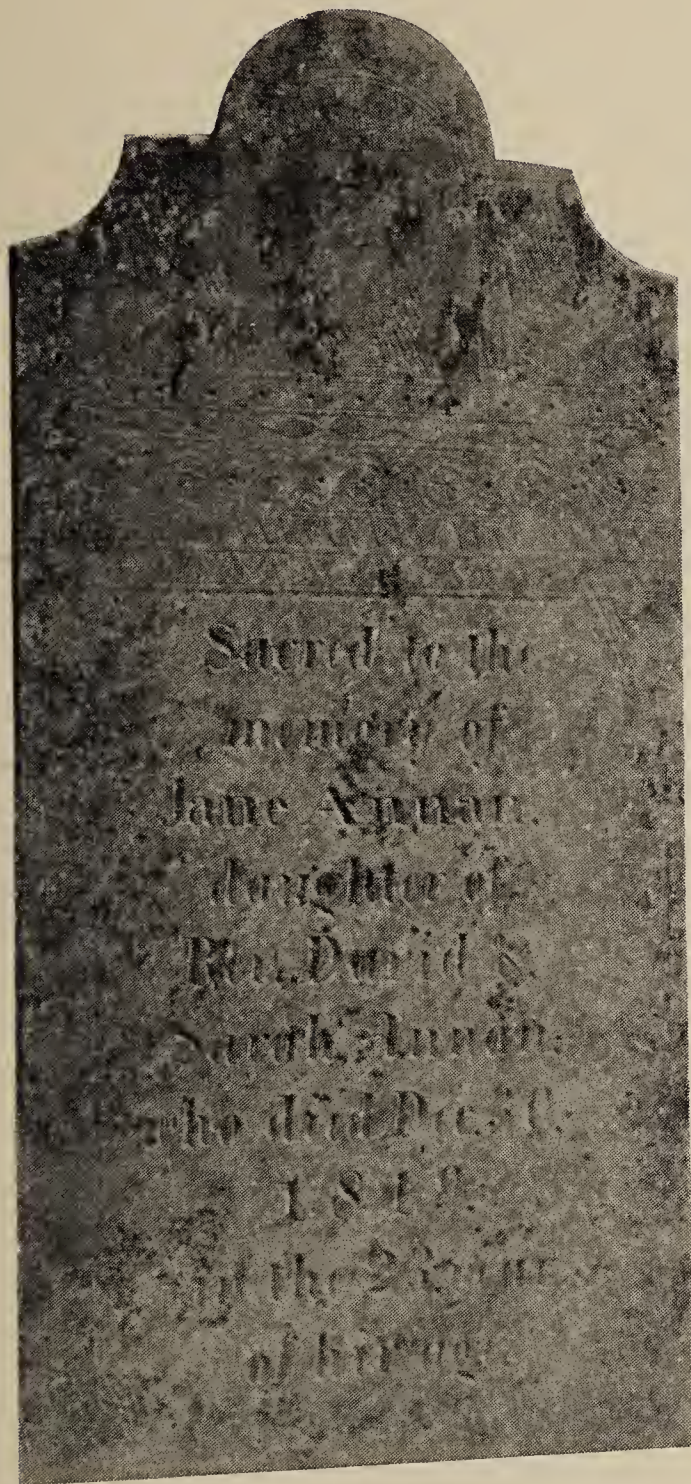
S 4 Marble.

Benjamin,
son of Benja. &
Sarah Chamberlin,
died Dec. 29, 1819,
aged 10 months.

1

1

93



S 6 Marble.

Sacred to the
memory of
Jane Annan,
daughter of
Rev. David &
Sarah Annan;
who died Dec. 30,
1819,
in the 23, year
of her age.

94

S 13 Slate.

3

Mrs. JANE,
Relict of
Samuel Templeton,
Died
June 18, 1840,
Æ. 66.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel ;
But tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

S 16 Slate.

3

MR. SAMUEL
TEMPLETON,
died Oct. 8. 1832,
Æ. 61 years.

S 26 Slate.

2

In memory of
MR. MATTHEW TEMPLETON
who died
May 30. 1809.
Æt. 73.

Great death has conquer'd me,
I with his dart am slain ;
But Christ has conquer'd death,
And I shall rise again.

S 29 Slate. (Broken in 3 pieces.)

2

In Memory of a
Beloved Friend
Mrs. JANE TEMPLETON Ye
Wife of Mr MATHEW TEMPLE-
TON Who Departed this
life Nov. the 27th 1780 :
in the 43^d Year of her age.

ftop Passenger as You Go by
Remember you was born to die,
As You are Now So Once Was I
As I am Now So you muft be
Prepare for Death and Follow me.

95

S 147 Slate.

In memory of
Mrs. SARAH, Relict of
the Rev. John Morrison,
who died Nov. 26, 1824,
in the 85. year of her age.

Also of John Morrison,
who died Nov. 15, 1794,
aged 26 years.
And of Mary Morrison,
who died April 6, 1812,
aged 42 years.
both children of the Rev.
John & Mrs. Sarah
Morrison.

S 212 Double Slate.

IN memory of
James Wilfon
fon of
James Wilfon Esq.
and Mrs. Elizabeth
his wife,
who died April, 9,
1796, aged 5
months & 9 days.

IN memory of
Charlotte Wilfon,
daughter of
James Wilfon Esq.
and Mrs. Elizabeth
his wife,
who died March, 26,
1796, aged 22
months & 2 days.

S 215 Granite Monument.

WILSON

S 218 Slate.

ERECTED
in memory of
Mrs. ELIZABETH WILSON,
consort of JAMES WILSON
Esq. who died 4th Nov. 1806,
In the 39. year
of her age.

Farewell my partner, child and all,
For God my Savior does me call,
Prepare to meet on canaan's shore,
Where parting hours are known no more.

3

S 275 Slate.

In memory of
MARY UPTON,
daughter of
Mr. Thomas Upton,
who died March 26,
1806; aged 15 years
& 4 months.

Turn back my friends, dry up your tears,
I must lie here till God appears.

S 277 Slate.

In memory of
Mr. THOMAS UPTON,
who died
Octr. 24, 1809 : aged
47 years & 11
months.

What think ye mortals who behold,
The place where my remains are cold.

S 281 Slate.

ATTA
wife of
Thomas Upton
died
June 9, 1843.
Æt. 82.

S 285 Slate.

In memory of
William H. Smith, fon
of Mr. James C &
Mary M Smith, who
died Nov 21st 1815,
aged 5 years.

Here lies a fweet a fmiling boy,
A Mothers pride, a Fathers joy,
Swift flew the turning fhafft of death
The lovely charmer yields his breath.

T 54 Slate.

ERECTED
IN
Memory of
Miss. MARGARET,
Daug. of
Esq. Thomas &
Mrs. Ann Steele ;
who died
Feb. 4. 1824 :
In the 34. year
of her age.

3

1

1

1

1

3

97

T 72 Marble. (Error in name Jabez.)

DAVID,
son of Jabey &
Mary Carley,
died Aug. 18, 1826,
Æ. 1 year 3 months
& 3 days.

T 75 Marble. (Error in name Jabez.)

HENRY,
son of Jabey &
Mary Carley,
died Aug. 11, 1826,
Æ. 4 years 9 months
& 8 days.

T 90 Slate.

SACRED
To the memory of
Mr. JAMES FERGUSON,
who died
April 30th 1814;
In the 44 year
of his age.

He's gone beyond this lower sky,
Up where eternal ages roll;
Where solid pleasures never die,
And fruits immortal feast the soul.

T 94 Slate.

IN
Memory
of Mrs.
MARTHA FERGUSON,
wife of Mr.
Henry Ferguson,
who died Oct
30, 1815, Æ 76.

98

T 98 Slate.

ERECTED
To the memory of
Mr. HENRY FERGUSON,
who died April 1st 1812;
Æt. 75.

This spot contains the ashes of the just
Who sought no honour & betrayed no trust.
This truth he prov'd in every path he trod
An honest man's the noblest work of God.
Christian sincere! thou generous, feeling friend
Here with the ills of life, thy sorrows end!
True worth, like thine, sustains no rude decay
Tho' time should sweep these sculptur'd lines

away
While weeping friends bend o'er thy silent tomb,
Recount thy virtues and their loss deplore;
Faith's piercing eye darts through the dreary
gloom
And hails the blest, where tears shall flow no
more.

T 101 Slate.

IN
Memory of Mrs.
SARAH FERGUSON,
wife of Mr.
John Ferguson,
who died
Dec. 26, 1791;
Æ 81.

The rising son doth not ensure,
That we shall end the day,
For Death stands redy at the dore
To snatch our lives away.

T 106 Slate.

Memento mori.
Here lies the
Body of M^r John
Fargufon who
departed this
Life May 3^d 1769.
In the 65th
year of his
Age.

T 110 Slate.

Mrs.
MARGARET GILCHRIST,
wife of RICHARD
GILCHRIST, died
August 7. 1818.
in the 50. year
of her age.

99

T 143 Slate.

ERECTED
In Memory of
M^r HUGH GRAGG
who Departed this
Life March ye 21st,
1791 : in the 90th year
of his age.

T 166 Marble.

SARAH MILLER
DIED
Nov. 20, 1820,
Æ. 75 y'rs.

T 176 Slate.

Charlotte Miller dau
of Mr Joseph &
Mrs. Anne Miller,
died Aug. 25th 1797.
aged 4 years one
month and 21 days.

The dear delights we here enjoy
And fondly call our own
Are but short favours borrowed now
To be repaid anon.

T 188 Slate.

NANCY C.
daug. of Aaron B.
& Persis Kidder
died July 29, 1826,
Æ. 7 years 9 months
& 15 days.

T 191 Slate.

SYLVESTER W.
son of Aaron B. &
Persis Kidder,
died July 19, 1826,
Æ. 2 years 4 months
& 25 days.

T 238 Slate.

Polly Fletcher dau^r
of Mr. Joseph & Mrs.
Anna Fletcher,
died 15 Sept. 1800,
aged 2 years & 1
month.

100

T 242 Marble.

Mrs. ANNA,
Relict of
Mr. Joseph Fletcher,
died Sept. 23, 1823,
aged 60.

T 245 Marble.

In Memory
of Mr.
JOSEPH FLETCHER,
who died May
3, 1819, in the fif-
ty fifth year of
his age.

U 34 Slate.

SILAS BARBER,
Son of Mr. John &
Mrs. Betsy Barber ;
died
Aug. 22, 1813 :
Æt. 21 months.

U 68 Marble.

Henry B.
son of Samuel &
Charlotte Gates,
died July 29,
1826.
Æ. 15 months.

U 71 Slate.

MARY STEWART,
DIED
Apr. 10, 1858.
Æ. 84 y'rs 4 mo's.

U 74 Slate.

Mrs.
SARAH S. GATES,
wife of
Samuel Gates,
died June 25, 1822,
Æ 27 years & 6 m's.

Nor sculptur'd brass, nor monumental stone
Can add to her, in whom the virtues shone.

101

U 77 Slate.

SARAH S.
Daug'r of
Samuel &
Sarah S. Gates,
died
July 27. 1822.
aged 7 weeks.

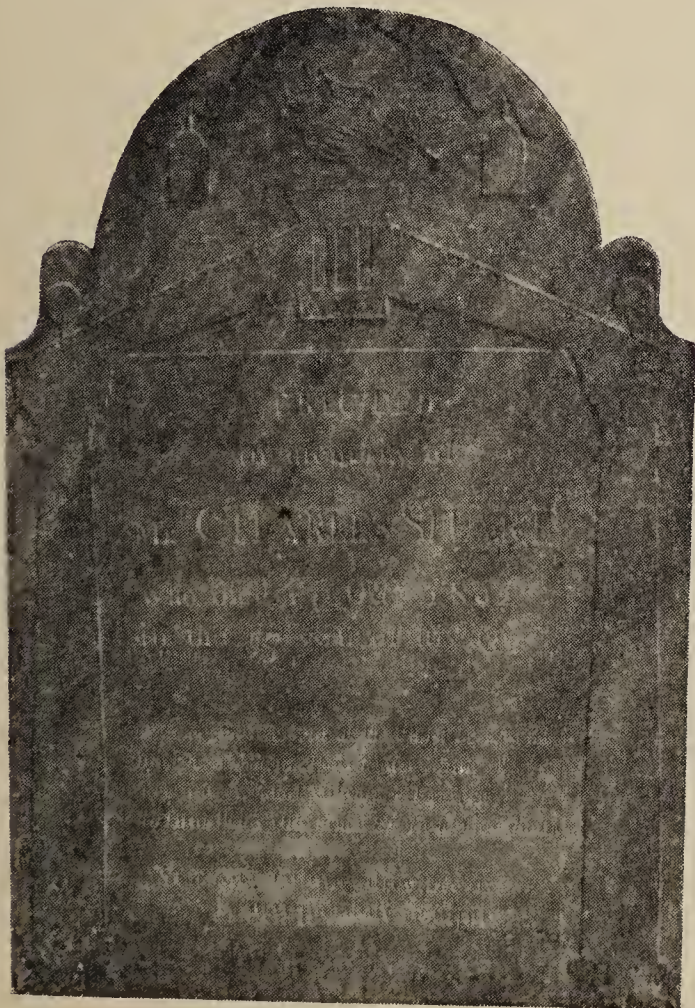
U 78 Slate.

In memory of an
infant dau^r. of Mr.
Asahel, & Mrs. Sarah
Going, who died Nov.
2d. 1798,
aged 7 weeks.

U 79 Slate.

In memory of
MR. CHARLES STUART J^{nr}.
fon of MR. CHARLES
& MRS. ESTHER STU-
ART, who died 20
Sept. 1796: in the
18th year of his age.

In youth I've walk'd the way to death
Obay'd my God who gave me breath,
By me my mates a warning take,
Prepare for death befor's to late.



102

U 83 Slate, with carving of Angel Gabriel. 2

ERECTED,
in memory of
MR. CHARLES STUART,
who died 13, Oct^r. 1802,
in the 57 year of his age.

Farewel vain world ; as thou hast been to me,
Dust & a shadow ; those I leave with thee.
The unseen vital substance I resign,
To Him that's substance, life, light, love, divine.

Stat sua cuique dies ; brevis
& irreparabile tempus.

U 86 Slate. 1

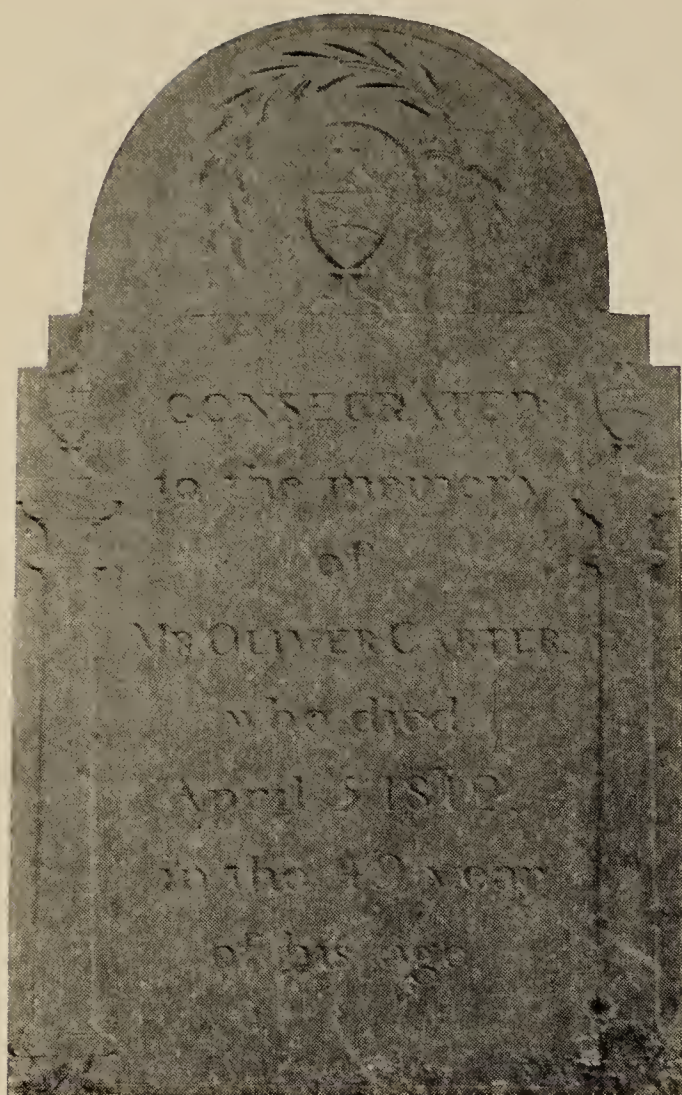
In memory of
MRS. ESTHER STUERT,
the aged & venerable
widow of MR. CHARLES
STUERT, who departed
this life August 22, 1826,
in the 80. year of her
age.

God gives us friends to bless the present scene,
Resumes them to prepare us for the next.

U 90 Slate. 1

IN
memory of
ELIZA, Daug'r of
Oliver & Jane Carter ;
who died
May 25. 1818.
in the 19. year
of her age.

103



U 94 Slate.

CONSECRATED
to the memory
of
MR. OLIVER CARTER,
who died
April 5, 1812,
in the 49 year
of his age.

Here, passenger, confin'd, reduc'd to dust,
Lies what was once religious, wise and just.

U 96 Slate.

JANE,
wife of
OLIVER CARTER
DIED
Mar. 8, 1857,
in her 82nd y'r.

U 97 Slate.

In memory of
Jane, Daughter
of Mr. Oliver &
Mrs. Jane Carter,
who died
July 4. 1809,
aged 2 months.

104

U 100 Slate.

In memory of an
infant son of Mr.
Oliver & Mrs. Jen-
ny Carter, who died
25 Nov. 1800,
aged 1 day.

U 110 Slate.

Jane Mitchell,
dugh^r of Mr. Ben-
jamini & Mrs. Mar-
tha Mitchell, died
26 Sept. 1805.
Aged 19 months
and 5 days.

U 121 Slate.

In memory of
Mrs. MARY HALE,
widow of Mr. Paul Hale,
who died April 8th,
1811;
in the 77th year
of her age.

V 22 Slate.

In memory of
Mrs. Elizabeth Davis,
wife of Mr Peter Davis;
who died
Aug. 22, 1827 :
in her 24th year
of her age.

V 25 Slate.

Mrs. Rachel, Con-
sort of Mr. Samuel
Sanders Jun. is here
intered with her
infant son. She died
24 Sept. 1807 ; Æ. 28.

Why do we mourn departing friends
Or shake at deaths alarms,
Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to his arms.

105

V 29 Double Slate.

2

Mrs.	Mr.
Jane Turner,	Thomas Turner
wife of	died April 14 th 1802
Tho. Turner,	Æ. 77.
died	—
June 19 th , 1812;	Mr. Joseph Turner
Æ. 74.	died June 10 th , 1783;
	Æ. 77.
	Father of Tho. Turner.

V 36 Slate.

1

Sacred
To the memory of
Mrs. Rachel Turner,
wife of
Mr Jofeph Turner She died
Dec. 23, 1787;
Aged 87.

Bleffed are the dead, who die
in the Lord.

V 41 Slate.

1

Joseph A.
son of
Capt. Thomas & Mrs.
Clarissa Turner,
died Aug. 31. 1833,
Æ. 4 years 10 mo's
& 11 days

V 110 Slate.

3

Abigail,
wife of
Wm. Gowing,
Died
Feb. 23, 1830,
Æ. 72.

V 112 Slate.

3

William Gowing
Died
Oct. 25, 1854
Æ. 87.

V 114 Slate.

3

In
memory of
Mrs. Elizabeth,
wife of Moses Cunni-
ngham, who died
May 13. 1819.
Æ. 78 years.

106

V 117 Slate.

3

In memory of
Mrs. Margaret Miller,
who died 8 Oct. 1806;
In the 89 year of her
age.
The aged sink into the dust,
And leave this world of care!
In Jesus only put thy trust,
And for this scene prepare.

V 119 Slate. (Error in name Miller.)

2

In memory of
Mr. Samuel Millow,
who died March
27th 1791:
Aged 75 years, 2
months & 12 days.

V 139 Marble.

1

HERE
repose the remains of
Doct.
Jabez Brooks Priest,
who died Aug. 17, 1826:
Aged 36.
Blessed are the dead who die
in the Lord.

V 144 Marble.

1

In memory of
Charles Brooks,
son of Doct. Jabez B. &
Mrs. Fanny Priest,
who died Aug. 29, 1826;
Aged 5 yrs. & 7 mo.

"Insatiate Archer, could not one suffice?
Thy shaft flew thrice, and thrice my
peace was slain;
And thrice, er'e once, yon moon
had fill'd her horn."

V 147 Marble.

1

In memory of
John Moore,
son of Doct. Jabez B.
& Mrs. Fanny Priest,
who died
Aug. 23, 1826;
Aged 1 yr. & 4 mo.
"The Lord gave and the
Lord has taken away
and blessed be the name
of the Lord."

107

V 200 Marble.

In memory of
Sally Burdoo,
who died Dec. 14, 1827,
Aged 42.

W 51 Slate.

In memory of
Capt. DAVID STEELE,
who was born January 31,
in the year of our LORD
1727;
and died July 19,
in the year of our LORD
1809;
Aged 82 years,
5 months, and 19 days.

W 55 Slate.

ERECTED
in memory of
Mrs. JANET STEELE,
wife of Capt. David S-
teele, who died
Sept. 30, 1816;
in the 88. year of
her age.

W 65 Slate.

In memory of
George Steele,
son of Col^o David &
Mrs. Sally Steele,
who died May 23. 1803;
aged 6 Years,
1 month, & 17 days.

" Fresh in the morn the summer rofe,
Hangs with'ring ere 'tis noon;
We scarce enjoy the balmy gift,
But mourn the pleafure gone."

W 68 Double Slate.

In memory of two
stillborn Children of Col^o.
David & Mrs. Sally Steele.

The first,	The second,
born Feb. 17,	born Dec. 28,
1802.	1802.

108

W 70 Double Slate.

In memory of a son, & daughter,
of Col^o. David & Mrs. Sally Steele.

Sally Steele,	Jonathan Steele,
died Sept. 1. 1800,	died April 29. 1803
aged 1 Year, 11	aged 2 Years,
months, & 14 days	& 10 months

So fades each lovely blooming flower,
Frail smiling solace of an hour!
So soon our tranfient comforts fly,
And pleasures only bloom to die.

W 72 Slate.

In memory of
Jonathan Steele, fon of
Capt. David Steele jun. &
Mrs. Lucy his wife, who
died Aug. 10, 1786.
Aged 16 days.

W 74 Marble.

IN
Memory
of Mrs.
LUCY STEELE,
wife of Gen. David
Steele, who died
Jan. 27, 1795, Æt. 36.

Friends nor Physcians could not save
My mortal body from the grave;
Nor can the grave confine me here,
When Christ shall call me to appear.

W 76 Broken Marble.

IN
Memory
of Mrs.
SARAH STEELE
wife of Gen. David
Steele, who died
Jan. 15. 1822, Et. 52.

The faithful wife,
The tender mother,
Are both laid down
In death together.

W 79 Marble.

Gen. DAVID STEELE,
Died,
March 19, 1836,
Æ. 78.

109

W 82 Slate.

Mary Moore,
daugh^r of
Lieut. William &
Mrs. Jane Moore
died May 20. 1785 ;
In the 3 Year
of her age.

W 85 Slate.

In memory of
Miss NANCY MOORE,
daugh^r of Lieut. William
& Mrs. Jane Moore,
who died March 6. 1801 ;
in the 21 Year of
her age.

" It is the Lord our Saviour's hand
Weakens our strength amidst the race ;
Disease and death at his command,
Arrest us, and cut short our days."

W 87 Slate.

In memory of
Mrs. JANE,
Relict of
Mr. William Moore,
who died
Aug. 22. 1831,
in the 88th year of
her age.

W 90 Slate.

ERECTED
in memory of
Mr. WILLIAM MOORE,
who died Sept. 7. 1818
Æt. 87.

Dry up your tears surviving friends,
Weep not for me, but for your sins ;
Die to the world, live unto God,
The grave will soon be your abode.

W 93 Slate.

MARTHA,
Daughter of Mr. Nathaniel
and Mrs. Sally Moore,
died Sept. 28. 1818
Æt. 17 months.

110

X 81 Slate.

In memory of
Samuel Moor,
son of Mr Ebenezer
& Mrs. Rosanna
Moor, who died 24
Oct. 1800, aged 7 y^e.
& 10 days.

Death, like an overflowing stream,
Sweeps us away; our life's a dream ;
An empty lake, a morning flow'r,
Cut down & wither'd in an hour.

X 86 Thick Slate on top of four Granite posts. 2

HERE lies the Body of
Deacon Samuel Moore.
who died
Jan^r. y^e 28th. 1793 ;
in the 66th year
of his age.

He was a tender Husband, an affectionate
Parent, a faithful friend, an honest man,
and a useful member of society.
How lov'd how valu'd once avails thee not
To whom related or by whom begot ;
A heap of duft is all remains of thee,
Tis all thou art & all ye proud shall be.

In memory of
MRS. MARGARET MOORE,
wife of
Deac. Samuel Moore,
who died April 29. 1811,
Aged 84.

X 107 Slate.

IN memory of
Deacon
ROBERT THOMPSON,
who died
July 10th 1808.
Ætatis LXXXIV.

God's own right hand his saints shall raise,
From death's dark shade to sing his praise,
And bring them to his courts above,
To see his face, & taste his love.

Y 3 Slate.

In memory of
Charlotte,
daugh. of William
& Betsey Coss who
died Sept. 8, 1828,
Æ 2 years & 3 mo's.

111

Y 6 Marble.

In memory of
Martha, daugh.
of Mr. Warren &
Mrs. Edith Coss,
who died Sept. 12.
1827, Æ. 1 year &
11 mos.

This lovely bud, so young and fair,
Call'd hence by early doom ;
Just lived to show how sweet a flower,
In paradise could bloom.

Y 29 Slate.

James Porter
Died
Dec. 2, 1843,
Æ. 88 yrs. & 10 mos.
A Hero of the
Revolution.

Y 32 Slate.

Mrs. Hannah,
wife of Mr. James Porter,
died Nov. 4. 1805,
Æ. 57 yr's.
Also 3 children of Mr.
James & Mrs. Hannah Porter ;
Henry died Aug. 8,
1790, Æ. 18 mo's.
Harriet died Sept. 16,
1791, Æ. 1 y'r.
Peter died March 3,
1802, Æ. 24 yrs.

Y 43 Slate.

In memory of
Mrs. Catherine,
wife of
Dea. Nathaniel Holmes,
who died
April 29, 1831,
in the 70. year
of her age.

Y 43 Slate. (Rear of Mrs. Catherine Holmes 3
slate stone.)

In Memory of
Jennat Holms,
Daughter of
Mr Nathaniel Holms &
Mrs Katharine his wife,
who died March 24th
AD. 1786 ; aged 6 days.

I

Y 46 Slate.

In memory of
Dea. Nathaniel
Holmes,
who died
Sept. 10. 1832,
Æ. 73 years &
5 days.

3

3

Y 46 Slate. (Rear of Dea. Nathaniel
Holmes slate stone.)

Kathrin Holmes, dau.
of Mr. Nathaniel & Mrs.
Kathrin Holmes, who
died 11 March 1807 ;
aged 12 years & 7 months.

3

3

Sweet babe, we mourn thy swift remove
From all enjoyments here,
When Christ commands we must obey
Without a sigh or tear.

Y 51 Slate.

Mary Holmes, dau.
of Mr. Nathaniel &
Mrs. Sally Holmes,
died Dec. 25th 1811 ;
aged 5 months & 10
days.

3

3

Tis God that lifts our comforts high,
Or sinks them in the grave ;
He gives and blessed be his name,
He takes but what he gave.

Y 55 Slate.

In Memory of George
Rodney Gragg (Son of
Mr Samuel Gragg and
Mrs Jaen his wife) who
died Sept 20th 1787 ; Aged
1 year 9 months & 18 days.

I

Frefh as the morn the summer Rofe
Hangs wither'd ere its noon,
We fcarce enjoy the balmy Gift,
But mourn the pleasure gone.

113

Y 58 Slate.

In memory of
George Rodney
Gragg, son of
Mr Sam^l & Mrs.
Jane Gragg, who
died 6th Oct.
1800;
in the 13 year
of his age.

As fades the rose and bows its sickly head
So fades the youth and's number'd
with the dead.

Y 62 Slate.

In Memory of
Jane Gragg,
Dau. of
Mr. Wirling &
Mrs. Mary Gragg,
who died
Jan. 27. 1816;
Æt. 10 years,
6 mon.

Y 144 Slate.

Sarah Hale.
Relict of
Nathaniel Ingalls.
Died
Sept. 18, 1844.
Aged 79 years.

Y 146 Slate.

Erected
In memory of
Mr. Nathaniel Ingalls,
who died
Feb. 9, 1814:
Æt. 62.

"Such is man's doom."

Y 150 Slate.

In memory of
Hannah Morrison
Daug. of
Mr. Nathaniel and
Mrs. Sarah Ingalls;
who died
Jan. 21, 1812;
Æt. 2 y^s. 5 mo.
& 5 days.

1

2

4

4

5

114

Z 2 Slate.

In memory of
Mr.
WILLIAM MERRIAM,
who died Oct. 28. 1831,
in the 30. year of
his age.

Z 4 Slate.

In
Memory of
Mrs. ELECTA,
wife of
Mr. Wm. Merriam,
who died,
July 28, 1826.
Æt. 22.

Z 22 Slate.

DOLLY G.
daughter of
Elijah & Dorcas Stone,
died Jan. 20, 1827,
Æ. 21 years 2 months &
7 days.

Lord I commit my soul to thee,
Accept this sacred trust;
Receive this nobler part of me,
And watch my sleeping dust.

Z 31 Slate.

MARY HOLMES
Dau. of
Mr. Samuel &
Mrs. Mary Holmes,
Died April 21, 1819;
Aged 10 months
& 19 days.

Sleep on sweet babe and take thy rest
God call'd thee home he thought it best
Silent I walk the gloomy road
In hopes to see, my Saviour God.

Z 49 Slate.

In memory of
Mrs. JANE F.
wife of
Mr. Jonathan Holmes,
& daughter of
Dea. Nathaniel &
Mrs. Sarah Moore,
who died
April 19. 1831,
in the 22. year
of her age.

1

1

1

1

1

115

Z 56 Marble.

In memory of
Wm. HARRIDAN,
son of James &
Lona Perham,
who died Sept. 11,
1827, aged 3 mo.

Farewell sweet babe we part in pain
But only part to meet again.

Z 69 Double Slate.

IN
memory of
Mr. NATHANIEL
PRENTISS,
who died
March 15, 1825;
Æt. 70 yrs.

IN
memory of
Mrs. ANNA PRENT-
ISS, wife of Mr.
Nathaniel Prentiss;
who died
Nov. 8, 1824:
Æt. 66 yrs.
United we liv'd,
United we lie.

Z 94 Slate.

IN
Memory of Mrs.
MARY DUNCAN,
wife of Mr.
George Duncan,
who died
Jan. 22, 1812,
Æ. 84 y^{rs}

Z 97 Slate.

IN
Memory
of Mr
George Duncan,
he died May
20, 1810,
Æ 86 y^{rs}

116

Z 99 Slate.

Esther Duncan dau
of Mr. George & Mrs.
Betsy Duncan died
21 Feb. 1809; aged
2 years & 10 months.

Alas how swift our transient comforts fly
And all our pleasures only bloom to die
A sweet smiling babe a spotless flower
Cut down & withered in an hour.

Z 102 Slate.

In memory of
Jenny F. Duncan
dau. of Mr. George Duncan J^r
& Mrs. Jenny, his wife, who died
9th Sept. 1801. Aged 16 months
& 12 days.

See the dear youth just enter life;
Bud forth like flowers in May;
Stay long enough to steal our hearts,
Then smile & die away.

Z 105 Slate.

In memory of
Martha Duncan, dau. of
Mr. George Duncan J^r &
Mrs. Jenny his wife who
died 31 May 1801. Aged
1 year 7 months &
24 days.

So fades the lovely blooming flower,
Sweet smiling solace of an hour;
So soon our transient comforts fly,
And nature only blooms to die.

Z 108 Slate.

In memory of
Mrs. JENNY DUNCAN,
wife of
Mr. George Duncan J^r.
who died June 16th 1802.
in the 29th year of
her age.

Great God, I own thy sentence just,
And nature must decay;
I yield my body to the duft,
To dwell with fellow clay.

The large cemetery has 468 gravestones and monuments, recording the deaths of 539 persons; the small cemetery has 5 gravestones, recording the deaths of 6 persons.

The date of the Youngman inscription, in column 37, should read 1817, instead of 1317, as printed.

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Colburn, Mrs. Joanna W.	22
Colburn, Josiah	23
Coss, Charlotte	110
Coss, Martha	111
Cunningham, Mrs. Jenny	77
Cunningham, Mrs. Elizabeth	77
Cunningham, Mrs. Elizabeth	105
Cunningham, George J.	77
Cunningham, Mrs. Hannah	77
Cunningham, James	83
Cunningham, Mrs. Mary	83
Cunningham, Moses	77
Cunningham, Rachel J.	77
Cunnirgham, Samuel	77
Cunningham, Thomas	77

D

Davieson, Mrs. Abigail	89
Davieson, Charles	89
Davison, Mrs. Abigail	19
Davison, Abigail	89
Davison, Elizabeth	88
Davison, Fransis	18
Davison, (Still-born son of Wm.)	18
Davison, Mrs. Susanna	88

Davison, Dea. Thomas	88
Davison, William H.	18
Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth	104
Day, Mrs. Esther	15
Day, Mary	15
Diamond, Mrs. Rebecca	7
Diamond, William	7
Dunbar, Mrs. Ann P.	5
Dunbar, Rev. Elijah	6
Duncan, Esther	116
Duncan, Mrs. Jenny	116
Duncan, Jenny F.	116
Duncan, George	115
Duncan, Martha	116
Duncan, Mrs. Mary	115

E

Edes, Isaac	31
Edes, Mrs. Sarah	31
Evans, Abigail	28
Evans, Alpha	27
Evans, Asa	28
Evans, Mrs. Dorothy	28
Evans, Heman	27
Evans, Samuel	28

F

Fairbank, Mrs. Lucy	8
Farnum, Mrs. Arathusa	78
Felt, Elizabeth	32
Felt, Ira	33
Felt, Jonathan	38
Felt, Mrs. Mary	38
Felt, Mrs. Mary	38
Felt, Oliver	38
Felt, Sarah Maria	23
Ferguson, John	98
Ferguson, Henry	98
Ferguson, Mrs. Sarah	98
Ferguson, James	97
Ferguson, Mrs. Martha	97
Field, Albert	32
Field, Jabez	37
Field, John	37
Field, Mary Ann	32
Field, Mrs. Ruth	37
Field, William J.	32
Fletcher, Mrs. Anna	100
Fletcher, Joseph	100
Fletcher, Polly	99
Forbush, Leonard A.	68
Forbush, Rufus	68

G

Gates, Henry B.	100
Gates, Mrs. Sarah S.	100
Gates, Sarah S.	101
Gibbs, Daniel	25
Gibbs, Mrs. Lydia	24
Gibbs, Polly	25
Gibbs, Sally J.	25
Gilchrist, Mrs. Margaret	98
Going, (Infant dau. of Asahel)	101
Gordon, Mrs. Eleanor	78
Gordon, Elizabeth	75
Gordon, John	75
Gordon, Nancy	75
Gordon, Samuel	78
Gowing, Mrs. Abigail	105
Gowing, William	105
Gragg, Mrs. Agness	6
Gragg, Mrs. Elisabeth	10
Gragg, George R.	112
Gragg, George R.	113
Gragg, Hugh	99
Gragg, Jane	113
Gragg, Lieut. John	10
Gragg, Maj. Samuel	6
Gregg, Jane	10
Graham, Lydia	68
Gray, Esther	53
Gray, Esther	53
Gray, Mrs. Phebe	53

H

Hadley, Mrs. Mary	4
Hall, Lydia K.	25
Hammil, Mrs. Ann	65
Hammil, Joseph	65
Hammill, Mrs. Elisabeth	64
Hammill, Martha	65
Hammill, Neal	64
Hannaford, Lydia R.	46
Hale, Mrs. Mary	104
Holmes, Abraham	51
Holmes, Betsy	51
Holmes, Mrs. Catharine	111
Holmes, Mrs. Elizabeth	51
Holmes, Mary	112
Holmes, Mary	114
Holmes, Mrs. Jane F.	114
Holmes, Kathrin	112
Holmes, Dea. Nathaniel	112
Holms, Jennat	111

Morrison, Mrs. Mary	69
Morrison, Mary	95
Morrison, Dea. Robert	68
Morrison, Sally	42
Morrison, Sarah (Widow of Rev. John)	95
Morrison, Samuel	42
Morrison, Samuel, Jr.	43
Morrison, Samuel	70
Morrison, Thomas	64
Morrison, Thomas	64
Morrison, Capt. Thomas	69
Mussey, Mrs. Bulah	15
Mussey, Dr. John	15
Mussey, Jonathan	15

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McAlester, Mrs. Mary	47
McAlester, Randel	47
McCay (McCoy), Mrs. Mary	35
McCoy, Charles	36
McCoy, Mrs. Jane	36
McCoy (McCay), Mrs. Mary	35
McCoy, Mary	36
McCoy, Samuel	35
McCoy, Sarah	36
McCoy, Susan	35
McCoy, William	35
McCoy, William	36
McNee, Mrs. Mary	60
McNee, Rebeckah	59
McNee, Mrs. Sarah	61
McNee, Dea. William, Jr.	21
McNee, Dea. William	60

N

Nay, Cynthia	20
Nay, George	20
Nay, James	20
Nay, Samuel	20
Nay, Lieut. Robert	21
Nay, Robert, Jr.	81
Nelson, William	18

P

Parker, Abel	44
Parker, Gideon, Jr.	44
Parker, James	43
Parker, Mrs. Sarah	44
Patch, Mrs. Elizabeth	76
Penniman, Esther	49
Penniman, (Infant of Adam)	49

Penniman, Phebe J.	49
Perham, William H.	115
Poor, Francis	3
Porter, Mrs. Hannah	111
Porter, Harriet	111
Porter, Henry	111
Porter, James	111
Porter, Peter	111
Prentiss, Mrs. Anna	115
Prentiss, Nathaniel	115
Priest, Charles B.	106
Priest, Dr. Jabez B.	106
Priest, John M.	106

R

Read, Mrs. Hannah H.	17
Richey, James	90
Richey, (Infant dau. of James)	90
Richey, Jenny	90
Richey, Mrs. Mary	90
Richey, Polly	90
Richey, Mrs. Sarah	91
Richey, William	89
Richey, William	90
Robb, Elizabeth	82
Robbe, Mrs. Agnes	2
Robbe, Alexander	82
Robbe, Capt. Alexander	83
Robbe, Andrew J.	76
Robbe, Betsey	76
Robbe, Mrs. Betsey	83
Robbe, Mrs. Elisabeth	82
Robbe, Elizabeth C.	81
Robbe, Marcus C.	76
Robbe, Samuel	81
Robbe, Thomas	82
Robbe, William	2
Robbe, (Still-born son of Wm.)	2

S

Sanders, Mrs. Rachel	104
Sanders, (Infant son of Samuel)	104
Scott, Betsey	16
Scott, Mrs. Catherine	17
Scott, Deborah	17
Scott, John	39
Scott, Mrs. Margret	17
Scott, Mrs. Nancy	57
Scott, Thomas	16
Scott, William	17
Shattuck, Eliza	4
Shattuck, Mrs. Mary	3

A Copy of Inscriptions on Gravestones in the Two Old Cemeteries. 129

Simmons, Betsey D.	91	Stewart, Mrs. Abigail	49
Smith, Mrs. Agness	41	Stewart, Mrs. Elizabeth	50
Smith, Charles	78	Stewart, Jane	50
Smith, Charlotte	40	Stewart, John	14
Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth	40	Stewart, Mary	100
Smith, Mrs. Esther	3	Stewart, Thomas	49
Smith, Frederick A.	45	Stewart, William	1
Smith, Harriet	52	Stewart, William	2
Smith, Mrs. Jenny	78	Stuart, Alvah	32
Smith, James, Jr.	21	Stuart, Mrs. Abigail	49
Smith, Jeremiah	52	Stuart, Charles, Jr.	101
Smith, James	86	Stuart, Charles	102
Smith, John	52	Stuart, Mrs. Margaret	1
Smith, John	78	Stuart, William	49
Smith, John	85	Stuert, Mrs. Esther	102
Smith, John	86	Stinson, Anna	54
Smith, (Still-born son of John)	86	Stinson, Keziah	54
Smith, Joseph	3	Stinson, Margaret	54
Smith, Joseph	21	Stinson, Mrs. Margaret	56
Smith, Joseph L.	20	Stinson, Moor	54
Smith, Maria	45	Stinson, Moor	55
Smith, Maria H. A.	45	Stinson, Samuel	56
Smith, Mary Soley	45	Stone, Dolly G.	114
Smith, Mrs. Mary	86	Swan, Gustavus	72
Smith, Nancy	40	Swan, James	80
Smith, Mrs. Olive	79	Swan, James W.	74
Smith, Polly	85	Swan, Jane	46
Smith, Dea. Robert	41	Swan, Mrs. Jane	46
Smith, Robert	80	Swan, Jane	47
Smith, Mrs. Sarah D.	46	Swan, Jeremiah	47
Smith, Sharlotte	40	Swan, Jeremiah	74
Smith, Thomas	85	Swan, Mrs. Judith P.	87
Smith, Hon. William	40	Swan, Capt. Robert	46
Smith, William	79	Swan, Samuel	47
Smith, William H.	96	Swan, William W.	73
Spaulding, Benjamin F.	56		
Spaulding, Betsy	56		
Spring, Eliza	14		
Spring, (Infant son of Silas)	14		
Steele, Capt. David	107		
Steele, Gen. David	108		
Steele, George	107		
Steele, Mrs. Janet	107		
Steele, Jonathan	108		
Steele, Jonathan	108		
Steele, Mrs. Lucy	108		
Steele, Margaret	96		
Steele, Sally	108		
Steele, Mrs. Sarah	108		
Steele, (2 infants of Col. David)	107		
Steward, Thomas, Jr.	50		
		T	
		Taggart, Mrs. Barbara	91
		Taylor, Charles	21
		Taylor, Isaiah	22
		Taylor, Mrs. Marcy	22
		Templeton, Harkness	85
		Templeton, Mrs. Jane	94
		Templeton, Mrs. Jane	94
		Templeton, John	85
		Templeton, Matthew	94
		Templeton, Samuel	94
		Thayer, Abel W.	4
		Thayer, Mrs. Bethiah	8
		Thayer, Charles	16
		Thayer, Dea. Christopher	8
		Thayer, Christopher	74

SKETCH OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE AQUARIUS ENGINE COMPANY.

BY COL. CHARLES SCOTT.

DELIVERED AT PETERBORO, OLD HOME DAY, AUGUST 23, 1906.

MR. PRESIDENT, FRIENDS, AND FELLOW CITIZENS :—Some weeks ago the committee having these Old Home Day exercises in charge invited me, being the oldest person living who was ever foreman of Aquarius Engine Company, to give a brief history of facts pertaining to the purchase of the engine used by the company and its service and exploits from that date to the present time. I agreed to do so upon condition that I should not be required to furnish a written statement, but to give my recollections and such additional facts as I might obtain in a conversational way. Soon after this the committee materially broadened my theme by requesting me to give a history of the means used or owned by the town for the extinguishment of fire since its incorporation. I accepted this amendment of the committee, and in doing so I have found it necessary to record dates, to copy records and place my recollections and findings upon paper in order to give you a true statement of facts.

By careful examination of old town records and the records of other corporations, it is evident that neither the town, or private citizens or corporations owned or used any machinery, apparatus or appliances for combatting fire, or was there any organization for that purpose other than what was known as the "bucket brigade" prior to 1824. At an alarm of fire every able bodied person was expected to seize a bucket or pail and go at once to the scene of action and take his or her place in line. Two lines were quickly formed leading from the fire to the source of water supply, one line passing empty

buckets and the other full ones to the brave men who were pouring it upon the flames. It used to be said that a fire was the best place to find out who were the lazy men or men "constitutionally tired," for they would always be found in the line of empty buckets with the women and young folks.

The first mention made of any apparatus for the extinguishment of fires is found in the records of the Phoenix Factory corporation. This factory was originally built by Samuel Smith. It was a wooden structure, 200 feet in length, and was used principally for the manufacture of paper until 1823. In 1820 a corporation was formed by the name of the Phoenix Cotton and Paper company and procured an act of incorporation from the N. H. Legislature. Under this act Samuel Smith was empowered to call the first meeting, which was held in Boston on the 24th day of February, 1823. At this meeting they voted to accept the act of incorporation passed in December, 1820, and also voted to purchase of Samuel Smith his factory establishment and privilege at Peterborough, N. H., at the sum of \$50,000, which sale was duly consummated and the new corporation commenced the manufacture of cotton goods. In the clerk's record of a special meeting of this new corporation held in Peterboro, Sept. 10th, 1823, the following appears: "Voted, that the directors be authorized to make such arrangements about an engine or engines as they think proper." No further mention of an engine or engines is to be found in the records of the corporation and no person remembers the

exact date when the old Phoenix engine made its advent in Peterboro. Certain it is, however, it was *not* here in 1823, but *was* in 1828, as will be seen by the following extract from Dr. Smith's history of Peterboro, page 198 :

"This same building, with all its valuable machinery, was destroyed by fire, Dec 18, 1828. This was the largest and most destructive fire that had ever occurred in town. It took fire from a small stove in the attic. The engine of the factory, just west of the building, after some delay, caused by its not having been used since the preceding October, and by the bursting of the hose from the hurry and inexperience of the men, was finally got into successful operation, which, together with the engine from the Union Manufacturing Co., continued to throw a large quantity of water for four hours, and greatly backened the fury of the flames, and preserved the north half of the building."

Thus it will be seen that these two engines, the old Phoenix engine and the Deluge from West Peterboro, were in existence and on duty at this fire in 1828, and this fact, coupled with the other, that there is to be found no record of the exact time when the Phoenix machine came to Peterboro has led to a difference of opinion as to which of these two machines antedates the other. To my mind it is perfectly clear that the claim of priority for the old Phoenix engine is well substantiated. The mill at West Peterboro was built in 1824, but not completely finished and stocked with a full complement of machinery for manufacturing until 1826. In the clerk's record of the Union Manufacturing Co. for 1826, I find a report of the directors, from which I extract the following :

"During the year the Factory Building has been completed in all its parts. Four double houses of brick have been erected, two of which are completed and occupied and the others are in forwardness and may soon be finished, and the frame of a commodious barn, capable of eight con-

venient divisions, has been raised, but not yet covered. A Fire Engine has been procured and on trial 'tis thought of sufficient capacity and power."

This engine was christened Deluge No. 2, thus recognizing the existence of another machine in town, which must have been the "Phoenix Factory Engine," No. 1, probably purchased in 1824.

Neither of these machines ever belonged to the town of Peterboro. They were the property of the Phoenix and Union Corporations, but their use in case of fire was freely granted to the town. It is to be regretted that the old Phoenix machine was allowed to fall into disuse and practically lost to us. Its quaint and primitive construction, so well remembered by a few of us, would be a matter of exceeding interest to the present and future generations and prized as a gem of antiquity. I well remember how it looked. A heavy, clumsily constructed machine, painted yellow, had a high gooseneck standard, with swivel nozzle, to throw water in all directions, but so heavy and unwieldy to manage was of little service outside the factory yard. The question is often asked, "What became of the old machine?" I will tell you. It was kept in a building near what is known as "Little Jordan;" was rarely taken out because of little use, and on a certain night some unruly lads conceived the idea of converting the brass and other metal on the machine into cash, and they dismantled the old machine of its ornaments, took them to a dealer in town and sold them to him and received pay for the same. As is often the case, the conscience of one of those boys pricked him sorely and he made a full confession of the transaction. The boys were arrested, tried, and fined, and then it was that the conscience of the dealer, quickened, undoubtedly, by the indignation of the community, came forward and paid the boys' fines and costs of court. After this happening the machine was taken apart, the running gear being sold to A. P. Morrison, Esq., who had a heavy flat

body placed upon it, and used it at his paper mill for carting wood and other heavy material until his death. The trucks were afterward bought by the Union Manufacturing Co., and have been used by them for the same purpose until the present time.

Deluge No. 2 is still in use. New parts have been added to it when needed, a company kept organized to man the machine, and it has done good and effective service on many needed occasions.

The services of the men is paid by the town, also all necessary repairs. This machine, augmented by the bucket brigade, was all the means of protection from fire in town until 1856.

In 1855 a more progressive spirit seemed to manifest itself. Better protection for life and property from fire was sadly needed and must be secured. The village was rapidly growing, many new buildings were being constructed, valuation being materially increased, and insurance companies loth to insure property at a fair rate because of the insufficient means of protection from fire. At the annual town meeting held March 13th, 1855, the following article of the warrant was considered: Art. 13. "To see if the town will vote to purchase a fire engine and the necessary apparatus connected therewith for extinguishing fires, and to raise money for the same." A spirited discussion followed the consideration of this article. The opposition to its passage came from two sources. From those who feared an increase in their taxes and from some owning property and living outside the village, who claimed they would in no way be benefitted, and if an engine was purchased it should be paid for by the property owners in the village and not by the town. A motion was finally made "to indefinitely postpone Art. 13 of the warrant," which motion was declared carried, and thus ended the first effort to procure an engine by the town. The same article was inserted in the warrant at a special town meeting held June 9th, the same year, and met the same fate.

This was defeat No. 2. But the progressive spirit of the younger voters would not down. The day following this meeting they circulated a petition and secured the names of 130 legal voters (seven only of whom are now living), asking the selectmen, under the statutes of the State, to set off by suitable boundaries a village Fire Precinct. Acting upon this petition, the selectmen set out by metes and bounds said Fire Precinct, comprising the entire Centre village and parts of the South and North villages as constituting said precinct. They then issued a warrant directing the legal voters of the precinct to meet at the town hall in Peterboro, on Saturday, the 15th day of August, 1855, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The warrant contained the following articles:

"Art. 5. To choose Fire Wards and Clerk for said precinct."

"Art. 6. To see if the legal voters of said precinct will vote to provide a fire engine, hooks, hose, ladders, and engine house, and raise and appropriate money for the same."

There was a large attendance at this meeting and the subject matter fully discussed, and it was the prevailing sentiment of the voters that it was a matter in which every tax payer in town was interested and should share a portion of the expense, that if those living outside the village had no interest in the protection of the town hall, books of the library, school houses, churches, and the general improvement and welfare of the town, they would wait and try and educate them to a higher and more reasonable way of thinking, consequently, a motion was made which prevailed almost unanimously, "to dismiss the warrant and adjourn without day." Thus came defeat No. 3 to those who were laboring for better protection to life and property in case of fire.

At the next annual meeting, in March, 1856, the same article as in 1855 was inserted in the warrant in reference to purchasing an engine, and met the same fate; but even this 4th defeat did not

quench the progressive spirit. You will now pardon me if to give you facts in connection with what occurred, I speak of myself. After this 4th defeat, I procured a subscription paper from Stephen P. Steele, Esq., then a practising lawyer in Peterboro, with an office over the store now occupied by Miss Adelia A. Davis. This paper read thus: "We, the subscribers, agree to pay the sums annexed to our names for the purpose of purchasing a fire engine and all necessary apparatus. Peterboro, April 8, 1856."

Armed with this document, I entered upon a canvass of the town and obtained the names of 111 persons and a total subscription of eight hundred and nineteen dollars (\$819.00). The names, and amounts subscribed by each individual, is as follows:

Stephen P. Steele,	\$25.00
Albert Smith,	25.00
Asa Davis,	15.00
Thayer & Buckminster,	20.00
Watson Washburn,	15.00
Noone & Cochran,	25.00
Catharine Putnam,	15.00
Mary P. Payson,	10.00
James Scott,	10.00
C. H. Brooks,	20.00
Timo. K. Ames,	10.00
Amzi Childs,	15.00
Fred'k Livingston for self and Peterboro and Phoenix Cos.,	75.00
John Kingsley,	20.00
Franklin Mears,	10.00
John H. Steele,	10.00
Samuel Edes,	10.00
A. P. Morrison,	10.00
J. H. Ames,	10.00
Col. W. French,	20.00
Wm. Follansbee,	10.00
D. B. Cutter,	5.00
Albert Frost,	5.00
Chas. Hadley,	5.00
Ebenezer Fairbanks,	5.00
Mrs. J. Barber,	10.00
Jacob Longley,	5.00
Anna and Betsy Steele,	25.00
Margaret and Sarah Moore,	3.00
E. S. Cutter,	5.00

E. S. Hunt,	5.00
Geo. T. Wheeler,	7.00
Samuel Adams, 2d,	5.00
S. H. Caldwell,	5.00
John R. Miller,	5.00
Capt. Sam'l Miller,	5.00
S. B. Piper,	5.00
Stephen Felt,	5.00
P. D. Badger,	5.00
Norton Hunt,	5.00
Samuel Holmes,	10.00
Edmond Holmes,	3.00
Moses Wilkins,	5.00
A. A. Farnsworth,	8.00
Charles A. Miller,	5.00
Eri Spaulding,	3.00
Ira Cross,	2.00
Albert Stevens,	2.00
Henry Steele,	5.00
Luke Tarbox,	5.00
D. Melvin,	5.00
Sam'l Jaquith,	5.00
Thos. Little,	5.00
S. W. Billings,	5.00
Job Hill,	5.00
D. K. Boutelle,	5.00
Chas. Scott,	5.00
John Swallow,	5.00
N. D. Stoodley,	5.00
J. G. White,	5.00
Geo. W. Buss,	6.00
John Rourke,	5.00
S. I. Vose,	5.00
N. B. Buss,	5.00
John Smith, 2d,	5.00
E. M. Tubbs,	5.00
Daniel Shedd,	5.00
J. W. Little,	5.00
Albert S. Scott,	5.00
W. E. Baker,	5.00
Noah Smith,	5.00
Wm. B. Kimball,	5.00
Morrison girls,	5.00
Sam'l Converse,	5.00
Mrs. Goodrich,	5.00
Franklin Robbe,	5.00
Abisha Tubbs,	4.00
Chas. G. Cheney,	5.00
Horace Holt,	3.00
Marshall Nay,	3.00
Jno. Bowers,	3.00

John Allison,	3.00
Isaiah T. Scott,	3.00
Mrs. H. Gray,	3.00
Stephen White,	3.00
F. S. Bullard,	3.00
Sam'l Fisk,	3.00
R. L. Friar,	3.00
Jesse Upton,	3.00
Wm. Smith,	3.00
Adam Penniman,	3.00
Nathan White,	3.00
Thomas Hadley,	3.00
Mrs. Malinda Scott,	3.00
Mrs. B. Greenfield,	2.00
Joseph Cram,	2.00
Elvira Fife,	2.00
Elmira Fife,	2.00
Sargent Bohonan,	3.00
B. L. Winn,	3.00
Edward Danforth,	3.00
Leander Clark,	3.00
F. Cragin,	2.00
I. F. Preston,	3.00
B. F. Merriam,	2.00
E. W. McIntosh,	3.00
Nathan Bailey,	3.00
Reuben Washburn,	5.00
Abial Sawyer,	25.00
Capt. Sam'l Adams,	3.00
D. F. McGilvray,	15.00

All of the sums subscribed were paid but thirteen (13) dollars, leaving a balance of \$806.00 to be applied to the purchase of an engine and apparatus. Of the 111 persons who subscribed, but six are now known to be living, viz.: Samuel Adams, 2d, Charles A. Miller, Ira Cross, Albert Stevens, George W. Buss, and Charles Scott.

Encouraged by the amount of subscription raised, the friends of the enterprise secured the posting of a warrant for a town meeting at the town hall, May 3d, 1856, and the following article of the warrant was acted upon :

"Art. 3. To see if the town will vote to purchase a fire engine and the necessary apparatus connected therewith for the extinguishment of fires, and raise such sums of money as may be necessary for the same."

At this meeting the town voted to purchase a fire engine and the necessary apparatus for the extinguishment of fires, and raised the sum of eight hundred dollars for the same, and also voted to accept of the money raised by subscription for the purchase of a fire engine, and that the selectmen be a committee to receive said money and pay it over to the treasurer, and further voted, " That the moderator nominate a committee to purchase a fire engine and apparatus therefor." The moderator nominated John H. Steele, Thomas Little and Granville P. Felt as said committee, which was approved by vote of the meeting. This committee, after careful inquiry and examination of several kinds of engines, purchased one known as a Button machine, which was christened Aquarius by Charles A. Wood, at that time a school teacher and a law student in the office of E. S. Cutter, Esq., here in Peterboro. Aquarius is a Latin word, the definition of which is "water carrier."

This same year (1856) a company was organized under the direction of the selectmen and fire wards, comprising sixty-six members. The first meeting of the company was held Sept. 6th, and the following officers chosen : Granville P. Felt, foreman ; Ira Cross, clerk ; John N. Thayer, treasurer ; John Rourke, foreman of leading hose ; John R. Miller, Samuel Jaquith and Charles A. Miller, standing committee. The first words written in the clerk's record book of the company reads thus :

" Records of Aquarius Engine Co., No. 3, Peterborough, N. H., Sept. 9, 1856."

Here was a clear recognition of the fact that the old Phoenix engine was No. 1, Deluge No. 2, and that Aquarius should be No. 3. At a subsequent meeting of the Company, when a constitution, by-laws, and rules of order were adopted, the name was changed to Aquarius No. 1 ; the old Phoenix having some time before gone out of commission.

The original members of the Aquarius company were : Granville P. Felt, Ira

Cross, Charles Scott, Isaac F. Preston, Charles L. Fuller, Samuel Jaquith, Leonard E. Robbins, George W. Ames, Albert S. Scott, Geo. A. Felt, Albert Stevens, Cambridge Wheeler, John J. Barker, Charles H. Thurston, Charles A. Miller, Christopher Decker, James Leslie, Geo. W. Wait, J. N. Thayer, R. B. Richardson, E. W. McIntosh, D. W. Willoby, Geo. W. Buss, John R. Miller, Wilbur E. Davis, Josiah Osborn, Marshall Nay, B. F. Merriam, E. A. Robbins, S. I. Vose, John A. Bullard, E. G. Farnsworth, Daniel Osborn, John Rourke, S. G. Bassett, Myron W. Eaton, H. S. Carter, H. A. Lee, Ira Crombie, G. Woods, K. C. Scott, Thomas Daley, Elbridge Chapman, Wm. H. Scott, John Gibbs, M. Dillingham, P. C. Wheeler, T. P. Ames, John M. Mears, William Towns, L. V. Tupper, Charles F. Winch, John Swallow, Albert M. Smith, S. S. Hardy, J. C. Smith, W. R. Fish, Wm. Low, John Smith 2d, Sam'l B. Piper, Sylvester J. Spofford, Henry H. Ferine, Dennis B. Piper, James G. White, Hubbard Newton, and G. A. Forbush. This list of members contains 66 names. 15 only are now living.

At a meeting of the Company held Oct. 3, 1857, it voted: "That the Company erect a flag staff for their own use." They also voted: "That John A. Bullard, H. S. Carter and Christopher Decker prepare said flag staff for erection," and "that the foreman be a committee to procure subscriptions to pay for same," and "to instruct the committee to procure and prepare said flag staff forthwith." At a subsequent special meeting the Company voted: "That the foreman and assistant foreman select a site for the flag staff," and at the same meeting voted, "to instruct the committee on flag staff to procure men and tools to raise the same." At the next monthly meeting held Dec. 5, 1857, the Company voted: "That all bills on flag staff go before the standing committee and if approved by them the treasurer pay the same," and at the same meeting voted, "to hold a Levee to raise money to defray the expense of

flag staff," and Charles Scott, Ira Cross, J. G. White, G. P. Felt and William Low were chosen a committee to make all arrangements for the same. The Levee was successful. It was participated in by the entire citizens of the town. E. S. Cutter, Esq., was chosen president for the occasion, A. P. Morrison and several others were chosen vice-presidents, Albert S. Scott, John R. Miller and James G. White were a committee on sentiments or toasts for the occasion. The exercises were held at Hamilton's hall, known as the upper tavern, and commenced at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The levee to close at 10 o'clock and dancing to then be in order. Many short, but interesting responses were made to sentiments given by the committee, D. F. McGilvray closing his remarks by offering the following sentiment: "Aquarius, may no great feat of hers ever burst her hose."

The entire proceeds of the levee were \$246.28, and the total expense \$93.00, leaving a net balance in favor of the Company of \$153.28. At the next meeting of the Company the committee on flag staff made a final report and reported the entire expense of procuring, preparing and erecting the staff to be \$110.34, thus leaving a net balance of levee money in the treasury of the company of \$42.94.

The site selected by the Committee on which this staff or pole was erected was on the north side of Main street directly in front of the passage way between the buildings of S. Tenney and J. F. Brennan, near where now stands a beautiful elm tree. It was erected in Nov. 1857. The staff was in two sections and could be run up to a height of 184 feet. It had a copper ball on its top with the figures 184 in black upon it and a neat fence was built around its base.

Upon one occasion, a very hot summer day, when Aquarius company was practicing in an effort to throw water over the pole, an onlooker, and elderly gentleman, who by his appearance had partaken more freely of Old Medford than of water, sang out in a sharp tenor voice, "Well, boys,

you didn't quite do it." "Do what," said one of the firemen. "Cool off the sun," said the old fellow, "you got it most up there but you didn't quite hit her." Water was thrown on this occasion many feet above the ball. This flag staff remained for the use of the Company for several years, but becoming decayed at its base was deemed to be dangerous and was removed.

Aquarius has proved itself to be a good machine, has saved property of many times its cost, and is in perfect working condition at the present time. In the clerk's record of Aquarius Engine company, I find the following: Oct. 11, 1858, visit of Deluge company with Aquarius. Played on the pole—Deluge made 140 feet perpendicular stream, Aquarius 180 feet; then Deluge company played with Aquarius engine 165 feet. June 11, 1859, proceeded to the pole and played over it. June 25, 1859, played over the pole as it usually stands. Sept. 25, 1859, played 15 to 20 feet over the pole. July 12, 1860, played up the pole 182½ feet.

She took first prize at Milford, N. H., in October, 1859, for throwing a horizontal stream the longest distance, also, in throwing a perpendicular stream at East Jaffrey, July 4, 1860, and at the fireman's muster in Gardner, Mass., on the 4th of the present month, fully maintained her previous reputation by receiving a record of horizontal throwing of 202 feet 2½ inches.

The building in which the machine is now housed was built in 1862, the tower being added in 1872. The first house as a home for Aquarius was built by the committee who purchased the engine, upon a heater piece of land between High and Union streets near the junction of Main street, on land then owned by Samuel Holmes. In 1861, Mr. Holmes presented a bill to the town for rent of land on which the building was standing. The committee claimed that Mr. Holmes agreed to let the town have the use of the land free of charge as the engine would be near to protect his property in case of

fire. An article was inserted in the warrant for a special town meeting held Sept. 17, 1861. "To see what action the town would take in relation to paying Samuel Holmes rent for land now occupied by the engine house." On this article of the warrant the town voted not to pay Samuel Holmes rent for the land on which the engine house then stood, and that if Mr. Holmes demands rent for the same the Selectmen be authorized and directed to move the engine house to such a spot as they may think best. Mr. Holmes continued to demand rent and the Selectmen having a chance to sell the old house sold the same and it was moved to Winter street and is now a portion of the buildings owned by the Peterboro Creamery. At the next annual meeting held in March, 1862, the town voted to approve the action of the Selectmen in building the new engine house and selling the old one.

At the annual meeting in 1872 the town voted to pay each member of Aquarius Engine company, No. 1, the sum of five dollars a year, not exceeding 40 members, and to Deluge, No. 2, the same sum per each member not exceeding 20 members. (An additional sum of 25 cents per hour has since been added for every hour actually worked in case of fire.) These two engines, Aquarius and Deluge, comprised the entire apparatus which could be used for protection from fire until 1868.

In the records of the Phoenix Factory corporation for that year, I find the account of their purchasing and installing in their mill of a large force pump and the laying of pipes and putting in hydrants for fire protection. The Peterboro TRANSCRIPT, published July 25th, 1868, speaks of this enterprise as follows: "The enterprising superintendent of the Phoenix mill in this village, Jonas Livingston, Esq., has lately put a new and powerful force pump into said mill, so arranged as to make it available to any part of the buildings and even to the surrounding dwellings. It is a valuable improvement and one which speaks well for the enterprise and ability of the popular superin-

tendent. We understand that in consequence of this arrangement the companies in which the mill and adjoining buildings are insured have materially reduced their rates of insurance."

This was the beginning of what afterwards proved to be of great benefit to the town as well as to this corporation. At the annual meeting of the town in March, 1871, the following article was inserted in the warrant. "To see what action the town will take in reference to laying water pipes through Main and Grove streets from the Phoenix factory force pump for purposes of protecting property thereon from fire." At this meeting the town voted: "That the Selectmen be authorized to lay sufficient pipes from the force pump of Phoenix factory for the protection of the Town hall." This action of the town was unsatisfactory to the voters and property holders on Main street and no action was taken by the Selectmen in reference to the matter. At a meeting of the town held Nov. 5, 1872, Article 3 of the warrant was as follows: "To see what action the town will take in relation to purchasing a fire engine for the use of the town." This article of the warrant was the result of the vote of the town at a previous meeting in refusing to lay pipes on Main and Grove streets and from a desire on the part of many citizens that the town should purchase a steamer for fire protection. Under this article of the warrant, D. W. Gould, Esq., offered the following motion: "That the chief and assistant engineers be constituted a committee to take into consideration what measures are necessary for the better protection of property in town from loss by fire and to report thereon at the annual meeting next March, in writing, and to recommend such change as they deem expedient and necessary." This motion passed. At the next annual meeting in March, 1873, the committee made a long report to the town closing their report with a recommendation as follows: "That the town vote to purchase a steam fire engine and appropriate therefor at the

sum of \$4500, out of any money not otherwise appropriated." This report was received, placed on file, and remains there to this day.

No further movements occurred relative to fire protection until the year 1874. During the early part of that year the citizens and property holders on Main street conferred together in relation to better protection of their property from fire and each agreed to subscribe an amount based upon their taxed valuation, towards laying water pipes in Main street to connect with the Phoenix factory force pump, extending to Granite bridge, with sufficient hydrants for fire service. A subscription was raised amounting to about \$1100, to which sum the town added the sum of \$485.58 and the extension was completed and ready for use in November of that year. On the evening of Dec. 10, the same year, an incendiary fire occurred in the second story of the east portion of French's block, directly over the store of J. H. Steele. This fire proved the value and efficiency of the force pump system, for by its use the fire was quickly subdued and what might have proven a serious conflagration and entailed a large financial loss, was saved. At the following March town meeting in 1875, there was an article in the warrant "to see if the town would vote to accept the water pipes as laid in Main street from the Town house to the Granite bridge." The town voted to accept the water pipes as laid and to purchase new hose to the amount of \$300.

In 1879 an agreement was made between P. C. Cheney, representing the old bell mill, the Phoenix Factory corporation and the town of Peterboro to extend the water pipes from the Phoenix mill up Main street to connect with the force pump at the Old Bell mill, each to pay a third of the expense. This enterprise was consummated under the supervision of Mr. William Ames, and at the annual meeting in March, 1880, the town voted to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$300, and instructed the fire engineers to pay

said sum or any part thereof to the Phoenix Manufacturing company. The cost of this extension was about \$900.

In 1884 the citizens owning property and doing business on Grove street, feeling that they had not equal protection from fire with other portions of the village procured the following article to be inserted in the warrant at the November town meeting: "To see if the town will vote to lay a water pipe or pipes from a point on Main street to a point on or near Depot street and erect a hydrant or hydrants on or near said Depot street to be used for fire purposes, or take any other action in relation thereto." At this meeting the town voted: "That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to take the subject into consideration and report at the next annual meeting. The Moderator appointed George W. Farrar Amzi Childs and William Ames. Amzi Childs declining to serve, J. Henry Steele, who was then chief engineer, was appointed to fill the vacancy. At the annual meeting in 1885 this committee made a report recommending the laying of pipes from near the Town hall on Main street down Grove street to School and down School to some point in school house yard and reported the total cost in their estimation to be \$725. The town voted to accept and adopt the report and instructed this same committee to make the extension and appropriated \$725 for that purpose. The pipes were laid down Grove to School and down School to school-house yard as directed by the committee, but the Shoe factory owners and occupants were desirous of a further extension to their factory and a connection with their force pump. This committee had expended the appropriation allotted them and had no authority to make further extension. The matter was laid before the Selectmen and they authorized the extension and connection with the Shoe factory force pump, trusting to the town to ratify their action at the next annual meeting. At the next annual meeting in March, 1886, the town voted to appropriate the

sum of \$570.91 to pay the amount expended by the committee above the appropriation for water pipes and hydrants on Grove and School streets. This action completed what is known as the force pump system. The connection with the three pumps is now maintained and the entire system in working order for fire service.

In 1891 several citizens interested in providing the town with a supply of water for fire protection and domestic purposes obtained an act of incorporation by the Legislature under the title of the Peterboro Water Company. This company allowed its charter to lapse, but it was renewed in January, 1893. At the annual meeting of the town in March, 1893, this company procured the following article to be inserted in the warrant: "To see what action the town will take in relation to putting in water works into the Center Village and elsewhere in town." Here was the beginning of a long and earnest struggle for the introduction of a system of water works. It early became evident that if done it should be owned and controlled by the town.

An act of incorporation was passed at the January session of the Legislature in 1905, enabling the town of Peterboro to establish water works with all the powers and privileges usual in charters of that character, and at the annual meeting in March, 1906, the town voted by the decisive vote of 210 yes to 167 no, to construct a system of water works the present year. Water commissioners were chosen and were given full power of construction and supervision, and by Dec. 1, 1906 the works were entirely finished and ready for domestic use and for fire protection.

The original source of water supply, the "town line brook" has recently been augmented by the addition of Cunningham pond. The expense of this addition was borne one-third each by Mrs. Elizabeth S. and Miss Elizabeth Cheney, and one-third by the town. This is a valuable auxiliary to our water supply and settles

forever all fear in case of a serious conflagration. The introduction of this system was of so recent a date that I refrain from further trespassing upon your time in detailing the interesting and at times almost thrilling events and happenings leading up to the final accomplishment of this grand enterprise. If they are not fresh in your memory, I refer you to a careful reading of the town clerk's records, where will be found a full and correct account of all that transpired.

I think it may truthfully be said that with our gravity system of water works, with a fall of 280 feet, with 83 hydrants upon it and our force pump system with 13 hydrants, and engines Aquarius and Deluge for use in localities not reached by the water system, there are few, if any towns in New Hampshire better equipped for fire protection than our own town of Peterboro.

Our present organization for combatting fire consists of a chief and six assistant engineers, two Hose companies of ten men each, a Hook and Ladder company of ten men, and Deluge company of fifteen men. The hose men and hook and ladder men are expected to man Aquarius where hydrants are not available.

It will be noticed that none of these enterprises were won without patient and persistent effort, but I assure you that not one of the promoters ever regretted their action. To be a pioneer and not a laggard in matters tending to the upbuilding and uplifting of the community in

which one lives is noble and praiseworthy, whether it be in matters of education, morals or internal improvements. The results of the work of these pioneers may be seen on every hand. Our beautiful village is cleaner, sweeter and healthier; our abandoned, neglected and worn out farms are being taken at good prices, the old rickety buildings replaced by beautiful modern structures, the worn out stunted fields made to yield abundantly, and the old hillsides to blossom as the rose. Not only is it a true saying "that it is the early bird that catches the worm," but equally true that it is the up-to-date town that catches the *desirable* home seekers.

I trust my friends I have not wearied you in the recital of such facts as my memory serves me and such as I have been able to obtain from other sources relative to means of protection from fire from the incorporation of the town to the present time, and now as I close, allow me a few words in behalf of our firemen. Be just and generous toward them, the men who volunteer their services for the protection of your property, your families and homes. They are the men who at an alarm of fire leap to duty, by day or by night, expose health, endanger limbs, and life by suffocation, falling walls and other casualties. They deserve a warm place in your hearts and are little less entitled to be called heroes than the men who volunteered their services from 1861 to '65 in defence of the nation's honor.

[From page 130 to here was published in the Peterborough TRANSCRIPT, August 30, 1906.]

THE WALKERS OF PETERBOROUGH.

BY FRANKLIN BENJAMIN SANBORN, OF CONCORD, MASS.

READ BEFORE THE PETERBOROUGH HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
SEPTEMBER 13, 1909.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—In addressing this Society, formed, as I trust, for the sake of perpetuating the memories of those who dwelt here of old, and of those who, going forth from these picturesque hills and valleys, streams and woods, to distinguish themselves elsewhere, I come to bring to your remembrance a family hardly seen here for the past half-century—the Walkers; and particularly my brother-in-law, George Walker, Esquire, who was born here, and here spent the first twenty years of his life. That is to say, it was his home, when he was not at school, college or in the law school, where he fitted himself for those tasks in life, of a varied character, that he took up, after finally changing his residence to Springfield 60 years ago. His father, James Walker, Esq., had come hither from the neighboring town of Rindge, ten years after graduating from Dartmouth College in 1804, where he made the early acquaintance of Daniel Webster, and after several years of school-teaching and law-study, of which his correspondence has preserved some record, now in the hands of his daughter, Mrs. McDaniels of Lowell, and of his grandson, Philip Walker, Esq., of Washington, D. C. James Walker established himself here in the practice of law in 1814, and died here on the last day of the year, 1854. His life covered but little more than forty years in this village; during which period he spent two years in Exeter, N. H., near the villa and park of his wife's uncle, Judge Smith, Congressman, Chief-

Justice and Governor of New Hampshire, and himself a native of Peterborough. Mr. Walker married in 1819 Miss Sarah Smith of Cavendish, Vt., eleven years younger than himself—he born at Rindge, in 1784, and she at Cavendish in 1795—and settled on the hill overlooking the village, in what used to be called “the Carter house;” where his two sons, James Smith and George were born—James in 1821 and George, April 1, 1824. A daughter, Ariana Smith, named for Judge Smith's lovely daughter Ariana, was born there in November, 1829, and died in this village, August 31, 1854, as my wife. Mrs. James Walker, in November, 1841, a year before her own death, wrote thus to her daughter on her birthday, November 8:

“I shall never forget the joy which filled my heart when your happy brothers first greeted their little sister—how their eyes glistened with joy and love when they were permitted to take you in their arms. Your father, too, looked with delight upon his infant daughter; I believed he nursed you more than both your brothers. * * * The world was bright to me then—but sorrow came. My poor mother died; then my dear brother John, and to fill my cup of bitterness, my darling James was taken from me.”

James, a gentle and promising youth, died in 1840 while at Yale College; his brother George then left Yale, where he had entered, and was graduated at Dartmouth 38 years after his father, in 1842. Both brothers had fitted for college at Exeter, under Dr. Abbott, and their

mother was a favorite niece of Judge Smith, then living near the Academy, and helping to govern it as Trustee. In his later years George Walker, while Consul-General of the United States at Paris, finding that the handsome estate of Judge Smith was for sale by the Cilley family of Nottingham, who had bought it of the Judge, purchased it for his own residence, when he should return to America; but he did not live to occupy it, and it was sold by his widow. As a boy he had been intimate with the Judge, his grand-uncle, and there saw Webster, in the height of his fame and the pride of his manly beauty, at the Abbot Festival in 1838. Miss Betsy Clifford, with whose father Webster had boarded in Exeter, in the ancient Gilman Garrison house, near the bridge; and who had seen Webster as an awkward school boy, outgrowing his clothes, saw him also at this Festival, and told me "he looked like an emperor." Judge Smith was of a milder type of beauty, but a lawyer as good as Webster, and much more witty. In the school of these illustrious friends, Federalists and afterwards Whigs, the Walkers were politically educated; and they were also bred in that school of affectionate politeness, in which the Smiths of Peterborough and Cavendish excelled. James Walker himself was not of that warm-hearted Scotch-Irish type which the Smiths inherited; although George once fancied that his father was descended from that Parson Walker who figured in the famous siege of Derry in Ireland in 1689. In fact, James Walker was the son, grandson and nephew of Revolutionary soldiers, and his first New England ancestors settled in Lynn or Woburn sixty years before the siege of Derry, at which George's Irish ancestors sung—

We're the boys that fear no noise,
And never will surrender;
We shut the gates of Derry walls
On the 19th of December;

though in fact it was April 19 when Parson Walker and Major Murray refused to open their gates to the monarch who had

abdicated his English throne, and claimed passive obedience on an Irish one. James Walker of Peterborough was a first cousin of Rev. James Walker of Charlestown, afterward President of Harvard College, and of Dr. William J. Walker, an eminent surgeon, who endowed Amherst College as liberally as our James Walker's nieces, (daughters of Rev. Charles Walker of Groton,) did Bowdoin College. It was perhaps in deference to the fact that his father's cousin was professor of philosophy in Harvard University in 1843, that George went to study law with Story and Greenleaf at Cambridge, and to read Spanish with George Ticknor in Boston. At any rate, there he was in 1844, vibrating between Cambridge and Boston in the spring of 1844; just turned of twenty. calling on the young ladies, and receiving through the letters of his sister, then under 15, the tender sympathies of Miss M. and Miss P., and escorting them to church and to the opera; at the same time watching over the motherless sister with the most ardent affection. In that year James Walker married again, and his wife was a niece of Dr. Abiel Abbot of Peterborough, a cousin of Dr. Abbot of Exeter. She was also the aunt of a schoolmate of mine, now Mrs. Folsom of Winchester, Mass., who that winter went to spend months at Peterborough, and take lessons at the old Academy, near the second home of James Walker on Grove street, where I first made the acquaintance of the family in February 1852. Mrs. Folsom writes me:

"I was invited to spend the winter of 1844-5 with Uncle Walker and Aunt Mary Ann; and I attended the Academy there, near Mr. Walker's house on the Jaffrey road. It was in the winter after my aunt's marriage; but, though married the preceding February, they had not yet taken their wedding journey. So, soon after my arrival in November, 1844, they set out for New York and Washington; they were absent two weeks, and Anna, fifteen, and I sixteen, were left as

housekeepers. George Walker, not quite 21, and Aunt Lucy Abbot, (twenty) soon to be Mrs. John Kebler of Cincinnati, spent most of that winter with us—George in his father's law-office, and she with her elder sister, Mrs. Walker. The winter in this bright and gay family was stimulating and most interesting. One of my schoolmates was Maria Edes, who afterwards married Rev. Samuel Abbot Smith, George's second cousin, and also, through his mother, the second cousin of Lucy Abbot and Mrs. Walker, whose uncle, Abiel, was Abbot Smith's grandfather. I had never seen George or Anna till I went to Peterborough, but there grew to be a close friendship between us, which continued until her death. Their friends were people of the best and truest education; and it was my privilege to know many of them. George and his wife were afterwards with us at Hampton Falls during the summer and autumn of 1853; and he had before that become so intimate with Anna's dear friend, Miss Ednah Littlehale of Boston, who was almost exactly his age, that they were sometimes supposed to be in love with each other."

This acquaintance with the late Mrs. E. D. Cheney had begun perhaps in Exeter; for Ednah's aunt, Miss Dow, had been engaged to Judge Smith's son, William, and afterwards married his cousin, the father of Abbot Smith. The Dows were an Exeter family, and Ednah Dow Littlehale had once dined at Judge Smith's, as a girl, with Daniel Webster. She also, after her own father's death, had business relations with James Walker, who was a wise and safe adviser in matters of property. She made a long visit in Peterborough in 1848, and it was at her house in Boston that the artist Morse made for George Walker that lovely crayon of his sister, of which a copy is in your town library, I think. George had hesitated where to fix his professional office; and although he had commenced business in Chicopee as a lawyer, in 1846, he was

urged by his father to return to Peterborough and take up the work of *his* law office, with which George had become familiar. He had done this for a time in 1845-6, much to the delight of his sister, but with her generous desire for the welfare of others, she felt that a wider field would suit his talents better. In February, 1848, she being then eighteen and George almost twenty-four, she wrote to Miss Littlehale:

"George's return home is nearly decided upon. I cannot help regretting in many ways that it is so; and yet I know not what is best. I feel my own inability to make him happy more than ever, now that he is to depend so entirely on me. I dread so much lest I should disappoint him. He speaks of my reserve, and I feel he is right; why it is I know not—but I have never been so open with him as he with me. *Feb. 11.*—It is decided, dear Ednah—George returns to Peterborough; I have today received his letter saying so. He told me I should have a home before him; 'You will marry first,' said he. I have written, 'I shall *never* marry and my home is with you if you will have it so.' In his reply he says: 'As you say of my reasoning—I don't think you are correct—but if it be so, then there is in store for me one happiness which I have not ventured to expect.' In George's presence how much there will be of blessing! how much of deep and true communion!"

A short experiment however, showed all parties to this family arrangement that it could not well be carried out. George Walker had talents and acquirements that demanded a broader and more concentrated life than Peterborough, the year round, could then furnish. His graces and his tendencies were those which urban customs require; urbanity, indeed—his chief characteristic, after the altruism which formed its basis—was originally the fruit of the city life which gave it a name. George Walker was a student, inclined to go to the bottom of

any subject he investigated ; but once master of that learning which can best be gained in the solitude of the study, either rural or urban—it makes little odds which—he then needed an audience, such as only centers of civilization can supply. In conversation he was fluent, and but for his exquisite politeness might have been excessive ; indeed, when living at Chicopee and calling on his neighbor, John Wells, afterwards an eminent judge, Mrs. Wells and her friend, one of the piercing and sometimes sarcastic Dwights, had a name for George, —“Walker-Talker,” which Mrs. Parkman communicated to me, thoughtless of my connection with him. He therefore tended all his life, unlike his sister, more and more to social centers—the smaller first, like Exeter and Keene, and Cambridge, and then to Boston, Springfield, New York, Washington and Paris. He returned to Cabotville, since called Chicopee, where he had formed in 1847 the acquaintance of two persons afterwards much distinguished, but wholly unlike each other—John Brown of Kansas and Virginia, and Dr. Holland, of the Springfield Republican and Scribner’s Magazine, soon to be the Century. George Walker was legal counsel for one of the banks which Brown used in his five years’ experiment of wool-sorting and wool-dealing at Springfield ; which ended in financial defeat, but left with Mr. Walker, who was the soul of honor, a high esteem for Brown as a man of strict integrity, and lofty character—points which Brown’s detractors are continually seeking to bring into disrepute. Ten years later, in early 1857, George introduced Brown to my acquaintance ; and, though unprepared for the trenchant methods of the old hero afterwards, he sorrowfully defended him from aspersion.

With Dr. Holland, not yet known to fame, though five years older than Walker, he formed a friendship, and seems to have aided him somewhat in his first journalistic venture, the “ Bay State

Weekly Courier, published every Saturday morning at Springfield and Cabotville, by J. G. Holland, editor and proprietor.” This was commenced in January 1847, and the 15th number of the first volume is before me. It contains a short story, “Edith Carleton, a Sketch” by Miss Walker, written at the age of sixteen, and furnished to Dr. Holland by her brother. It has little merit save as the youthful expression of gentle sentiment for the unfortunate—for the heroine is blind, and meets an early death. The author had not yet formed her own style, which in letters was vigorous and graceful ; nor did George himself early acquire the easy style that afterward distinguished his copious essays on topics financial, social and historical. He removed to Springfield in 1848, was married there in 1849, to Miss Sarah Bliss, only daughter of George Bliss, a financier and railroad president ; who had married Miss Dwight, sister of William and Edmund Dwight of Boston, and whose younger sister was the first wife of George Bancroft, the historian and Democratic politician. The only brother of Mrs. George Walker was afterwards known in New York City, where he chiefly resided, as Colonel Bliss, and was active in state and national politics there. The Walkers long lived in the fine house of Mr. Bliss, on the hill where now the Episcopal church stands ; but after 1854 occupied the house on the same street which had been Mr. Bancroft’s residence in Springfield, before he removed to Boston as Collector of the Port there, under his friend, President Van Buren—with whom and succeeding presidents Mr. Bancroft long corresponded.

As intimated already, the politics of the Walkers, father and son, were the reverse of Mr. Bancroft’s, and followed the tradition of New England Federalism ; in which Judge Smith, and Webster, and a greater lawyer, Jeremiah Mason, had been illustrious in New Hampshire. Under the dissolution of

parties following the Monroe administration, these gentlemen called themselves Whigs, and formed a powerful party, led by Henry Clay, himself originally a Jeffersonian Democrat. Mr. Bliss in Springfield was of the same political faith, as were the college authorities at Harvard and Dartmouth—indeed at most of the colleges of New England and New York, and in the older newspaper offices, such as the Springfield Republican, the Hartford Courant, the New York Commercial, the Boston Advertiser, and the Keene Sentinel. Mr. Bliss, about 1827, had been the father of the present County Commission system in Massachusetts, and was Speaker of the Massachusetts House in one of the trying Coalition years, when Gen. B. F. Butler, a Democrat from Lowell, threatened, *sotto voce*, to “knife the old cuss.” He was a mild and sagacious elderly gentleman when I first knew him in 1853; and his wife was a stately and gracious person to those whom she affected, as she was kind enough to regard me. As their son-in-law, and with their extensive connection, social, political and financial, Mr. Walker soon rose to distinction, and was certain of some share in the State government, when the Native American or “Know-Nothing” party sprang up like a mushroom, and broke the two old parties asunder, by the mere force of its vegetable growth. The better grounded and more serious anti-slavery and Free Soil party had already given a death blow to the Whig ascendancy in Massachusetts, and Sumner was in the Senate at Washington, in place of Webster; who in 1852 died at Marshfield, leaving his personal friends to annex themselves to the pro-slavery Democrats, under Gen. Pierce, Jefferson Davis and Caleb Cushing. This was too much for the Springfield Whigs, and Mr. Walker and the Republican joined the new Republican party of Fremont and Banks in 1856. When Banks became Governor in 1858 he found George Walker in the legislature, and made him one of his military

staff: which gave our graceful George the courtesy title of Colonel Walker. Well do I remember the family agitation which attended the choice of a new uniform, and particularly of the chapeau, with its Napoleonic suggestions. I had already come into close relations with him in consequence of my engagement to marry his sister, first made public in 1853; and with him and many friends and relatives we had mourned her death in August 1854, and her father’s death four months later.

During most of that year, from June till the opening of 1855, I had lived with the Walkers at Peterborough, abandoning my college studies; and I was present at the death of James Walker, in the midst of a severe winter, when his son had not yet arrived from Springfield. I had known him well for some years, and came to understand his calm and rather severe character, which to me always presented a just and affectionate side. An invalid much of his life, he had borne the burden of much business, as well as that of a depressing illness; but had maintained among his neighbors a just reputation for good citizenship, and a due regard to the claims of rich and poor, without affectation and without parade — *par negotiis neque supra*, as the Romans said. He did not live to see the distinction which his son attained; and their characters were naturally unlike; but a true paternal and filial relation existed between them. The father had the rare trait of a high regard for qualities foreign to his own life, and for which he had neither ambition nor envy; and he had, as his own, that balance of judgment which was more conspicuous, but not more useful, in his cousin and namesake, Dr. Walker of Harvard University.

George Walker had his father’s qualities of justice, diligence and fidelity to all engagements; but was more widely known and more hopeful and expansive in his ideas; hardly, however, so judi-

cious in his investments and pecuniary calculations, with regard to the much larger interests at his disposal. Having known little of the struggles attendant on narrow means, with which his father began active life, he was more regardful of the public and private interests entrusted to him, than of his own fortune ; which at several times was larger than the amount he left to his family at his rather sudden death. He had lived generously, but never selfishly, and was never so well pleased as when he could exercise a liberal hospitality. His house, his library, his patronage were ever at the service of his friends, of whom the number was great and ever increasing. He was seldom out of public life after first entering on it in 1857, when chosen a State Senator from Hampden County. He soon became Bank Commissioner of Massachusetts, and in that capacity had much to do with the maintenance of the credit of the State in the difficult period of the Civil War, and with the adoption and success of the National Bank system by Congress. during that war. He went to Europe in 1865, charged with the important duty of making known in Germany and France the actual resources of the United States, which, after the hazardous strain imposed by the slaveholders' rebellion, were but imperfectly understood by most financiers in Europe ; although the sympathy and admiration of the peoples of almost every nation were with the triumphant North—as the sympathy of the ruling classes in those nations was apt to be with the less democratic South. He had by this time, 1865-7, mastered the extensive literature of finance and public economy, and was writing extensively on those topics in newspapers and magazines. He joined himself early to the newly formed American Social Science Association, became one of its officers, and contributed to its papers and debates ; and his acquaintance, personally or by correspondence, with able editors and men of financial affairs, was more extensive than that of most of

his fellow members of the different societies to which he belonged.

To him do I owe my introduction to the field of Public Charities, in which for now more than 45 years I have been rather active—at first as practical administrator, by appointment of Governor Andrew of Massachusetts and his successors—and more recently as connected with the education of the blind and the deaf, and with the powerful organizations known as the National Conference of Charities and the National Prison Association. As a friend of education, he effectively co-operated in 1867 with his friends, the late Gardiner Hubbard and Dr. S. G. Howe, in obtaining the establishment of the Clarke School for the Deaf in Northampton, and he was until he went abroad, about 1880, one of the twelve trustees of that school, whose investment of their funds he wisely promoted. He was president of a new and successful national bank at Springfield, organized under the laws he had advocated, and managed with discretion ; and he was long connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, whose affairs drew him to New York for residence, after a long and honorable social life in Springfield, where I joined him for a few years from 1868 to 1872.

Of course I had known George well during the years preceding my marriage to his sister, and from the time—about 1853, when I first made his acquaintance. Probably it was in 1852 that he learned of me, and suspected my attachment to his sister ; with whom, later in that year he reasoned against any serious engagement on her part, with one of whom he knew so little. She met his kindly reasoning, as I suppose most young women would, and, without admitting any engagement, assured him it was a matter in which she should act for herself. This he understood, and generously allowed ; nor was his bearing towards me otherwise than the friendliest. In my recently published "Recollections" I have said on this subject what I had privately printed before, (in 1899,) and may here be cited :

"Her brother George, her affectionate brother, seemed at first to stand like a lion in the path that was to bring two lovers together. From earliest years he was distinguished, like his mother and sisters, for tender and helpful sympathy with those related to him, and for courtesy and kindness to all. His relation to this sister, nearly six years younger than himself, after the death of their mother, and in the feeble health and engrossing occupations of their father, was peculiar-

ly admirable; and when she found herself more closely bound to another, this new tie was not allowed to weaken the fraternal affection. He adopted the youth who had so unexpectedly become dear, as a younger brother; and George's delicate generosity in circumstances that often produce estrangement was never forgotten by those who experienced it."

In the circumstances of a few years later, connected with the arrest and execution of his old friend John Brown, George Walker showed a like consideration. He would hardly have approved of the course which I took, and certainly Brown's predestined attack on negro slavery went far beyond what his political opinions allowed. But he saw that it was a revolution, not an election, in which the country was engaged, and he stood bravely by his friends, who had not imparted to him what their purposes were. My name and that of Dr. Howe having become publicly associated with Brown's after his arrest, Mr. Walker did what he could to keep a bad matter, as he viewed it, from growing worse. When in November, after Brown's conviction and sentence, Dr. Howe (Nov. 14, 1859,) published a letter calling attention to certain legal possibilities in his own case, and expressing his high regard for Brown, while professing ignorance of his plan of attacking Harper's Ferry, I at once received two letters from friends concerning it. Mr. Walker wrote me, with the caution of a lawyer, that Howe's letter, in which our friend, John A. Andrew, had a part, "was the height of imprudence." Wentworth Higginson, with the warmth of a revolutionist, wrote me it was "the extreme of baseness." I explained to my brother-in-law the motives of Howe, and to Higginson I wrote (Nov. 17):

"I don't think Dr Howe's letter either the height of imprudence or the depth of baseness; though I am a little sorry it was written. I do not think the time has yet come for declaring the whole truth about Brown; better the numbers, the names and the plans of his accomplices should be unknown, for then they can work in the same way hereafter if they choose. I don't see why it is any worse to conceal the facts now than before the outbreak; provided that Brown and his men do not suffer by such concealment. What has been prudence is prudence still—and may be for years to come. But if any person wishes to come out and declare himself in Brown's plot, he would have a right to do so, however we might

regard the prudence of it—no right at all to implicate others. To do that now would not only be an abuse of confidence, but, so far as a well-meaning man, can be base, would be "the extreme of baseness." * * * * *

Dr. Howe has not acted in all ways as I should have done, neither have you; but so long as each person acts for himself, we must allow such diversities. If, however, the Doctor or yourself should act so as to compromise others, I should have a much stronger feeling about that."

No harm was in fact done by Howe's letter—and Brown understood, from a long talk with Howe in the May preceding the foray in Virginia, exactly what Howe's opinions were on his affair. Each hero trusted the other, even when their opinions clashed a little. When in early December, Wendell Phillips brought down from the Adirondac home of Brown a mass of letters written by myself, Higginson, Edwin Morton and others, written to Brown, it was George Walker who notified me that my letters were at Andrew's law office, where he had looked them over, and indicated in his familiar hand whose letters they were. Andrew gave me mine in a large envelope thoughtfully directed to himself, in case it were dropped in the street; and I took them to the house of a classmate in Kingston street, where I was to dine and pass the night—and there I destroyed such as might compromise Howe and others, before I slept. I then wrote to Higginson a day later—

(Dec. 20, 1859.) "Do you know that John A. Andrew has five letters written by you, which ought to be in your possession, as my own are in mine? (Jan. 2, 1860.) "Charles Brace spent Sunday with me (in Concord); he is staunch for John Brown, and says at the West there is great sympathy for him; that Carl Schurz told him the Republicans are stronger in Wisconsin for his effort."

Later in this year, 1860, while Mr. Walker and his friends of the Springfield Republican were urging Mr. Dawes, then in Congress, as the candidate for Governor to succeed Banks, I was chosen a delegate to the State convention, along with the late Judge Hoar and George Heywood of Concord, as supporters of John A. Andrew, who was nominated and triumphantly chosen. In 1863, during the summer, my brother-in-law called my attention to a new law creating a Board of State Charities in Massachusetts, and said he had suggested my name as its Secretary to Gov. Andrew. My friends of the

Bird Club, and George's friends of the Panks Club, rallied to my support, and I was appointed and reappointed, until I resigned in 1868, to take an editorial position on the Republican, and to live near the Walkers in Springfield, as has been said. I continued a member and officer of this state board and its successor until November, 1888—an official service of nearly a quarter century. Mr. Walker's state service was about twenty years; and for seven years, in latter life, he was in the national service as financial agent, or Consul at Paris.

My four years in Springfield gave me renewed opportunity (which I had often had before, from 1853 onward) to witness the domestic and social life of Mr. Walker. He was by nature and training a student, but also an active citizen, and much given to friendship and hospitality. His children were growing up around him, and he had many friends in all parts of the North. From 1854 he had been specially intimate with George William Curtis; and the best of the many portraits of Curtis was drawn by an English artist, Lawrence, for Mr. Walker's library. The volumes of this library were collected during many years, with special reference to historical and financial works, and with a good array of elegant literature. George was an adept in French, and he also read Latin, Greek, Italian and Spanish with some facility, and spoke and read German, though with less facility than French. His knowledge of law, his first profession, was extensive, but more in books than in court; and he acquired in Paris a good acquaintance with French law and international law. He wrote with ease and point, rather than with force, and he wrote much.

Mr. Walker was, in fact, an accomplished man, who made friends everywhere. In 1850 his friend Ednah Littlehale, writing to his sister from the White Mountains, where she found Starr King, then a Boston clergyman, among other friends, in these words:

"Starr King and his charming, pretty, childlike wife, I found very agreeable. He reminds me very much of your brother George—not so much in looks, for he is not so handsome—but in manners, tone of thought and voice. Mr. King looks somewhat like George and somewhat like Abbot Smith."

I have met several persons in my later life who reminded me strongly, by one

trait or another, of George Walker. When I first saw Gen. Hayes, then Governor of Ohio, in 1870—dining with him in Cincinnati along with Dr. Emery Soule, George's special friend, I was struck with a certain resemblance between his modest and polite manner and that of my brother-in-law; and in my long intimacy with Mr. Brockway, the reformer and organizer of model prisons, I have more than once noticed the same sunny temperament, beneath which was a far greater strength of character. Mr. Walker was equal to every situation in which he was placed; but he was formed for co-operating and pleasing more than for leading. In summing up his qualities, long since—for he died more than twenty years since, alas! I wrote in my "Recollections:"

"In public as in private life, he was the same considerate and high-minded gentlemen; not regardless of the advantages which social position and moderate wealth give—but ever ready to share his blessings, instead of engrossing all within reach to himself and his circle. Without the commanding talents or the decisive character which make men illustrious, and secure unchanging worldly fortune, he had, as Ellery Channing said of our neighbor Henry Thoreau—'what is better—the old Roman belief that there is more in this life than applause and the best seat at the dinner table—to have moments to spare to thought and imagination, and to those who need you.'"

From Peterborough as a place of residence George Walker departed June 3, 1848, more than 61 years since, nor did his father and family abide here many years longer. In 1854 his father and sister died, in 1856 his stepmother, and their graves, with his own, are found here or in Springfield, where none of his family now reside. Of the three towns, Peterboro, Exeter and Springfield, where this interesting household once resided, none of the connection now live in either; so soon do the transitory ties of locality cease to bind the variable American existence to one spot.

Yet in these ample surroundings of groves and mountains, amid what Landor calls

"The neighborly-saluting, warm-clad race,"

of their ancestors and kindred, do I love best to recall the memory of the Walkers of Peterborough.

SCHOOL HOUSES IN PETERBOROUGH AND DESCRIPTION OF DISTRICT No. 5.

BY EZRA M. SMITH.

READ AT THE OLD HOME GATHERING IN DISTRICT No. 5, PETERBOROUGH, N. H., AUGUST 22, 1910.

The early proprietors of the town after surveying sixty-three lots to be designated as settlers lots, set aside one lot for the first settled minister, one lot for the second settled minister and one lot for the schools out of said surveyed lots. They provided that a good family be settled on each home lot within three years; that a dwelling house eighteen feet square and seven feet studs, at the least be built on each lot and finished; that they have six acres of land well fenced and brought to English grass or plowed on each home lot, and that they settle an orthodox minister, and build a decent, convenient meeting house for the public worship of God, but they made no requirement for the building of a school house and the records do not show that a school house was built within the limits of the town before 1790, although the town raised money for schooling many of the preceding years. Sept. 20, 1790 the town voted to have four dioceses and at an adjourned meeting changed the number to five, they instructed the selectmen to vendue the building the school houses to the lowest bidder at the adjourned meeting, Oct. 18. The town chose Chas. Stuart, John White, Jr., Moses Cunningham and James Miller a committee to notify the dioceses to meet and to pitch upon places in the several dioceses to set school houses.

The five dioceses were not divided by metes and bounds, but the school houses were located in different parts of the town. These houses were designated as the south west, south east, middle east, north east and north west.

The south west school house was built on or near the spot where the present school house stands in the south village.

The south east school house was built on the north side of the cross road leading from the street road towards the Cunningham Pond near an apple tree a few rods east of the house where Charles F. Bruce formerly lived and now owned by Robert P. Bass.

The middle east school house was built on the north side of the highway leading from the Gen. John Steele place past the Mathew Templeton house about twenty rods east of the place now occupied by Frank S. Parker formerly the Jane Edes place.

The north east school house was built on the north side of the highway leading past the Andrew Miller farm, so called, a few rods west of the house formerly of Mary Jane Parker, now being the summer residence of Prof. J. D. M. Ford.

The north west school house was built on the north side of the cross road leading from the Faxon place toward the Ruben Washburn place, a few rods west of the brook near a large rock.

Several attempts were made to build a school house in the present village but they were not successful until March 5, 1799 when the town chose James Wilson, Jonathan Smith, William White, Jr., Abner Haggett and David Steele, Jr., a committee to take into consideration the situation of the schools, and they recommended that a sixth school house be built east of the great bridge near the guide post, and the town built a two-story house on the east side of the road a little south-east of the present library build-

ing. It was occupied for school purposes until the school house was built on High street then it remained unoccupied until James Whitney bought the lot north of the library in 1829, when the building was sold and removed to the Whitney lot and is now the dwelling house owned by James H. Whitney. The inside arrangement of these six school houses were alike, and where the seats were placed the floor rose in an inclined plane about three feet. April 8, 1817, the town instructed the selectmen to divided the town into districts, define the limits of the school districts and number the school houses, they attended to their duties, but their report was not recorded on the town records until after the annual meeting in 1824. They divided the town into nine school districts and gave the boundry of each, and the number of each.

The school house in No. 1 was located on High street, was built of brick and is the house now occupied by Mrs. Samuel W. Nichols. For the school house in No. 2 they took the same location as the school house in the south west dioceses, which is reported to have been a log house, they built of brick and it remained so until 1878 when the brick house was taken down and replaced by the present house of wood. The school house in No. 3 was located on the west side of the street road between the Wilson corner and the Oliver Felt place, built of brick and remained there until it was burned in 1877, when the location was changed and the present wooden house was built on the west side of the street road at the Wilson corner. The school house in No. 4 was built of brick and located at the junction of the roads west of the Benjamin Brackett house and near the north shore of Cunningham Pond, where it remained until the district was given up and part of it annexed to No. 3 and the balance to No. 5, in 1855, since that the house has been taken down. The school house in the middle east dioceses was retained as the school house and location in No. 5.

At the first meeting called by the selectmen and held at the school house in said district July 1, 1817, the district voted to move the school house and chose John Gordon, John Leathers and William E. Treadwell a committee to measure and find the center of said district and that the location of the spot to set the school house be referred to the selectmen of Peterborough. The district voted to assess seventy-five dollars to move and repair the school house and chose Timothy Holt, Asa Carley, John Steele, William E. Treadwell and John Leathers a committee to superintend the moving and repairing said school house.

The itemized report made to said district in March 1818 shows that the whole expense was seventy dollars. The school house was removed to a lot on the north side of said road a few rods east of the brook east of the house of Caleb F. Wilder where it remained until it was burned in 1844, after the house was burned till the new one was built the school was held in the house formerly occupied by Peggy Freeman. April 20, 1844, the district voted to locate the school house about twenty rods west of Peggy's brook, so called, at the east side of the sand knoll. Also, voted to build a school house and chose Isaac Edes, Capt. Asa Carley, and Capt. Samuel McCoy a committee to examine school houses and report at the next meeting what would be the suitable dimensions for a school house, the plan for said house and the probable expense of building.

May 18, 1844, the district voted that the dimensions of the house be 27 feet long and 20 feet wide and chose James Howe, Samuel McCoy, William E. Treadwell, John Stuart and Capt. Asa Carley a building committee. May 14, 1844, Timothy Holt, Joseph Holt, John Stuart and Samuel McCoy being aggrieved at the location of said house petitioned the selectmen to appoint a committee to make an examination and decide upon the location. John H. Steele, Samuel

Adams and Abial Sawyer were appointed this committee, who reported May 27, 1844 that we are of the opinion that said location ought to be changed. We therefore designate as a spot whereon to build their school house on the corner of land owned by Caleb F. Wilder at the intersection of the road between Adams Miller and Hugh Miller's house near the house formerly occupied by Peggy Freeman.

Upon the report of the building committee, Dec. 2, 1844, the district voted to raise \$234 and at an adjourned meeting, December 9, they voted to purchase five rods square of ground of Mr. Wilder at Hugh Miller's corner for ten dollars. June 28, 1845 the district voted to build a new school house on the spot the house was burned on and raise two hundred dollars, and the building committee be the same as chosen last year. Upon petition to the selectmen by persons in said district aggrieved by the location of said house, William Follansbee, John Todd, Jr., and William M. White were appointed Oct 4, 1845 a committee to examine and report thereon. The committee met at the house of Adams Miller, Oct. 17, 1845 and reported that they are of the opinion that said location ought to be changed. We therefore designate as a spot whereon to build their school house on land owned by James Howe on the westerly side of the road about ten rods south west of the corner leading to Hugh Miller's house.

Nov. 4, 1845 the district voted to build a school house this fall and it was built upon the lot last designated by the committee, and at an adjourned meeting held at the school house, Feb. 5, 1846, they raised thirty-five dollars to settle up for building said school house. The foundation of said house is plainly seen today.

So far as the records show, peace and quiet prevailed in the district until after the new road was built from the Varnum corner, so called, west to the road leading to Adams Miller's, in 1851. Samuel McCoy, John Leathers, Jr., John Stuart, and

Hiram McCoy, Oct. 25, 1852, petitioned the prudential committee to call a meeting to see if the district would move the school house, and Nov. 10, 1852, they voted not to move the school house. April 24, 1854, another petition was presented to the prudential committee signed by Parker Varnum, John Leathers, Jr., John Leathers, Daniel Edes, Jr., William McCoy and James McCoy, to call a meeting to see if the district will vote to move the school house and raise money and take the necessary measures therefor. No action was taken at the meeting in relation to moving the school house and the warrant was dismissed.

Another petition was presented to the prudential committee March 15, 1855, signed by J. D. Diamond, Asa Carley and Daniel Edes, Jr., to call a meeting to see if the district will move the present school house and fix upon a location for the same and raise money and take the necessary measures therefor. The district, April 4, 1855, did not take action upon the subject but voted to dismiss the warrant.

Oct. 11, 1855, Asa Carley, J. D. Diamond and J. S. Diamond petitioned the prudential committee to call a meeting to see if they would raise money to move the school house to the new location. The district, Nov. 12, voted not to raise the money. There is no record of the district or a committee of the district selecting a new location. The last record of the school district relating to moving the school house is as follows :

August 29, 1856. To the selectmen of the town of Peterborough: The subscribers, legal voters of school district No. 5 in said town, respectfully represent that said district, by a committee legally called for that purpose, designated as a spot whereon to set their school house, a lot of land in said district owned by Adams Miller and bounded thus: About fifty rods from Mr. Osmer's barn west on the north side of the new road, but the said Adams Miller refuses to sell the said lot

for a reasonable price. We therefore request you to lay out said lot not exceeding half of an acre for purpose of a school house lot for said district and to appraise the damage to the owner thereof and to cause a record thereof to be made according to the law in such cases made and provided. Rufus Moore, John Stuart, Benjamin B. Osmer, Samuel McCoy, John Leathers, Jr., John Leathers, William McCoy, Asa Carley, William Diamond, J. D. Diamond, J. S. Diamond, Daniel Edes, Jr., Joseph Mace.

The selectmen ordered a hearing on said petition to be held Sept. 29, 1856, at the house of Adams Miller. They reported as follows: We are of the opinion that said lot ought to be laid out for the purpose of a school house for said district, and we hereby, for said purpose, lay out the same to be bounded thus: Beginning about fifty rods west of Benjamin Osmer's barn, on the north side of the new road leading from said Osmer's to Peterborough Village, at a stake and stones; thence north four rods to a stake and stones; thence westerly six rods to a stake and stones; thence southerly four rods to the highway; thence on said highway six rods to the bounds first mentioned, containing twenty-four rods. And we appraise the damage to the said Adams Miller of taking said lot as aforesaid at the sum of ten dollars, and to build the wall around said lot. Said district to have what stone is necessary for to build said wall and to underpin said school house, which is to be paid by said district. The same school house is still standing in No. 5 where you have met today for an old home day gathering.

The house in No. 6 was the same house and location as the house in the northeast diocese; it was afterwards built of brick and remained there until after No. 6 was united with No. 10 in 1856, and then it was taken down.

The school house in No. 7 was built of brick and located on the west side of the highway leading from the north factory

past the house of S. W. Vose a few rods north of the two-story house formerly owned by Charles Wilder and remained there until after the present school house was built in 1887, a few rods further north on the east side of the same highway, when it was taken down.

The school house in No. 8 was built of brick and located on the west side of the highway leading from the Charles Stuart or Faxon farm past the Silas Barber house, and was occupied for school purposes until after the town adopted the town system of schools in 1886, and it is now occupied by Conrad Naglie for a dwelling.

The school house in No. 9 was built of brick and located on the east side of the highway leading from the Morrison Paper mill to Hancock nearly opposite the house of Stephen Pierce, and while the brick house was being built the school was held in the corn barn of said Pierce; the brick house remained as a school house until the present school house was built in 1846 on the north side of the highway leading from the Morrison Paper Mill to the west village. The brick school house was then occupied by Samuel R. Howe until his death and has since been changed into a bungalow.

District No. 10 was taken from No. 6 in 1824. The house was built of wood and located on the north side of the highway leading from the Harrison D. Washburn corner to Greenfield near the bridge where the B. W. Crosby road connects with the Greenfield road; the house remained there until No. 6 and No. 10 were united in 1856, and then it was moved to Happy Valley and became the school house for the united districts known as No. 6. Afterwards an addition was built to it which makes it the present school house standing nearly opposite where Eri Spaulding formerly lived; the brick school house in No. 6 was taken down, but the location and part of the foundation is plainly seen, and the cellar

still marks the spot where the house in No. 10 formerly stood.

No. 11 was taken from No. 1 in 1833 and a brick house was built on Summer street a little north of Sylvester Tenney's store. It remained a school house until 1844 when No. 1 and No. 11 were united and a two-story house with two ells was erected west of the present depot where the school was maintained until the present high school building was erected in 1888 on the hill north of Main street. The brick school house and lot on Summer street was sold in 1847 to Daniel B. Cutter, and the lot is now occupied by W. W. H. Greenwood.

In 1840 a district was formed by taking some of No. 1, some of No. 2 and some of No. 9, and a school house was built of wood and located on the west and north side of the highway leading from Stephen D. Robbe's, to Jacob Longley's in the bend in the road and was afterwards known as No. 4, and the house remained there until after the town system of schools was adopted in 1886, when it was sold and taken down.

In 1845 John Barber, Samuel Carey and John W. Barber were set set off from No. 9 into a new district, and Elijah Washburn of Hancock was annexed to them, and the district was called No. 12, until about 1860 when the number was changed to No. 10. No. 10 in the northeast part of the town having been united with No. 6 before this time. The school house was located on the east side of the road leading from Samuel Carey's to Hancock, twelve rods south of John W. Barber's house. It was occupied for school purposes until the town system of schools was adopted, when it was sold to the owner of the surrounding land and now is used for farm purposes.

No. 11 was formed in the northwest part of the town in 1867, by a vote of the town, and a school house of wood was built a little northeast of the Electric Light plant, on the north side of the highway near the bridge, it was occupied

for a school for several years, when it was sold, but the building still remains on the same location.

Peterborough Academy was incorporated Dec. 28, 1836, and they received a deed of the lot from James and Robert Wilson, and a brick building was erected in 1837, on the east side of Grove street opposite Putnam Grove. It was used for an Academy and High School until after the town erected the present high school building. It was deeded to the town in 1899, and is now used by the Grand Army Post. The town erected the high school building in 1888, on the hill north of Main street. It is two stories, built of wood and now accommodates the High school and graded schools of the village. I have spoken as briefly as I could, and do it intelligently, of all the districts and school houses in town, as shown by any records since the town was incorporated.

As you have met today for an old home gathering in school district No. 5, it may be proper to speak a little more fully about the boundary, lots and inhabitants of said district. When the town was first divided into school districts in 1817, district No. 5 was bounded as follows. On the south by No. 4, the south line commenced on the Temple line and run west on the north line of John Steele's Pierce lot, the line between William Diamond and Asa Carley, and the south line of Oliver Felt's now Wm. F. Hughes farm. On the east by Temple and Greenfield; on the north by the north lines of David Holt, Hugh Miller and Matthew Gray. On the west on the west lines of Matthew Gray, Nathan Leathers, Samuel Edes, and Oliver Felt and to Carley's south line. This district comprised lots Nos. 22 to 28 inclusive in the east range next to Greenfield and Temple. Lots Nos. 43 to 48 inclusive in the next range. The double home lots for settlers Nos. 22-85 to 27-90 inclusive in the third range from the east line, and also No. 41 in said third range. The lots numbered 22 to 28 inclusive, were seven of the lots out of

thirty-four that the Masonian proprietors reserved to themselves when they conveyed their interest in the township Jan. 26, 1748 to John Hill, John Fowle, Jr., Jeremiah Gridley and the heirs of John Vassal. These thirty-four lots were divided among the Masonian proprietors and allotted to said proprietors.

No. 22 was the northeast corner lot of district No. 5. It was allotted to Mark H. Wentworth and has since been owned or occupied by John Swan, David Ames, Joseph True, Hale and Clarissa True. Rufus Moore, John O'Keefe, Noble Follansbee, and is now owned by John A. O'Keefe the president of this district association as a summer home. In 1819 David Holt resided on this lot with a family of seven persons.

No. 23 was allotted to John Moffat and has since been owned or occupied by Gideon Parker, Timothy Holt, Joseph Holt, Morris Frye, James Scott, Emery W. Alexander, and is now owned by the heirs of John S. Morton as a summer home. In 1819 Timothy Holt resided on this lot with a family of 8 persons.

No. 24 was allotted to John Moffat and has since been owned or occupied by John Neal, Nathaniel A. Haven, Robert Swan, Samuel Cunningham, R. and S. Swan, B. B. Osmere, John Stuart, Albert Wilkins, John Alexander, John F. Alexander, and George D. Willis is the present owner. In 1819 R. and S. Swan resided with a family of 7 where Mr. Willis now lives.

No. 25 was allotted to George Jaffrey, and has since been owned or occupied by Daniel Treadwell, Samuel Cunningham, Robert Swan, Thomas Caldwell, William A. Swan, B. B. Osmere, John P. Varnum, and is now owned by George A. Varnum. Another house has been built within a few years on the same lot a few rods south of the Varnum house, and is occupied by William A. Sumner. Thomas Caldwell was occupying the Varnum house in 1819.

No. 26 was allotted to George Jaffrey, and has since been owned or occupied by William McCoy, John Leathers, Jr., John Leathers 3rd, and is now owned by John E. Leathers and occupied by Charles Field. In 1819 John Leathers, Jr., resided on this lot with 8 in the family.

No. 27 was allotted to Matthew Livermore and has since been owned or occupied by Samuel Morrison, Thomas McCoy, Robert Swan, Robert Smith, Daniel Gray and Ephraim Weston, Abel Weston, Ezra Mansur, Samuel Miller, Jr., Jessie Miller, Parker Varnum and Charles H.

Varnum, and there is no house on the lot today. A cellar hole on the east side of the mountain road a few rods south of the corner of the road leading to the house of Henry W. McCoy, marks the spot where Abel Weston lived in 1819, with a family of 7, and a cellar hole on the same side of the mountain road and a few rods north of said H. W. McCoy's corner tells where the house of Charles Varnum was burned.

No. 28 was allotted to Mathew Livermore, and has since been owned or occupied by Samuel Morrison, Samuel Miller, Jr., Joseph Mace, Betsy Farwell and Mary Ragan. A cellar hole marks the spot where the house formerly stood. It is on the east side of the mountain road 125 rods south of the corner of the road leading past the Asa Carley place. In 1819 Samuel Miller, Jr., lived there with a family of 6.

No. 43 was drawn by John Hill, and since then has been owned or occupied by Francis Shaw, Samuel Parkman, Mathew Wallace, Ezekiel Morrison, John Carley, Asa Carley, J. D. Diamond, Henry Wilson, Calvin N. Washburn, Elizabeth B. Baldwin, Mary M. Murphy, George R. Peasley, Peterboro Shank Co., Walbridge & Dustan, Henry A. Wyman, and is now owned by Elizabeth S. and Elizabeth Cheney. The house was brick, and has been burned. A cellar hole tells us where it stood on the southeast side of the highway. In 1819 Asa Carley lived there with a family of ten. No. 44 was drawn by Benjamin Pollard as assignee of Peter Prescott, and was afterwards owned by Jonathan Pollard, Thomas Morrison; then it was divided, and the east half was owned by David Whitney, Charles McCoy, William McCoy, and is now owned by Henry W. McCoy. The west half was owned by Ezekiel Morrison, Samuel McCoy, Joel Howe, David Steele, Jr., William McCoy, James Howe, Hiram McCoy, Townsend & Nichols, Elwin McClenathan, and is now owned by Hugh Murphy. In 1819 Charles McCoy, with a family of seven, lived where H. W. McCoy now lives.

No. 45 was drawn by Jeremiah Gridley, and the east part was afterwards owned or occupied by Walter Butler, Samuel McCoy, William McCoy, Charles McCoy, Charles E. Shorer and Edmund Brickett, J. Albert Walker, Frederick Watts, Jotham F. Parker, George F. Boshier, Walbridge & Taylor, Alphonso Paquet, and is now owned by Ellen A. Parker. The west part was owned by James Templeton, Abel Parker, Sewel Parker, James

Howe and the widow Agnes Howe, who was living on the place in 1819 with a family of five. The house stood on the east side of the road leading to Hugh Murphy's, near a gate. William McCoy lived with a family of five where Ellen A. Parker now lives, and James Howe, with a family of five lived where Hugh Murphy now lives.

No. 46 was drawn by Jeremiah Gridley, and afterwards sold for taxes, Mathew Templeton getting nine acres in the northwest corner and Samuel Treadwell the balance. Mr. Treadwell built a house on the east end of the lot on the west side of the mountain road, and died there. Samuel Weston was living there in 1819 with a family of four. It was afterwards occupied by Leonard Stiles, Samuel McCoy and his widow, Elizabeth McCoy, Elbridge G. Parker, Hilaire Bourdon, and is now owned by Mrs. John S. Harriman.

No. 47 was drawn by John Fowle, and was owned by Mathew Templeton, Samuel Templeton, and afterwards the west part was owned by James Howe, and is now owned by Rodney H. Wilder. There were no buildings on the west part except the schoolhouse east of the brook, which was burned, and the schoolhouse west of the Hugh Miller road, which was moved. The east part was owned by Samuel Miller, Adams Miller, George Wilkins, Albert Wilkins, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Gardner, Charles A. Bragdon, Sylvester Tenney, L. F. Richardson, J. F. Dunklee, and is now owned by Maude L. Grant for a summer home. Adams Miller lived there in 1819 with a family of five, and a few rods west of his house, on the north side of the same highway, is a cellar hole where once stood a house owned by the widow Dina Alld, then Caleb F. Wilder owned it, and it was occupied by a colored family, consisting of Peggy Freeman and others, and a school was kept in this house after the schoolhouse was burned and before a new house was built.

No. 48 was drawn by John Hill, and sold by him to William Maxwell. His heirs sold it to Hugh Miller in 1795, who resided there till his death in 1847. He held the office of selectman twenty-four years, the longest term held by any one man in town. Daniel Edes afterwards occupied the same lot. Today a cellar hole marks the spot where the house formerly stood on the west side of the highway, and on the east side a foundation marks the site where the barn stood.

No. 22-85 was one of the lots surveyed as a home lot for settlers, and was drawn by Jeremiah Gridley, who deeded it to

Isaac Mitchell, and he, after owning it seven days, conveyed it to Kelso Gray, Oct. 24, 1765, who erected buildings upon it, and resided there during his life. His son, Mathew Gray, succeeded him on the lot, and was living there in 1819 with a family of eight. A cellar hole, on the north side of an abandoned road, north of where Nathan Leathers once lived and now the summer home of Ida F. Miller, marks the spot where the house stood.

No. 23-86 was another of the home lots, but was not drawn. It was conveyed by the three proprietors to James Mitchell, and then passed through the hands of David Steele, John Leathers, Nathan Leathers, Nathan Leathers, Jr., Isaac N. Leathers, Calvin W. Leathers, C. H. & G. E. Mayhew, Aaron Bassett and Edgar Mahew, John F. Dunklee, E. W. McIntosh, Edwin Puffer, John Parker. John F. Dunklee, and is now the summer home of Ida F. Miller. Nathan Leathers occupied it in 1819 with a family of seven.

No. 24-87 was one of the home lots drawn by Jeremiah Gridley, and settled by William Spear. He sold it to James Templeton in 1761. The east part has been owned since by Mathew Templeton, Samuel Templeton, Catherine Wilder, and is now owned by her heirs. Mathew Templeton built a house a little west of where the house was burned a few years ago. Samuel Templeton had a house in 1819 twelve rods further east, where he was residing with a family of five, and J. Allen was living in the Mathew Templeton house with a family of three. Both houses have disappeared, and another house was built by Mr. Wilder a little east of the first house, and this house has been burned, and a small house occupied by Charles W. Smiley has been erected on the spot where the house was burned. The west half of the lot passed from James Templeton to Ephraim Wilson and Jeremiah Boynton, and has since been owned by Samuel Edes, Isaac Edes, Almira J. Follansbee, Thomas and Noble Follansbee, Elbridge G. Parker, William Tyler, Susan R. Lee and Edwin Blake, and is now owned by Rodney H. Wilder. The house was occupied by Samuel Edes in 1819 with a family of five. There was a house near the southwest corner of the same lot on the south side of the highway, eighty-six rods west of the house where R. H. Wilder now lives, occupied in 1819 by the widow Edes and a family of nine. Jonathan Felt, who is eighty years of age, says that he remembers seeing an unoccupied house standing there when he was a boy, and of getting gela-

tine apples from a tree near the house. His grandfather, Thomas Caldwell, at that time lived in the Jane Edes house, now owned by Frank S. Parker a few rods west of where this old house then stood. There is nothing now to mark the spot except apple trees still standing there. In the same lot on the north side of the highway about twenty rods east from the corner of the road, near the Jane Edes house, stood the schoolhouse in the middle east dioceses, and it was the first schoolhouse in district No. 5. Elbridge Howe, who is 76 years of age, says that his father, James Howe, who lived in the same district, pointed out to him when a boy, the spot where the schoolhouse stood, and told him that he had taught school there.

No. 25-88 was drawn by John Fowle, Jr., and selected by James Archibald as a settler's lot. It came into James Templeton's possession before 1758. The house was built upon the east part of the lot and the owners have been Joel Howe, Nathan Leathers, John Leathers, William McCoy, William E. Treadwell, John S. and William S. Treadwell, Read Bros., Walbridge & Taylor, Almon Hill, and is now owned by Albert Wilkins. John S. Treadwell built a house in the northeast corner of said lot and sold the house and six acres to Mary Ritchie. It was afterwards owned by Thomas Follansbee and is now owned by Perl S. McCoy. The house owned by William Treadwell in 1819 had a family of 4.

No. 26-89 was one of the home lots and drawn by John Hill, but there is no evidence that there was ever a building on it. James Templeton bought it of John Hill in 1774 and sold it to George R. Minot in 1793. It came into the possession of Isaac Edes and has been divided and sold in small lots.

No. 41 was south of the above named lot and drawn by John Hill. He sold it in 1757 to John Fayearweather. It was afterwards owned by Byam Blowers, Thomas Fayearweather and Samuel Edes. The west half passed through the hands of Joseph Little, Oliver Felt, Ira Felt, and is now owned by Jonathan Felt. The east half passed through the hands of James Howe, James Ferren, Frank A. Hodgdon, John F. Dunklee, John A. Dunklee, and part of it is now owned by Mary A. Bagley and the balance by Hugh Murphy. There is no evidence that a house was ever built on this lot.

No. 27-90 was one of the home lots and drawn by John Hill. It has been owned or occupied by Thomas Morrison, William Scott, William Ritchie, Jonathan Morrison, John Alexander, Samuel Morrison, Jotham Blanchard, Oliver Felt, Ira Felt, Jonathan Felt, Ebenezer T. Lakeman, Rodney Goodhue, Silas Farwell, Samuel Weston, Ann E. Ferren, and is now occupied by William F. Hughes. There was no house on this lot till about 1829 when Jonathan Felt built one. This lot was disannexed from school district No. 5 and annexed to No. 3 in 1845 while it was owned by E. T. Lakeman.

In 1844 Gen. John Steele owning one of the home lots No. 42-104 was annexed to No. 5 from No. 7. His place was later occupied by David Steele, Franklin Perry, Henry W. Dunbar, Charles H. Varnum, and is now owned by Charles E. Varnum. J. Allen, who lived a few rods west of Gen. Steele, was also annexed to No. 5. His house was burned and last year James Sounier moved a house from a spot south of the highway opposite Pine Hill cemetery and placed it upon the foundation over the cellar where the Allen house was burned. The Caldwell or Jane Edes place was also annexed to No. 5. This house stands on the Gen. Steele lot, near the south-east corner and is the house now occupied by Frank S. Parker. In 1855 the John D. Diamond and Daniel Edes places on the south were annexed to No. 5 from No. 4. Both places are now owned by Elizabeth S. and Elizabeth Cheney. The Diamond lot was No. 42 and there are two sets of buildings upon it, one near the south-east corner about 20 rods west of the mountain road which has been occupied by J. D. Diamond, Rufus Moore, Agnes J. Puffer and Charles C. Hunt. The other house is in the field in a northwesterly direction but no public highway leads to it. It has been occupied by William Diamond, Horace Holt, E. G. Howard and W. W. Lovejoy, Edwin L. Perry and Charles M. Moore. The Edes farm included No. 27 and No. 28 of the second division lots; the buildings have been burned and the cellar hole on the height of the land a few rods west of the mountain road marks the spot where the house stood. In 1819 there were residing within the limits of school district No. 5, as then bounded, 128 permanent residents. Today only 48 permanent residents are residing within the same boundaries, but one of these is the oldest person in town, Andrew Frye, who is ninety-eight years of age.

ANNALS OF PETERBOROUGH

BY JONATHAN SMITH

[A large number of the papers of our town historian, Dr. Albert Smith, recently came into the possession of Hon. Jeremiah Smith, of Clinton, Mass., to be deposited, after inspection, with the Peterborough Historical Society, among which are many of great historical value. At the suggestion of members of the society, Judge Smith has retained, temporarily, possession of them with the purpose of editing the most important to be printed and bound as part of the society's Historical Collections. Many of these papers are fragmentary, and in case of some, the writing is illegible.

The following is a copy of one of these papers, this will be followed by others, some of which are too long for insertion entire, but of which abstracts will be given, accompanied by such editorial comment and collateral explanation as may seem proper. When revised and published, they will, taken together, form a valuable and accessible addition to the history of Peterborough.]

EDITOR TRANSCRIPT:—I have in my possession a letter written by Daniel Abbott to Dr. John H. Morison in 1841. Abbott was a native of Lyndeboro, where he was born July 31, 1769. He died in Westford, Mass., January 27, 1854. Coming to Peterborough when he was twelve years old, he lived in town all his life up to 1834, except an absence of four or five years. He carried on the business of chair-manufacturing, and was also a merchant in the Goodrich building, opposite the old Phoenix counting house. The letter was probably called forth by Abbott's reading Dr. Morison's Centennial Address. The incidents narrated gives a good picture of the habits and character of the people of that day, though according to modern standards not altogether a creditable one. It was just after the close of the Revolution, when the laxity of habits and the general demoralization following a long war were at their height. The letter reflects the general social conditions, customs and manners of the people in the country towns in the years immediately following the Revolutionary struggle, and is especially valuable in that it contains the names

of substantially all the householders in town in 1785, and where they lived. It is of great interest to all students of our local history, and is as follows:

“REMINISCENCES OF PETERBOROUGH, AS IT WAS IN 1785.”

“The town was divided into east and west by what was called the ‘Street road,’ running from Peterboro Slip, (now Sharon) by James Smith's house on a straight line west of John Little's and Elihu Thayer's to a bridge over the river near Dea. Hunt's. The northeast was called ‘the north end,’ the south-west towards Jaffrey was called ‘the South;’ the middle east, where Mr. Treadwell, the Parkers and Butlers lived, was called ‘Caper Corner,’ and the west road to Hancock was called ‘Windy row,’ in consequence (it is said) of the inhabitants having much wind on their stomachs and letting it out freely over their tongues. The inhabitants of the East side of the Street road, beginning at the South on the Street road, were James Smith, William McCoy,—Miller and his son Samuel Miller (on Wm. Gowing place,)—Cunningham, Robert Gray and Zeb. Dodge, Silas Pierce and Nathan Dix's store, Wm. Houston, John Gray, near the old meeting house, Jotham Blanchard (on the John Little place,) East:—Thos. Little, Sr., Isaae Mitchell (near the old pound) Adams Gragg (Thayer place,) Daniel Warren, Dea. Hunt place). Down the river on the left bank—Wm. Swan, Thos. Steele. From the Felt place toward Temple—Samuel Morrison, John Blair, Randall McAllister

(on Wm. Field place), James Cunningham, Thos. Stuart; South—John White and Wm. White. South-east on the mountain, Abijah Spofford. North of the pond, Charles White (on Brackett place,) Wm. White (on Gibb place), Michael Woodcock, Uriah Bass. From site of late Presbyterian meeting house east—Samuel Gordon, Samuel Cunningham (Dunbar place), Capt. David Steele, James Templeton Samuel Treadwell, and in this neighborhood, Abel Parker, Widow Butler, Thos. McCoy, Charles McCoy, and one other man whose name I have forgotten. On road from near Capt. Steele's to the north end:—Mathew Gray (Genl Steele place), Robert Swan (on Swan place) Philip Cummings. On the hills, east—Kalso Gray; north,—Capt. Wm. Alld, Samuel Wiley, John Gragg and Samuel Gragg. North road to (now Greenfield) Abm. Holmes Robert Holmes, Samuel Wilson John Gragg Jr. North-west,—Israel Holt (Marshall place), David White; East of the mill brook,—Joseph Hamil, Patrick White, Thos. McCloud. Road from north end of school house to Greenfield,—Samuel Miller, James Miller, Thos. Miller, David Hovey, Richard Hovey. South of this road, John Swan, Uriah Ballard. I may have forgotten some in the north end, but think not more than two or three. Most of the foregoing were large families, and it is my opinion that there were as many souls east of the Street road in '85 as at this time, (1841). There were many more young men as the tide of emigration had not commenced. I do not recollect of more than one young man leaving the town until some years afterward, John Ferguson left about the year '88.

“Those who lived on the west side of the Street road were:—Daniel Cady (on Widow Stuart place) Wm. Smith Esq., — Pierce (tanner on Dea. Field

place), old John Scott,—Felt, and his son Oliver, Major Robert Wilson, Francis Porter, Harvey Barnes and Dr. Smiley (on Mrs. Morrison's place near the old meeting house) Isaac Mitchell, (near the old pound). From Hunt's corner to Carter's, do, Wm. Scott and Wm. Scott Jr. At Carter's corner, Widow Sarah Morrison, Dr. John Young, and Samuel Houston, John White Sr. (on Robert White place. By the Wallace brook, Wm. Powers. West road to Peterboro Slip,—James Richey, Wm. Miliken, Dea. Wm. Nay Sr. (Shedd place), Dea. Wm. Nay Jr., From James Richey's to Wm. Smith Esq., Mathew Wallace (Samuel Morrison place), Daniel Cray (Boynton place). At the Mill,— Capt. Thos. Morison. West,—John Smith. South,—Dea. Robert Morison, Lt. Wm. Moore, Dea. Robert Smith. On the (then) road to Jaffrey,—Widow of Thomas Smith, Nathaniel Holmes, Dea. Thos. Davison and Thos. Turner. On James Wilder place, Simpson Hogg,—Shipley (on the Penniman place.) West, on the Samuel Hogg place, a man by the name of Dada. West, John Morison. Below the great bridge on the left bank of the river lived Richard Finch and Andrew Bailey. At Evan's Mill, Nathaniel Evans and his son Asa Evans, Dea. Samuel Mitchell. On road to South, John White Jr. From Evan's mill to Dublin, David Steele Jr. (Whittemore place) Rev. David Annan, Lt. Wm. Robbe, Capt. Alex Robbe, Nathaniel Whittemore, Wm. Robbe 2nd. West road from Evans Mill to Hancock (Windy row,) Samuel Blount on Flint place. (I believe no one lived on the John Scott place,) George Duncan, Paul Whittemore (Pierce place), Dea. Samuel Moore (on the late Spring place, Samuel Mitchell), and I believe a Mr. Johnson on the Carley place. Isaiah Taylor,

Alexander Stuart, on the Washburn place, Samuel Moore, John Mitchell. On East road to Hancock, Henry Ferguson (the good), Benj. Mitchell, Charles Stuart, Elijah Puffer, Silas Barber, Joseph Fletchea and James Nay.

"There were five miserable old school houses in town which were seldom occupied, located as follows: one next old Mr. John Smith's (South village), one at the foot of the hill north of Mr. Ferguson's, one at Hunt's corner, one near James Cunningham's, and one near Abram Holmes.

"In 1790 Jeremiah Smith Esq., recommended to the town to build six new ones. The town however built but five, in 1791.

"Previous to '85 a great deal of land belonging to new residents was sold at auction to pay taxes, and sold at such low prices as to prove a total loss to the owners, and it was said that the auctions (were) exceedingly well managed by, or for the owners. There were very few who were able to buy at any price, but those who had a little money, and a disposition to take advantage of the times, brought land at their own prices, while others were too conscientious to meddle with the business. Henry Ferguson, (the just) believing that ill-gotten wealth would not be durable prophesied with regard to some of them, one in particular, for that and other things, that sooner or later 'it would all go.' These were his words said to myself, and he was a true prophet.

"The 'Gridley farm,' so called, included the Whittemore farm, extending to the river, the Samuel Robbe farm, the Annan do. the Lieut. Robbe do. the John Scott do. and I believe the Peabody do. were all sold to pay taxes and were a total loss to the heirs of Gridley. Many other lots in towns were sacrificed in the same way.

"I will give you an old story relating to the 'mill farm,' (socalled,) late (the) Evans farm. It extended from where the Baptist meeting house now stands south to John White's farm and east and west from the Gridley farm on to the side of the old meeting house hill. When Dea. Mitchell first came from Londonderry to Peterboro he bought the mill farm from a man by the name of Bogle, and occupied it for a number of years, expecting it was free from incumbrances. Capt. Thos. Morison was sitting musing at home one Sunday, and all at once started up 'Dod,' said he, "Samuel Mitchell has lost his farm, Esq., Wilson, (Hugh Wilson, who left town about the beginning of the Revolution, living on the McCloud farm) has a mortgage of fifteen hundred dollars on it.' He went straightway to Dea. Mitchell (it being Sunday) and told him the circumstances of the case. The Deacon, being easily excited, was half crazy and went immediately to Wm. Smith Esq., and related his trouble to him. He 'was undone', he said, he 'had lost his farm.' Esq., Smith in his cool, deliberate manner asked him if it was not possible that Esq., Wilson's deed had not been recorded. The Deacon said there was not a doubt of it. 'Well,' said Smith 'take my horse tomorrow morning and go to Portsmouth and learn for a certainty.' The Deacon was averse to going, and went to see Wilson who told him his deed was recorded long ago. Esq. Smith still insisted on his going to Portsmouth; he finally went, in the course of three or four days, and found that Wilson's deed had just been lodged in the office and on file. The event proved that Mitchell was saved and Wilson was ruined, he had to sell his farm and leave town. (\$1500 was considered a very large sum at that day.)

"Peterboro had more than her share

of credit for the irregularities and dissipation of that time than she was entitled to. It was soon after the Revolution and the old Soldiers and others used to collect at Robert Gray's and other places from Peterboro Slip, now called Sharon, (and from) Society land, now Greenfield, to partake of the 'Oh be joyful' and have a spree and sometimes a knock down. They found very good help in P. and many a spree they had.

"I very well remember the training spoken of in your address. You are aware that I could not have told the story in so good language but I could have told more of it. I think it was in 1786, the two companies, east and west, made choice of their officers for the first time after the Revolution. The east company chose Thos. McCloud, Capt., Robert Swan and James Smith Lieuts., and Wm. Houston Ensign. The west company chose John Smith, ("Square John," a son of Wm. Smith) Capt., John Moore and Samuel Mitchell Lieuts., Nathaniel Holmes, Ensign. Well of course they must call the two companies together and give them a trial. They met at Wm. Houston's, a bbl. of rum was provided for the occasion in order that every one could get a drop. The day came and all Peterboro and all Peterboro Slip, &c., &c., were assembled at an early hour. The training commenced and the rum was made free use of so that by evening they were not only rich but merry and apparently very happy, and to make their happiness complete they commenced a knock-down between Peterboro and (now) Sharon men. Mathew Wallace put some of them under keepers for swearing, and in fact swore as much himself as they had done. You mentioned the bbl. of rum with the head knocked out. By the bye the bbl. of rum was all gone by evening and they sent for a half bbl. which John Smith and James

had procured to do their roling with. In the evening the rum became a little too fiery, and a large tub was placed in the middle of the floor and filled with Grog and with many bowls and dippers every one helped himself to as much as he pleased, and perhaps to as much as was necessary." (For habits of the people in regard to drink, see Mr. Morrison's address, page 300 of Smith's History, and note at bottom of page.) "Many stayed all night and the next morning found them in good spirit. Second day, a great game of ball (which was much practiced at that day) was proposed on Scott's hill and the two Captains chose their men, from forty to fifty on each side. The game went on with great exertion on both sides till each side had but one to make, and Capt. Smith had the ground. At the last knock Ensign Houston caught the ball by which means Capt. McCloud won the victory. 'Well Capt. McC.' (said Capt. S.) 'you have beat me but you could not do it again.' Night being at hand and the rum all spent an adjournment took place as a matter of course.

"In '85 there were ten two-story houses in town to wit: Henry Ferguson's Capt. Alex Robbe's, Dea. Thomas Davison's, John Smith's, Capt. Thos. Morrison's, Wm. Smith's Esq., Jotham Blanchard's (on the John Little place which was burned since 1800) Isaac Mitchell (burned in 1788 or 1789), Capt. David Steele, Esq., Wilson (on the McCloud place.)

"At this time and for some years after Salmon were caught in the river in the month of October.

"The highest prices given for mowing and carpenter's work, were from forty-four to fifty cents per day, and cotton and linen shirting was from 44 to 50 cents per yard, and of course seven days work would only buy cloth enough for a pair of shirts, and cows

were sold at auction for about five dollars. Those were the glorious times of exclusive specie currency.

"Peterboro was indebted to New Ipswich for money hired in the time of the revolution and was not able to make the money to discharge the debt. New Ipswich used to send up and take and drive off whole stocks of cattle and sheep unless some compromise could be made. I will here relate an instance: Mr. James Miller and his brother Wm. had each a fine flock of sheep, and Hills and others of N. I., came up and took both flocks and started for New Ipswich, Hugh Miller (than a boy) contrived of his own accord to meet them on the road and set on the dog and scattered them to the four winds, and they gave up the the pursuit and the sheep were rescued. This same Hills came up in '85 to arrest Adams Gragg (uncle to Hugh and General M.) for a debt which Gragg said he did not owe. They met at Major Wilson's, Gragg with a pistol in his hand went into the Street and proclaimed that if any man attacked him that he would shoot him. Hills advanced and Gragg shot him in the leg, Hills prosecuted and Gragg proved Hills was not legally authorized and he had to pay the costs for his trouble.

[The writer here goes on to relate many stories current among the people of that day. They illustrate the customs and habits of the inhabitants, and the rude, rough manners of the settlers in a town not then 35 years old. We copy a few:—]

"Mosey Morison went to Londonderry, Vt., and built a mill for a man by the name of Patterson, and after his return he called to see Wm. Smith Esq., and wife (his sister.) 'Well,' said S. 'have you built a good mill for Patterson,' 'yes very good,' was the reply. 'Well, has he got a good millseat?' 'Yes very good,' 'Well,

has he got plenty of water?' 'yes, plenty, but he will have to cart it four miles.'"

"Old Billy McCoy (who lived on the late John Chapman place) went in company with one Moore of P. Slip to New Ipswich, and returning home in the night thro' the Sharon woods, having plenty of rum with them, they fell out by the way, fought a severe battle, McC. being most corned of the two got a severe beating. They travelled on together till they came to the fork of the roads where Moore was to turn off to go home when McC. said, 'Come, neighbor Moore, you must go home with me, you have licked me so bad that I can't get home alone. Moore was so friendly that he accompanied him home, took supper and lodging. In the morning McC. said, 'Come, neighbor Moore, take some bitters with me this morning,' that done Moore was going home, McC. said to him, 'you was so good as to come home with me last night, I'll go a piece with you this morning.' When they got into the woods McC. said to him, 'Now strip, Moore, I was drunk last night and you licked me; now I am going to lick you.' Moore was for pleading off, but McC. said, 'Strip quick Moore or I'll strip you.' Moore had to strip and McCoy gave him a severe flogging and they parted good friends.

"Old Mr. Miller, (on the now Gowling place) had a family of thirteen children—two sons and eleven daughters. His sons and nine of the daughters were married. He was afflicted, or rather, perhaps blessed with insanity for he was always when in that state very happy and very eloquent. He pretended to understand and talk Latin. When Mr. Annan would use a Latin word he would look up and ha! ha haw! to show that he understood it. One Thanksgiving day when most of his children had come home and

when at dinner, his son-in-law, John Taggart, a man of good sense and well doing, was talking on some religious subject, 'Johnny Taggart,' said he, 'I don't like you,' 'Why don't you like me, father,' said Taggart. 'You are an Armenian (Arminian)' 'What is an Arminian, father,' said Taggart, 'Gad, its just nothing at all,' not being able to answer the question. One day he undertook to pray for his children individually, and began by telling his Maker that he was without the 'valuation or shadow of turning', and concluded as follows: 'Be thou, O Gad! with all our friends whether absent or apart. And be thou, O Gad! with Joseph Miller and family, and be thou, O Gad, with Samuel Miller and be thou, &c. with Thomas Turner and family, and be &c. &c. with Robert Thompson of Coleraine and family,' and so on in the same strain, with Moses Cunningham and family, with pond John White,—George Conn of Sliptown, and with Doct. Taggart, and—of the Eastward, and so on until he came to Johnny Taggart, when he looked up with impudence and exultation and said, 'But as for Johnny Taggart, Gad, he can take care of himself.'

"At a gathering at Major Wilson's, Wm. Scott presented an order from Mr. Annan running thus:—"John Smith, (brother of William Smith,) collector pay Wm. Scott two shillings and sixpence he receipting this order.' Smith (took) the order and asked Scott to receipt it. Scott, for the sake of fun, said, 'No Smith, you must receipt the order,' 'Well,' said Smith, 'I'll leave it out with you for a mug of toddy.' Scott (replied) 'Well, who will you leave it to,' Smith (said) 'there are three men who have been on the grand jury, I'll leave it to them.' The men were John Gragg, Thos. Stuart and Billy Houston. 'Agreed' said Scott. Their

judgment was that Smith should receipt the order. They left it out again and again with the same result. Scott and Smith agreed finally to join in paying for the toddy. Smith then said, 'Well, Scott (we) will leave it to somebody else.' Scott replied 'who will you leave it to?' 'I'll leave it to Samuel Houston.' 'Oh, said Scott,' if we leave it to Sam I'm gone for, Sam has sense,' Sam looked at the order,' Poh!' said he, 'it is plain as the nose on a man's face. Why you must receipt the order, Smith.' 'There! said Scott, 'I told you I was gone for, Sam has sense.'

"Thos. McCoy once fancied that his corn in the field was disappearing too fast, and found a beaten track thro' the woods direct to the field. He went to Temple and borrowed a bear trap with teeth from Major Hale, and set it in the track. Mr. Treadwell made a rolling bee (black logs,) which was common in those days. The neighbors were all collected at the rolling and all at once they heard a dreadful screaming in the woods. Not knowing what could be the matter they all ran to the spot, where they found Sewall Parker, (then a boy,) in the trap. They took him out and carried him home, (poor Sewall carried the scar made by the teeth of the trap to his grave). Old Abel (his father) being absent at the time came to where they were at work and said to Tom McCoy 'Where's Sewall?' The answer was, 'Gath, I vow I don't know, I'm not Sewall's keeper,'— —'you, Tom McCoy! you set a trap to catch my boy.' One of Sewall's sisters was living at James Templeton's one winter and Sewall went there on an errand, and it was said she slipped a lump of butter into Sewall's bosom. Wm. Templeton, suspecting what was there invited S. to go to the barn and when there nothing would do but he must wrestle

with him, and hugged him up until the butter melted and ran down through his 'unmentionables.' In Sewall's later days x x x nothing would put him in a rage so quick as to mention the name of bear trap or butter.

"In 1785 there was not a building of any kind between Doct. Young's (Loving place at Carter Corner) and Evans Mill; and from the top of the hill where there is a small stream of water to said mill was an unbroken forest, and there were but two families in what has since been justly called 'Smith's village.' Ist have observed

before that Nathaniel Evans and his son Asa lived in one family, and there also lived Dea. Mitchell's family. The Dea. Mitchell house, (my late residence was then standing, a wasted frame. x x x x x

I will close by subscribing myself,
Yours truly,

DANIEL ABBOTT.
New York, 5th May 1841."

I have pursued the phraseology of the letter and punctuated only where necessary to make clear the writer's meaning.

[From page 156 to here was published in the Peterborough TRANSCRIPT, Oct. 16, 1913.]

THE OLD PETERBOROUGH LYCEUM.

BY JONATHAN SMITH.

Among the many institutions that have contributed to the development of the town and helped to make it what it was and is, the old Peterborough Lyceum should have prominent place. It was a post-graduate school wherein its members, composed of most of the intelligent and active citizens, studied the different questions affecting their industrial and educational welfare, gave their knowledge and acquired experience to their fellows, and debated pro and con the ideas put before them in the various papers read before it. First organized in 1828, it had an intermittent life for thirty years, and passed out of existence within the memory of many now living. As in all other movements of the time for the uplift of the people, so in this, Dr. Abiel Abbott was the leader, the moving spirit, and in its earlier years until incapacitated by advancing age, its most active supporter. At the time of its organiza-

tion, he was 62 years of age, but as alert and active in every good cause as most men of half his years. Under a call dated November 20, 1828, and signed by Abiel Abbott, Samuel Smith, John Gordon and Albert Smith, a meeting was held at Samuel Smith's counting room on the 8th of December following, when a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and a set of Regulations for the government of the Lyceum. Dr. Abbott was chairman of this committee, and drew up the constitution, which is in his handwriting, and at an adjournment of the meeting, the same was adopted. The fees were: for membership 50 cents, and annual dues 50 cents. The first board of officers were—Albert Smith, secretary; Abiel Abbott, treasurer; James Walker, Thomas Payson, John Gordon, Executive Committee. The Chairman was appointed at the opening of every session by the chairman of the preceding meeting.

The following is a list of those who joined at the time of the organization: Abiel Abbott, James Walker, Samuel G. Smith, Samuel Smith, John H. Steele, James Perham, Albert Smith, William E. Treadwell, J. Addison, Smith, Moody Davis, Timo. K. Ames, Nelson Fuller, Samuel Richardson, Abel Boynton, William Wilson, Samuel Steele, Nath'l H. Moore, Jonathan Bowers, Robert White, Nathan Powers, Hugh Miller, William Scott, Timothy Fox, Cyrus Felt, Thomas Payson, Wm. Harper, John Gordon, Addison Brown, Samuel Miller, Jr., John Smith, Jefferson Fletcher, Wm. Smith 2nd, Wm. H. Gowing, Cyrus Ingalls, William Follansbee, Henry F. Cogswell, Ebenezer Fairbanks, Jonathan Holmes, Moses Dodge, Norton Hunt, John Field, Jonas Loring, 42 members. This is a remarkable list, and includes many men of exceptional ability. It may be doubted if any town in the State at that day could show an abler citizenship.

At the first meeting standing committees were appointed upon the following subjects: Agriculture, Manufactures and the Mechanical trades, Schools and Education, Town Statistics, Life and Health, and on the Library. This division of activities is suggestive. The purpose of the Lyceum was not academic, nor designed to range the whole field of human interest for topics to study and debate; it was purely local and practical, and aimed at the betterment and promotion of the town's local interests in everything looking to its industrial, educational and moral welfare. It marks also the public spirit and strong local patriotism of the founders and their single-mindedness and practical temper. The objects for which it was created were faithfully adhered to. The committees labored hard in their respective fields of inquiry and submitted elab-

orate reports. Dr. Smith drew liberally from them in writing his history, and Chapter XVII. of his book is the report of the Committee on Manufactures made to the Lyceum substantially entire.

A few of the subjects examined are worthy of note. The literary program of the meetings was a paper on some one of the topics assigned, and then a full discussion of the ideas advanced by the author. It does not appear from existing records that there were any other exercises. Here are some of the questions considered:

Agriculture.—

“The original growth of wood, timber and shrubs in this town, with some of the largest trees.”

“The best time for ploughing sward land—whether spring or fall, considering the crop.”

“The best method of managing manure carried into the field in the fall.”

“The best method of rearing and protecting fruit trees.”

“What are some of the advantages of manufacturing in this town to the Agricultural interest.”

“The history and value of the potato.”

“The best system of farming so as to afford the greatest income with the least expense without impoverishing the soil.”

“The expediency of the culture of Hemp in this town.”

“The best system of making, saving and applying manure.”

On Manufactures.—

“History of Paper Mills and Paper making in this town.”

“History of factories for Cotton in this town.”

“History of Cotton Manufacturing in Great Britain.”

“The origin and progress of Cotton manufacturing in the United States.”

“Is the general introduction of machinery for the purpose of abridging manual labor calculated to promote the happiness or welfare of the country?”

On Education.—

“The best method of disposing of (the) small children sent to the winter schools.”

“An account of the schools in Peterborough from its settlement, including the expense, number of school houses, when the districts were formed, the wages of instructors, etc., etc.”

“Is it expedient that the first principles of bookkeeping and the writing of letters both of friendship and business should be taught in our common schools?”

“What is the most equitable and useful method of distributing the money raised by the town among the schools?”

Town Statistics.—

“Is it expedient to obtain surveys of the town, from additional surveys or from those already made, for the purpose of constructing a town map.”

“The history, expense and cause of Pauperism in Peterborough.”

“What were the wild animals in Peterborough when the settlement of the town was begun, and when were they last seen?”

“An account of the diseases most prevalent in Peterborough, and their probable causes.”

“What are the effects of ardent spirits upon the organs of the stomach and on digestion.”

“An account of longevity in Peterborough.”

“What diseases are generated by ardent spirits, what inflamed and what prevented or cured?”

Library.—

“What books are of the first necessity to the Lyceum?”

“The expedience and best method of procuring a juvenile library for the

use of the children and youth of this town.”

These were practical questions every one, and show the ambition of the members for self improvement and the betterment of social and industrial conditions then prevailing. Many other topics of a kindred nature were also discussed and investigated, but lack of space forbids their insertion here.

Aside from studying such and collateral questions, the Lyceum appointed one of its numbers annually to prepare and present a history of the town for the preceding year. Some of these reports are still preserved though in a somewhat mutilated and faded condition. They contain a general review of the year—the weather, the crops, the general prosperity or depression of the town industries, the list of deaths and the diseases of which the deceased died, the condition of the schools, and the list and number of copies of publications taken in town, besides other items of interest. They give, in a word, a minute description of events and are, historically, of great value. I purpose sending copies of some of them to the TRANSCRIPT for publication.

No records of this Lyceum are preserved for the years following 1830. It lived and flourished, however, down to 1845 at least, for among Dr. Smith's papers are many reports and communications submitted in different years down to and including the latter date. Sometime between 1845 and 1848, however, it apparently ceased to exist, after an active life of more than seventeen years. The active membership had largely changed. Dr. Abbott, the founder and guiding spirit, then 82 years of age, had become incapacitated by his advancing age. Many of the original members went west in the great migration of the thirties, some had died, while others, from

pressing business cares or increasing years, had ceased to take active part. The institution had done a good work and had stamped its impress upon the town.

But its spirit lived, and in 1849, revived to an active life. In December of that year, the Lyceum was re-organized and adopted a Constitution and By Laws. The plan was somewhat different from that of its progenitor. Ladies were admitted to membership, and the objects of the society were less practical and of more general and academic character. The members, many of them, were members of the older society. The literary exercises consisted of the discussion of some question, occasionally of a semi-political character, by four disputants, two on a side. Essays were also read, and poems occasionally. The names first signed to the By Laws were—E. S. Cutter, E. M. Tubbs, G. A. Jewett, S. A. Smith, Julius Crane, George W. Spofford, Jas. O'Donnell, A. S. Scott, J. R. Miller, John G. Parker, Franklin Kendall, Y. G. Hurd, Albert Smith, Geo. W. Ames, Geo. R. Hunt, L. Billings, S. H. Caldwell, E. H. Cheney, B. F. Merriam, K. C. Scott, Joseph Farnum, Frederick A. Smith, Charles Scott, D. G. Crehore, Samuel Adams. The only ladies' names found are Mary Jane Parker, Elizabeth Snow, Mary Washburn, M. A. Senter, Sarah C. Moore.

These include probably only a small part of the active membership, for the names of many others, gentlemen and particularly ladies, are found in the records or are attached to papers read before the society, and which are still preserved.

Some of the questions debated were:

"Is the present division of political parties beneficial to the Country?"

"Ought our State Constitution to be revised?"

"Is the standard of morality in the Community at the present time advancing?"

"Is the influence of secret societies injurious to the Community?"

"Is a man ever justified in refusing to obey any enacted law of the United States?"

"Is a man ever justified in refusing to obey the Fugitive Slave Law?" This last question, the records say, was decided unanimously in the affirmative except one man, who, the record goes on to state, "probably was convinced that it was not right to disobey the law before he came here."

"Which has the greater influence on Society, the male or the female sex?" This was decided in the affirmative, but the record says "that many of the ladies did not vote," and then adds: "Strange to us, that, at this time of 'Woman's Rights,' they should remain in their seats and let a question in this Lyceum be decided so deleterious to their interest when decisions here are always considered final." The secretary was the late Kendall C. Scott.

Besides these debates, lectures were given before the Lyceum by local talent. Among them were E. S. Cutter, Albert S. Scott, Rev. Henry J. Lamb, Rev. Liberty Billings, Rev. J. M. Chick, F. A. Smith and others. There was also a "paper," made up of contributions from different members, read at nearly every meeting, to which the ladies were chief contributors. The public were admitted to the meetings and the discussions were often thrown open to whomever cared to speak.

The last record preserved of this organization is dated March 21, 1851, but it had an active existence through the winter season nearly to the outbreak of the war, though after 1856 it had a fitful existence. Its founders had become absorbed in the burning

political questions of the time, and had no taste for the investigation and study of abstract questions. When the next generation of younger men would naturally have taken up the work, the country was distracted by Civil war, and nearly all of them took arms and went South to aid in the preservation of the Union. The institution did not survive the conflict.

The Lyceum for nearly thirty years was a power among the educational

forces of the town. It trained two generations of men in the study of local and public questions and made of them strong debators and thinkers, the like of which I do not believe any other town of its size in the State had the equal. Nothing now exists which takes its place and "more's the pity." Even though dead its influence survives in the permanent work of the men who founded and directed it, and who left the impress of their patriotism and broad public spirit upon the town.

[From page 163 to here was published in the Peterborough TRANSCRIPT Dec. 4, 1913.]

THE PETERBOROUGH DRAMATIC CLUB.

BY JONATHAN SMITH

First cousin to the Lyceum, heretofore described, and older than it by a year, was the Dramatic Society, organized in 1827. Its records are missing unless they are among the papers of Dr. Smith on deposit in the Town Library. The names of its members cannot be given, but it had an active life for three or more years, presented plays in the Old Church on the hill, in Wilson's Tavern and elsewhere, and had a large place in the social activities of the young people. Just how long it survived cannot be stated; at any rate, sometime before 1839, it ceased to live. Its disembodied spirit was in the latter year (1839) reincarnated in the "Young Men's Dramatic Club," organized February 15, 1839, in Col. Whitcomb French's Tavern.

In the new Club, Jesse C. Little was the leading spirit, and was the first Chairman. The Constitution and the records for the first three months are in his handwriting. The preamble is decidedly sentimental as well as ambitious, and runs as follows:—

"Whereas the State and Condition of the age bespeaks unnumbered motives for intellectual activity, and we, as rational and Accountable Beings, desire to improve every opportunity within our reach, and believing that the mind of Man, so highly gifted by the God of Nature, always busy and active as it is, demands good bias and direction for its future course in life, and that labour alone without reason or enjoyment would be irksome and disgraceful to us as intellectual beings, we do hereby form ourselves into a Society or Club for the purpose of mutual Improvement; the primary object of which shall be private and public speaking, but to be made subservient to improvement in any other Branches at the discretion of the members, we do agree, etc."

The officers consisted of a Speaker, Secretary and Treasurer, who held their offices for the term of three months. Ladies were admissible as members, and the admission fee was 25 cents. All of the old Dramatic Society were invited to join. The

following is a list of those who joined at the first meeting:—

J. C. Little, Edwin Steele, Albert Smith, Nathaniel Whittemore, William Wallace, John W. Little, John H. Webber, John S. Gray, John H. Newman, Edson G. French, Wm. Thayer, James Scott, Albert Scott, Merrill C. Peavey, Napoleon B. Alexander. The Club flourished, and soon had a membership of sixty-two men and fifty-six ladies besides an honorary list of twenty-six names. Most of them had not been identified with the Lyceum,—they were younger, many of them sons and daughters of the elder body. Among the honorary members were Jonas Livingston, Frederick Livingston, Timothy K. Ames, Abial Peavey, William Scott, Joseph H. Ames, Isaac Edes, John Smith, Wm. B. Kimball, Abel Wilder, John H. Steele, Joel Brown, Alvah Ames, Luther Nichols, et als. Of the ladies were Eliza G. French, Abby Abbott, Martha Dinsmore, Anne C. Payson, Ellen Smith, Lucy E. Abbott, Abigail W. Steele, Lydia D. Steele, Julia A. Ames, Mary E. Ames, Sarah A. Wilson, Charlotte G. Wilson, and more than as many others.

The exercises consisted of declamations, compositions, soliloquies, dialogues, and plays. Those down most frequently for declamations were T. P. Ames, then twenty-seven years of age, Albert S. Scott, a boy of fifteen years; Isaac Hadley, George W. Ames, Wm. Thayer, John S. Gray, and David F. McGilvray. Edwin Steele, when not having part in a dialogue, furnished a soliloquy at nearly every meeting. Franklin Robbe often sang songs, and a dialogue or farces were parts of the program at nearly every meeting. Among the plays staged by the Club were: "Lady of the Lake," "Abelinè, the Bravo of Venice," "The Gunsmith of Paris," and "The Lottery Ticket."

The most ambitious play, presented December 11th, 1839, at the town hall, was the tragedy entitled "Brutus or the Fall of Tarquin." The following is the caste of the play: Lucius Junius Brutus, Edson G. French; Titus, Wm. Thayer; Sextus Tarquin, T. P. Ames; Aruns, Joseph W. Graham; Claudius, William B. Bement; Collatinus, Bingham Bement; Vallerius, William Wallace; Lucretius, John H. Webber; Horatius, Joseph W. Graham; Celius and Corrunna, George Center; Messenger, Alvin Powers; Centurian, Orison Melvin; 1st Roman, Josiah S. Morrison; 2d Roman, John Parker; 3d Roman, Joseph H. Ames; Julia, Miss Sybil Gates; Tarquinia, Miss Charlotte Wilson; Lucretia, Miss Lydia Nelson.

The old club turned over to the new its property and paraphernalia, whereupon the latter resolved unanimously,—

"That while we feel grateful for the property and funds which we have received, we also feel honored for the assistance and good feeling they have manifested towards us in the formation and organization of this Club."

"That we will do what lies in our power to sustain the reputation of this Club until its laurels shall become as noted as those of the old Club."

No traditions of the Club survive for there are no newspaper records of its doings and the minutes of the meetings are meagre. For a time it was a live society, holding meetings every two weeks, even through the summer season. But its sands of life soon ran out. Organized in 1839, its last recorded meeting was held April 22, 1840. The Society had got into debt, and interest in it had declined. In the following October, the members met and agreed to sell enough of its property to pay its debts, and the balance was stored for future disposition.

Whether it ever met again is unknown.

Some years later, in the fifties, another Dramatic Club was formed, which for several years staged plays in the old Town hall on Concord St., and drew large audiences. Whether it ever had a formal organization, I do

not know. Its membership was not the same as that of 1839 and 1840—they were of a younger generation. Details of this later club can doubtless be gleaned from the files of the TRANSCRIPT for those years.

[From page 167 to here was published in the Peterborough TRANSCRIPT, Dec. 11, 1913.]

THE TREE SOCIETY.

BY JONATHAN SMITH.

An organization of a different character was the "Tree Society," founded in 1840 under the inspiration and leadership of Dr. Abiel Abbott. The only records remaining of it are a few loose leaves, but they are sufficient to understand its general objects, plan of work, and what was done by it for a couple of years. The Constitution set forth that the members associated together for "the purpose of cultivating useful and ornamental trees and shrubs." After providing for the usual officers it required the Executive Committee to make an annual report to the Society of its doings, the number of useful and ornamental trees set out during the year, the condition of the trees previously set out, and to advise where members who have no land shall set out their trees." The Executive Committee had authority to appoint such agents or committees as might be necessary to promote the objects of the Society, and also to appoint a committee of five whose duty it was to superintend the setting out of trees and shrubs, and otherwise adorning the burying ground, and make a report of their doings, etc.

The members of the Society were:—Abiel Abbott, Abiel Sawyer, Thomas Upton, Abel Boynton, Henry F. Cogswell, John Smith, Albert Smith, Joel Damon, John Todd Jr., Rufus

Forbush, William B. Kimball, Stephen Forbush, John H. Steele, William Scott, Frederick Livingston, Samuel Edes 2nd, David Smiley Jr., Joseph H. Ames, Riley Goodridge, Robert White, William Moore, Ebenezer Fairbanks, Alvah Ames, George W. Senter.

The first report of the Executive Committee is herewith given, and will repay reading:—

"The Peterborough Tree Society was formed the 11th of April last year, 1840, consisting of twenty-four members. A committee of five, viz: W. M. White, John Smith, John Todd Jr., Abel Boynton, and Thomas Upton, was appointed to superintend the setting out of trees and shrubs and otherwise adorning the burying ground. This Committee by public notice, invited all the inhabitants of the town, who may feel disposed to meet on the 25th of April, 1840, for the purpose of ornamenting the graveyard with trees and shrubs. A goodly number was attentive to the call, a superabundance of trees of various kinds was brought, and with ready hands they were carefully planted. Eighty-two maples, eighteen elms, two white ash, five locusts, and some smaller trees and shrubs were set out. Some few of these have failed.

Your committee regret that the re-

port is so imperfect respecting the number of trees set out by the members, returns not having been made by all of them. Returns have been received from the following members:—

Abiel Abbott, 8 trees, several shrubs; Wm. Scott, 30 and six in the burying ground; Abiel Sawyer, 4 maples, 12 apple trees, 2 plum; Stephen Forbush; J. H. Steele; F. Livingston, 12 apple trees; Thomas Upton; Samuel Edes 2nd; Abel Boynton; D. Smiley Jr., 47, six different kinds; H. F. Coggsell, J. H. Ames, 10 maples; John Smith; Riley Goodridge, 3 maples, M. ash, 3; Albert Smith, 6 apple trees; R. White; Joel Damon, 5 trees; Wm. Moore; John Todd, Jr.; Ebenezer Fairbanks; Rufus Forbush, Alvah Ames; Wm. B. Kimball, 32, 9 apple trees, 5 maple, 8 M. ash, 2 elms, 7 plum, 1 butternut; Geo. W. Senter.

A number, whose names are not enrolled, have set out trees: Joel Brown, about 75; Thos. Payson, 3 oaks, 1 wild pear; S. Gates, 5 maples; Judson Wilkins—; J. Cram, 1 maple; T. K. Ames; Wm. Follansbee, S. Russell, 5 trees; J. Livingston, 12 apple trees; Isaac Edes, 4 maples; Wm. Treadwell, 4 maples; Samuel Swan, 12 maples; W. F. Laws, 4 cherry trees, 8 apple trees; Thos. Mathews, 4 plum trees.

It has not been ascertained how many trees have failed of living; but a large proportion of them appeared healthy the last season.

It is recommended to the Society to adopt measures to replace those trees which have failed in the burying ground, and those near the town house, and also to set out shrubs in the grave yards—such as the laurel, wild pear, acacia, lilac, rose, sweet brier, etc.

It would add much to the convenience and would be ornamental, if trees were planted in the vicinity of the several school houses in town. At present, there is not a shade tree near

one of them. It is well known that there is very little land owned by any district on which to set a tree. But it will be useful and ornamental to have trees each side of the street near the school house. It is recommended to the several districts to furnish shades about their school houses for the comfort of their children, and also to examine whether some improvement may not be made inside the house.

The Committee recommend the rock, red and white maple, the white ash, the elm, buttonwood, butternut, larch, and willow in wet ground where other trees will not grow, to be placed each side of the street, adapting the trees to the soil and situation.

In taking up the trees as little injury as possible should be done to the roots, and in setting them, let the roots have room to expand horizontally as far as may be.

If, twenty or thirty years ago, ornamental trees had been set out on each side of the road in our streets, there can be no doubt that the real estate in this town would have been advanced in value more than 100 per cent. on the cost of the trees, besides the constant satisfaction of the possessor. And how much pleasure would be enjoyed by the traveller, and how much would the reputation of the town be spread abroad? It would also tend to the improvement and neatness of our farms and to the taking of due care of the buildings and fences.

It is confidently believed that it would be a profitable investment of money as good as 10 per cent. a year, were a person to set out trees each side of the street from Sharon to Hancock, or on any other, or all the streets in town, provided he be secured in his title to the trees. If it be so it would be still more profitable to the owner of the land as he could set out and preserve the trees at much less expense.

Though some of us may not live to see and enjoy much of the fruit of our labor, it should not hinder our efforts nor check our zeal in so a good a cause, remembering that we do not live for ourselves only. Indeed the trees we may set out will be a living monument to our friends more precious, and command for us more respect from those who shall come after us, than the most costly marble erected at our grave.

All which is respectfully submitted,

Albert Smith,
By order of
The Executive Com.

This report shows only in part the activities of the society for that year, and its sentiments are as true to-day as when they were written.

The report of April, 1842, is brief. It describes the season of 1841 as having been unfavorable to the growth of the young trees, and that on account of the drouth, many had died and had not been replaced. No trees had been set out around the school houses. It recommends that all dead trees should be replaced especially those in the burying ground, and about the Town hall. It gives the outlook for 1842 as very promising and says that more than 300 apple trees had been set out,

besides shrubbery and a goodly number of maples and other ornamental trees and repeats some of the Secretary's recommendations of the year before. There is no further record of the doings of this most useful society nor is there any information as to how long it survived. It had no successor like the other organizations named, so far as known.

Monuments of the work of the society can still be seen on the highways. Many of the trees planted by it in 1840-1842 died and were never replaced, but many also yet survive. In all parts of the town, on one or both sides of the road, and especially near to or opposite farm houses, can still be seen the large maples and elms set out under the Inspiration of the Society. It is known that Dr. Abbott planted those on Concord Street, and John Smith those on the "Street road" south of Wilson's Corner. If the work had been diligently followed up for a series of years, all the highways would now be lined with majestic shade trees which would have added greatly to the beauty of the town, and the attractiveness of its streets. For what it did accomplish, the people of the present generation owe a debt of gratitude to the Tree Society.

[From page 169 to here was published in the Peterborough TRANSCRIPT, Dec. 11, 1913.]

ANNALS OF PETERBOROUGH FOR 1828.

BY JONATHAN SMITH.

It has been stated recently that one of the papers read annually before the Old Peterborough Lyceum was the history of the town for the preceding year. These papers were really the most important contributions made by the Society to the local history of the town, and some four or five of them have, fortunately, been saved.

Probably they were given every year. The following one was prepared and read by Cyrus Ingalls. He was chosen to this duty at a meeting held Dec. 12, 1829. It does not appear from the records when it was read, and the paper itself, much faded and obscure, bears no date.

According to Peterborough Gene-

ologies, on page 126, Cyrus Ingalls was the son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Hale) Ingalls, and was born in Rindge, N. H. February 7, 1797. He came to Peterborough with his father in 1803. Afterward, he carried on the mercantile business; he was town clerk in 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832, and in 1833 removed to Leominster, Mass., where he was living in 1876, and where, probably, he died.

ANNALS OF PETERBOROUGH FOR 1828.

BY CYRUS INGALLS.

Seasons.

Very little snow through the winter. First of summer very wet which continued till after the commencement of haying. The last part of the haying season the weather was good, the crop of hay large, but the quality, unusually poor. The crops of grain, though not deficient in this part of the country, were not unusually large. Wheat at the West and South very light, which caused a rise in the price of flour. Grain also increased in price the last of the year. Price of flour in January, \$7.25, June, \$6.50, November, \$9.50. Rye and corn in January, four shillings per bushel, rye in November, \$.80 to \$.83, corn, \$.75. But little snow in November and December.

Number of deaths—23.

January, Jeremiah Swan, 65, bleeding, sudden. April, Franklin Spaulding, 19, consumption; Charles McCoy, 67, apoplexy, sudden; John, son of Capt. Wilson, 2, supposed dropsy in head. July, son of Mrs. Hamilton, 5, drowned at S. Factory; John Morrison, 30, drowned at the Falls. August, Mrs. Dunbar, 43, pulmonary complaint; William Diamond, 73; child of Wm. M. White; William Field, Jr., 19, fever; infant of Nathan Leathers, still born; Will Hardy, 16; child of Eber Thayer, 9 months, whooping

cough. September, child of Warren Goss, 2 years, fits; son of C. M. Howe, two years, dysentery; Mrs. Cain, 77; John D. Barry, 39, consumption; Mrs. Betsey Fairbanks, 34, consumption. November, Jonathan Hardy, apoplexy; Mrs. Hadley, wife of H. N., 42, consumption; infant of Samuel Gates; Mrs. Caroline Read, 41, suddenly; December, Alpha Evans, 31, consumption.

Of the preceding number, seven were under the age of five years; from five to ten years, 1; from 10 to 20, 3; from 30 to 40, 4; from 40 to 50, 3; from 60 to 70, 3; from 70 to 80 2. More than half the number were natives of the town. Mr. Diamond is said to have been a native of Lexington, Mass., and to have been one of the militia fired upon by the British Apr. 19, 1775, and afterward in the Revolutionary army. Came to this town with a family of five children, settled west of East mountain. Mr. Hardy came to this town in 1826 from Sutton, N. H. Mrs. Cain came to this town from — (obscured). Mrs. Dunbar was married to Rev. E. Dunbar December 15, 1803, and came to this town from Milford, daughter of Wm. Peabody, Esq.

Samuel G. Smith's house and out buildings were erected this year, and trees and shrubbery set out. Also Bernard Whittemore's house adjoining his store. The store was built in 1826. Albert Smith rebuilt and repaired his house. James Walker repaired his house and outbuildings. George McCrillis first occupied his house, built in 1826-7 Sold in 1829 to Thomas Wilson, of Fitzwilliam. George W. Senter bought his farm of Capt. Wm. Scott. The house was built by Capt. Scott in 1826. Capt. Scott bought one-half of his father's farm. Taylor Scott built and occupied his house, N. of Doctor Richardson's. Nathaniel Whittemore moved

into town from South Boston on to a farm which he purchased of his brother, Bernard Whittemore, in 1827. This house was built in 1815 by Samuel Davidson. Samuel Alld moved into his house purchased of Charles Brown. This house was built in 1812 or 1813, by Nathan Richardson. Charles and Joseph Fletcher took possession of their farm which they purchased of Samuel Alld. Ingalls & Goodridge commenced trading in the Daniel Abbott old store. Fletcher and Gowing moved from Eli Hunt's store to Fox & Smith's, Fox & Smith having relinquished business. Mason and Colby commenced building machinery in the shop at the Union factory.

The mail stage from Exeter to Brattleboro through this town commenced running July 1, three times a week. That part of the route from this town to Brattleboro was begun with a small coach and three horses only, but it was found necessary in course of the year to add another horse and procure a larger coach. This is the first stage that has ever run regularly through the town, with the exception of that which run for a short time from New Ipswich to Hancock, and another which run from Keene to Hillsborough, commencing in 1825 and discontinued in 1826. The mail had heretofore been transported on this route but once a week.

This was one of the first routes established under the Federal Constitution in 1788 or 1789. John Smith, Esq. was the first postmaster in town; his successor was S. Smith, Esq. the present occupant who has held the office ever since, except the time in which he was a member of Congress.

(Jonathan Smith, his brother, succeeded him when he was elected to Congress and held the office about four years. J. S.) The mail was car-

ried for many years on horse back, then in a one horse wagon, and then for about twenty years in a two horse carriage.

On the 18th of December, the New part of the Phoenix Factory was burned. This was the largest building every destroyed by fire in town. It took fire in the upper story probably from the stove which was used for warming the room. The fire was discovered at half past six o'clock a. m., while the hands were at breakfast. The engine at the Factory was put in operation as soon as practicable tho' not without some delay, owing to the dry state it was in from its not having been used since the annual meeting of the engine company in October, and the bursting of the hose at the commencement by working the machine too rapidly, and also the hurry and confusion of the moment, and the (obscure) of the hands, this being the first case of actual service since the organization of the fire company. The engine from the Union Factory was brought to the spot in a short time, and the two were kept in operation for about four hours. But notwithstanding the vast quantities of water thrown by the engines, every effort to save the building proved unavailing and by eleven o'clock the ruin was complete. The walls were left standing and some parts of the floors and machinery in the north part of the building.

The water wheel and consequently the mainshaft that carried the machinery were kept running during the fire. The motion of the burning drums, and the mournful creaking of the heated gudgeons seemed to add an unusual (obscure) to the conflagration. The amount of property destroyed was estimated at about \$34,000.00.

(The few lines remaining of Mr. Ingall's paper are totally illegible. J. S.)

PETERBOROUGH IN 1840.

BY JONATHAN SMITH

The Rev. Curtis Cutler was the minister of the Congregational Church in Peterborough from January, 1840, to June, 1848, as the colleague of Dr. Abbott. He left the pulpit from ill health, and removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he died in 1874, aged 68 years. After leaving Peterborough, he entered mercantile business which he followed the rest of his life.

“ANNALS OF PETERBOROUGH FOR
THE YEAR 1840.”

It is the business of the annalist to collect and record facts. It cannot be expected in a country town like this, and in the space of a single year, that many events would take place of sufficient importance to merit a place on the pages of a history of the world, nor many even that would possess great interest to the present inhabitants of the place, much less to future generations. Yet, when we consider that great results frequently proceed from small beginnings, and great inconveniences sometimes arise from small neglects and omissions, it is true that circumstances which now seem of trifling importance should be preserved from oblivion, as we know not how great consequences may be depending on them in the events of the future. At least, though this record should answer no higher purpose, it may perhaps gratify some future lover of old documents, who may perchance, discover this manuscript among the forgotten and mouldering papers of the Ministerial Library, and it may perhaps furnish materials to some Lyccum writer of a future generation for an essay, contrasting the ignorance, rudeness and inconveniences of the people of 1840 with the superior light and comforts

of his own age. At any rate, duty requires me to make a faithful record, and let it be for the benefit of whom it may concern.

TOWN OFFICERS FOR 1840. Augustus C. Blodgett, Town Clerk; William Moore, Treasurer; William M. White, John Smith, John Todd, Jr., Selectmen; William Moore and Timothy K. Ames, Representatives to Gen. Court; School Committee, appointed by Selectmen, Abial Abbott, Curtis Cutter, J. B. French, Albert Smith, Daniel B. Cutter; Committee on Town Library, Abial Abbott, Curtis Cutler, J. B. French.

Money raised by the town for the support of Public Schools, \$1000; for roads and bridges, \$400; Highway taxes, worked in Districts, \$1200; Winter Highways in Districts, \$200; New Road around Robbe's hill, \$750; Incidental expenses, \$400.

A new census and valuation of the town was taken this year. The number of inhabitants in 1840 was 2,163, showing an increase during the last ten years of 179. The valuation of the town was \$663,000.

This account compares favorably with the neighboring towns, many of which experienced a loss for the last ten years.

POLITICAL MATTERS. This town has shared in the great political excitement which has prevailed throughout the country. At no previous time probably since the organization of the government has such an absorbing interest been manifested in the result of a presidential election, nor such strenuous efforts been made by both political parties. Conventions and meetings, in all parts of the land, have been attended by vast multitudes,

who have been addressed by the most spirited and stirring harangues by the most eloquent speakers. Yet, amidst all this excitement, to the honor of the people be it said, there has been no tendency to riot and disorder, but everything passed off with a quiet and order almost incredible. The result of the election was a change of administration by a large majority. A democratic convention was held at Concord on the 16th day of June, which was attended by a number from this town. A great Whig Convention was held the next day, June 17, at the same place, at which seventy-two attended from Peterborough. A great Whig meeting was held at Frances-town, October 20, which was attended by about one hundred from this town. The meeting was addressed by Daniel Webster. The next week a Democratic meeting was held at the same place, at which were about seventy-five from Peterborough. Daniel Webster, passing through this town on his way from Keene to Nashua, made a few remarks to such of the citizens as were hastily assembled at Col. French's tavern. An incident occurred to him after his departure from this town which may be worth mentioning. In passing through Temple, his horse began to fail, and meeting with an elderly man (Mr. Boynton) with a spirited horse, he engaged him to carry him to Wilton. During the ride, they entered into conversation which, naturally enough, turned upon politics, and among other things the name of Daniel Webster was mentioned. Mr. W. asked the other if he had ever seen Daniel Webster. He said he had once, many years ago. He then asked him if he should know him if he saw him again, to which he replied that he thought he would. Mr. W. then raised his hat, and, looking him in the face, said, "Did you ever see me before?" The other, ob-

serving him for a moment, exclaimed, "I declare, I believe you are the very critter."

The 4th of July was celebrated in this town without distinction of party. An oration was delivered by James Smith of this town (son of William Smith, and grandson of Pioneer John Smith, J. S.), a member of the graduating class of Yale College. A dinner was provided at Col. French's, of which about 175 partook. John H. Steele, Esq., presided on the occasion. A copy of the toasts drunk has been deposited in the Ministerial Library."

(A copy of the toasts is herewith given. J. S.)

No. 1. THE DAY WE CELEBRATE, Emphatically the Birthday of Civil Liberty, whose sun shed a cheering ray upon our Fathers of Seventy-six like to the natural sun upon the Tempest-tost mariner, and as it rises toward meridian splendor, we'll shed a glorious effulgence over the benighted regions of the other climes.

No. 2. REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENTS. May their genial influence become universal, and Kings, Queens and Despots become names found only in history.

No. 3. THE STAMP ACT. The signal gun for the Revolution. It has taught the Mother Country a lesson she never can forget.

No. 4. THE NOBLE SEVENTY-TWO, who in this town, June, 1776, signed a virtual Declaration of Independence—then worthy of Peterborough, and of whom Peterborough may well be proud. Honor and Reverence to the three survivors (Thomas Steele, Benjamin Mitchell and William Robbe). May their example be to us another lesson of patriotism.

No. 5. OUR COUNTRY. The glorious inheritance handed down to us by the Revolutionary Patriots. May it continue to descend to their right

heirs, undiminished, unimpaired till the last trump shall wake the dead.

No. 6. THE CONSTITUTION. The Temple of our Liberties. Should any Sampson in his blindness wish to pull down any of its pillars, may it fall on him and crush him to powder.

No. 7. NEW HAMPSHIRE. The great manufactory of heroes, statesmen and patriots. Whence other states derive their supplies.

No. 8. AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE. Three grand pillars of national prosperity. While we wish success to all, we would caution one not to be too independent of the others.

No. 9. FREE SCHOOLS. The nurseries of our infant intellects. May they continue to receive the fostering hand of an approving people.

No. 10. THE MILITIA. Freedom's bulwark and our nation's sure defence.

No. 11. THE SEVEN PAST PRESIDENTS. In the political firmament, they form a constellation as bright and distinguishable as the seven stars in the natural.

No. 12. THE SURVIVING HEROES OF THE REVOLUTION. In a few short years every vestige of these devoted men shall have passed from among us. Let us reverence them for their age and honor them for their patriotism, and learn of them this noble lesson—to love our country as they did.

No. 13. WOMAN. Formed by the hand of Providence to share with man the excellencies and frailties of human nature, and as she sympathizes in his toils and sufferings, may it ever be deemed right that she should join with him in his festivities.

David J. Clark, Albert Smith, Daniel B. Cutter, William Wallace, Augustus C. Blodgett, Committee.

JOHN H. STEELE, President.

WM. SCOTT, Marshal.

Appended to the toasts is an account of the celebration, evidently in the handwriting of Dr. Abbott, as follows:

"1840, July 4th. A procession was formed from Col. French's tavern to the church. Exercises were introduced by an anthem by the choir, vocal, instrumental, a prayer by Dr. Abbott, a hymn, Declaration of Independence, read by Dr. A. Smith, music, an oration by James Smith, a senior member of Yale College, music. Procession from the church to Col. French's hall, where more than 150 ladies and gentlemen sat down to a cold collation. No ardent spirits. Good humor and social feeling prevailed through the whole. Nothing of party politics disturbed the harmony and cheerfulness of the festival. Mr. Smith was requested to deposit a copy of his oration in the Ministerial Library, but declined the request. In the evening, there was a display of fireworks from the hill. No occurrence took place during the day or evening, unfavorable to the joys of the day."

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS. In the Unitarian Society, Rev. Curtis Cutler was installed Colleague Pastor with Rev. Dr. Abbott. January 29, sermon by Mr. Robbins, of Boston. The Presbyterian Society having removed their meeting house, it was dedicated February 5. Sermon by Mr. Warner, of Milford. Mr. J. B. French was ordained March 18, as minister of the Society. Sermon by Mr. Savage, of Bedford. In the Baptist Society, Mr. Wilmarth left in April and was succeeded by Mr. Jones, who also took the Academy. The Society have purchased of the Phoenix Factory Company the land and buildings opposite the Unitarian meeting house, west of Powers' building, on which they intend to erect a church the coming season. In the Methodist Society, Mr. Brewster succeeded Mr. Cromack

as a preacher. This Society purchased the house of Mr. Alexander next north of the Town House, moved it to the North side of the lot and fitted it up for a parsonage house. They also built a meeting house next to the town house which was dedicated September 16. Sermon by Elder Dowe. A praiseworthy liberality and Christian spirit was manifested in inviting all the ministers of the different denominations in town to take part in the exercises of dedication and also in inviting them to their Communion, which was administered in the afternoon of the same day. A celebration by the Sunday School of the Unitarian Society was held in the church October 27. An interesting discourse was delivered by Rev. Mr. Muzzy, of Cambridgeport, Mass. It appears from the above that all the Religious Societies in town have had new preachers during the year.

BILL OF MORTALITY.

1840. Jan. 23, Wm. Henry, son of Wm. Moore, 5 yrs. Dropsy in the head.

March 4, Elizabeth McMullen 25 years. Consumption.

March 14, John son of Joseph Crain, 9 years. Typhus fever.

March 30, Samuel C. Oliver, 34 years. Unknown. Sudden.

April 9, Clarinda Wilson, 20 years. Consumption.

April 21, Sarah, wife of Jabez Davis, 36 years. Liver complaint.

April 26, child of John Vose, 2 years. Fever.

May 26. Infant son of Curtis Cutler, 6 days.

June 20, widow Templeton, 67 years. Debility.

June 23, Sally, wife of John Sanders, 41 years. Chronic diarrhoea.

June 25, wife of Isaac Bigelow. Inflammation of the bowels.

July 2, son of Leonard Hill. 6 years. Fits.

July 9, child of Horace Evans, 2 years. Dropsy.

July 25, widow Dorcas Pierce. 69 years. Affection of the heart.

August 27, wife of John Muzzey. 61 years. Apoplexy.

August 28. James Walker. 20 years. Consumption. Died at Cavendish, Vt.

September 1, Wm. Smith, 61 years. Fell in fit and fractured skull.

September 24, Benjamin Mitchell, 85 years. Died in Temple.

October 6, son of Amasa Alexander, 1½ years. Bowell complaint.

October 17, Sally Morison, 85 years. Old age.

December 9, Mrs. Haggett, 78 years. Dropsy.

Mrs. McPherson, about 70 years. Fever.

Mr. Buckman. Gravel. Died at Nahor's. Total 23.

Jonathan Smith, a native of this town, died at Bath on August 10, of consumption. The above bill of mortality exhibits a healthy state of the community, the number of deaths being but little over one in a hundred of the whole number of inhabitants. Eight of the deaths were of persons under ten years of age, and eight of persons above sixty, leaving six (seven?) between ten and sixty years of age. There are several names mentioned above which ought not to pass into oblivion without some notice, but from my imperfect acquaintance with the individuals and their history, I can do but little more than to mention their names, trusting that some one competent to the task will do justice to their memories. The death of Mr. Oliver was a sudden and severe blow to the community. He was cut off, as it were, in a moment, in the vigor of life, and in the midst of usefulness, and the numbers which assembled to pay him the last funeral

rites, bore sufficient testimony to the estimation in which he was held. He was an active enterprising, and useful member of society, a good citizen, an honorable man, ready and liberal supporter of those civil and religious institutions on which rest the order, the peace and the happiness of the community. I believe it may be said of him in the full and true sense of the term, that he was an honest man—"the noblest work of God." The name of Sally Morison, more commonly known as "Aunt Sally," is familiar to all, particularly the older part of the community. Naturally possessing a feeble constitution, yet she lived to an advanced age and outlived all the members of her family of that generation, and what is more remarkable, she passed the whole of her life on the farm where she was born. The powers of nature at length became exhausted, and she gradually sank into the grave without any particular disease having fixed itself upon her. Jonathan Smith, a son of Deacon Smith, of this town, died at Bath, his place of residence. He was a graduate of Harvard University and devoted himself to the study of the law. He became eminent in his profession, and was engaged considerably in public life. Had life and health permitted, he would doubtless risen to still higher honors, but death arrested him in the midst of his honorable career, and the hopes of his friends were cut off. His talents were of a high order and his character above reproach. There are other names which are deserving of a particular notice, but time will not permit. Their friends will need no other memorial of them than what they already possess, embalmed in their memories, and to strangers a recital of private worth and affection cannot be appreciated.

SEASONS. During the month of January the ground was covered with an unusual depth of snow, probably four feet on a level, though much drifted. A thaw took place about the 20th of February, and the river broke up but without doing much damage. From that time, the snow gradually wasted away, and was nearly gone by the first of April. The spring was early, trees were in blossom May 18. The summer was warm and dry, vegetation suffered much from drouth, but not so much in this town as in many other places. The crop of hay was good. Grain and potatoes in many places were much injured by want of rain. Corn was generally very good, and, on the whole, the season was a favorable one for the agriculturist.

PRICES OF VARIOUS ARTICLES. Flour from \$6 to \$7 per barrel; rye, \$1.00 per bushel; corn, \$1.00; oats \$.50; wheat, \$1.25; barley, \$.75; fresh pork, 5 to 6 cents per pound; beef, 4 to 6 cents per pound; butter, 14 to 18 cents a pound; English hay, \$10 to \$13 per ton; potatoes, 25 cents a bushel; hard wood, \$2 and \$2.25 per cord; hemlock, \$1.33 to \$1.50. Within the last two years, there has been a reduction on most articles ranging from 10 to 33 per cent.

EDUCATION.

THE ACADEMY. Mr. C. W. Piper, who has been the teacher about two years, left at the close of the winter term for want of patronage, having but ten or twelve scholars. He was succeeded by Rev. Z. Jones, formerly a teacher in the Baptist Seminary at Hancock, under whose instruction the school rapidly increased. In the fall term, there were about ninety scholars but in the winter it fell to about fifteen. The amount paid for tuition during the year by scholars belonging to the town was about \$240, and by scholars belonging out of town about

\$115. The Academy on the whole, has flourished as well as could be expected, when we consider the great number of similar institutions around us. The present teacher has given good satisfaction and ought to be well patronized and supported.

COMMON SCHOOLS. I hardly know in what language to speak on this subject. In same respects, certainly it deserves the language of commendation. There is some appearance of improvement. There is some encouragement to hope for a better state of things. The sum raised by tax for the support of schools was larger this year than in previous years, being enough, in addition to what is required by law, to make the sum of \$1000. In some of the districts, a greater interest has been manifested on part of the inhabitants in the success of their school, and meetings were held in the autumn in three districts, when the duties of parents and other matters in relation to the interests of the school were discussed. The Superintending Committee were invited to attend and give their assistance and advice, and doubtless some good was accomplished in this way. In other respects, the schools remain as before, the same system is pursued, each school receives its share of the money, which is expended in hiring a female teacher a few weeks in the summer, and again a teacher, usually a male, a few weeks in winter, with a vacation about twice as long as the term of schooling. If no outrage is committed either by teacher or scholars, things usually go on quietly, and but little is known out of school of what is doing in school. Under such a method of treatment, it can hardly be expected that our schools will be very efficient or will accomplish all the good of which they are capable.

TEACHERS OF SCHOOLS 1840.

District No. 1. 1st division. Summer, Miss Harriet White; Winter, Mr. D. C. Winslow; Summer term, 8 weeks; Winter term, 9 weeks.; No. 1. 2nd division. Miss Sibyl Gates; Miss A. W. Adams. 8 weeks. 9 weeks.; No. 2. Miss Sibyl Cutter. Mr. James Morison. 11 1-3 weeks. 7 1-3 weeks; No. 2, 2nd division. winter, Miss Olive G. Smith. 9 1-3 weeks; No. 3. Miss Julia Piper. Mr. J. L. Butler. 10 weeks. 9 weeks.; No. 4. Miss Harriet Field. Mr. Thomas Hay. 10 weeks. 11 weeks. No. 5. Miss Elizabeth Whitcomb. Miss N. B. Rolfe. 10 weeks. 15 weeks.; No. 6. Miss Anna W. Swan, Mr. Thomas Clark. 5 weeks. 10 weeks; No. 7. L. A. Barker. Mr. J. G. Parker. 9 weeks. 11 weeks. No. 8. None. Miss Cheney for Winter term, 13 weeks; No. 9. Miss Abbie A. Abbott. Mr. M. N. White. 13 weeks. 12 weeks. No. 10. Miss Elizabeth White. Miss E. B. Wilson. 8 weeks. 11 weeks.; No. 11. 1st. Division. Miss Lucy S. Wright. Mr. L. G. Wright. 13 weeks. 12 weeks. No. 11. 2nd. Division. Miss S. E. Swan. Miss S. E. Swan. 13 weeks. 12 weeks.

This gives an aggregate of 118 weeks in summer and 151 weeks in winter, which divided among fourteen schools gives an average of a little more than eight weeks in summer and a little less than eleven in winter or nineteen during the year, a little more than one third of the time. The whole number of scholars during the summer was 483, and in winter 554. The average wages in summer was \$5.53 per month, in winter, \$17.25. The whole amount raised by tax for schools is considerably less than two dollars a year for each scholar, and according to the present valuation, it is a mill and a half on the dollar. Yet many are complaining that so much

money is raised for schools, and think it a useless and burdensome expense. New roads and bridges they must have at any rate, they cannot endure to travel the old road any longer, but their children must travel the same old path to learning, and think themselves fortunate that they are allowed any path at all. They grudge a mill and a half on a dollar to cultivate the minds of their children, but they will readily give ten times this sum to save a little labor to their horses. Many have yet to learn that the cheapest and best policy in the end it go give a liberal support to the public schools

TOWN LIBRARY. Ninety dollars were appropriated to this object. The number of volumes now in the library is about 1,000, many of which bear evidence on their very face that they are well read, though not well used.

NEWSPAPERS. These may properly be classed under the head of Education as it is from these that the knowledge of events now taking place is acquired.

NEWSPAPERS TAKEN IN PETERBOROUGH IN 1840.

Name: Abolition Standard. Where published, Concord, N. H. Weekly. No. of copies, 3. Am. Traveller, Boston, Semi-weekly. 5.; Boston Atlas, Boston, semi-weekly, 2.; Barre Gazette, Barre, Mass., weekly, 1; Boston Investigator, Boston, weekly, 3; Boston Courier, Boston, weekly, 2; Boston Courier, Boston, semi-weekly, 4; Boston Statesman, Boston, weekly, 9; Boston Notion, Boston, weekly, 4; Boston Weekly Messenger, Boston, 7; Boston Pilot, Boston, weekly, 2; Baptist Missionary Magazine, Boston, monthly, 5; Christian Advocate and Journal, New York, weekly, 3; Christian Register, Boston, weekly, 3; Common School Journal, Boston, semi monthly, 3; Cheshire Republican, Keene, weekly, 2; Christian Reflector,

Worcester, Mass., weekly, 1; Christian Herald, Exeter, N. H., weekly, 2; Exeter News Letter, Exeter, N. H., weekly, 1; Fitchburg Sentinel, Fitchburg, Mass., weekly, 1; Globe, Washington, D. C., semi-weekly, 2; Guide to Church Perfection, Boston, weekly, 5; Haverhill Gazette, Haverhill, Mass., weekly, 1; Herald of Freedom, Concord, weekly, 9; Hill's N. H. Patriot, Concord, weekly, 3; Home Missionary, New York, monthly, 1; Log Cabin, Albany, N.Y., weekly, 2; Literary Souvenir, Lowell, Mass.; weekly, 11; Literary Repository, Lowell, Mass., semi-monthly, 10; Ladies' Pearl, Lowell, Mass., monthly, 19; Ladies Magazine, New York, monthly, 1; Ladies Companion, Philadelphia, monthly, 4; Lowell Journal, Lowell, Mass., weekly, 1; Moral Reform, New York, semi-monthly, 18; Missionary Magazine, Boston, monthly, 1; Morning Star, Dover, Weekly, 5; Missionary Herald, Boston, monthly, 4; Mercantile Journal, Boston, weekly, 15; Mother's Monthly Journal, Utica, N.Y., monthly, 1; Maine Visitor, Boston, semi-monthly, 1; N. H. Statesman, Concord, weekly, 3; N. Y. Evangelist, New York, weekly, 1; National Eagle, Claremont, weekly, 2; N. H. Baptist Register, Concord, weekly, 15; N. H. Sentinel, Keene, weekly, 3; N. Y. Observer, N. Y., Weekly, 1; Protestant Vindicator, New York, semi-monthly, 6; Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, weekly, 2; St. Lawrence Republican, Ogdensburg, N. Y., weekly, 1; Signs of the Times, Boston, semi-monthly, 1; The Watchman and Observer, N. Y., weekly, 1; The Universalist, Boston, monthly, 4; The Western Carolina, Salisbury, N. C., weekly, 1; The Massachusetts Spy, Worcester, Mass., weekly, 1; The Trumpet and Universal Magazine, Boston, weekly, 2; Universalist Repository, Boston, monthly, 1; Vermont Telegraph, weekly, 1; Whip and

Spur, Newport, N. H., weekly, 4; Youth's Cabinet, Boston, weekly, 6; Zion's Watchman, New York, weekly, 1; Zion's Herald, Boston, weekly, 10; Zion's Banner, Lowell, Mass., weekly, 1; Western Messenger, Cincinnati, O., monthly, 2; Christian Examiner, Boston, every two months, 2; N. A. Review, Boston, quarterly, 1; N. H. Patriot, Concord, weekly, 12; Farmers Cabinet, Amherst, weekly, 39; Nashua Gazette, Nashua; weekly, 31; N. H. Telegraph, Nashua, weekly, 37.

It appears from this account that there are about 370 papers and periodicals of various kinds that are taken by the inhabitants of this place, most of them published weekly. These furnish a great amount of reading. But the number of papers falls much short of the number of families, and probably not half of the families in town have the privilege of reading the newspaper and, consequently, must remain ignorant of what is going on in the world. Yet these men help choose our rulers and legislators. How much can they know of the principles or measures even of the party to which they belong? It is the duty of every good citizen to take, read and pay for a newspaper.

NEW BUILDINGS, CHANGES OF REAL ESTATE, MISCELLANEOUS. A large two story boarding house at the North Factory has been finished. The Phoenix Factory Company built another two story house in the Factory yard west of the range previously built. (Sheet torn and several lines missing. J. S.) Dr. Cutter fitted up into a dwelling house the wooden (missing) from the house he bought of Dr. Richardson north of Stephen Forbush. Joseph H. Ames built a house on west side of the river opposite burying ground, and sold his old house to Meril C. Peavey for \$600. J. B. Holt added another story to his store for a milliner's shop, afterwards

gave up trade, purchased the house north of the late Thomas Wilson and erected a building for the manufacture of fancy soap. Samuel Holmes turned his house round so as to front on the road running north of his house, and commenced repairing and enlarging it for a public house. Timothy K. Ames removed the house which stood in the corner nearly opposite the Farnum Tavern to a spot a little south of John P. Lovejoy. William Moore bought Moody Davis' house in exchange for land in Michigan. Mr. Davis bought a farm in Clarendon, N. Y., and moved there in August. Dr. Cutter sold at auction the house he bought of Dr. Richardson to John Farnum for \$660, who afterward sold it to Curtis Cutler for \$700. Meril C. Peavey sold his house north of Job Hill's to John Dickenson. Russell Tubbs sold his farm to McCoy. Daniel Edes sold his farm to McCoy. Joel Brown leased his house and store to C. C. Boutwell for three years.

Powers & Pratt dissolved partnership, goods sold at auction. Pratt bought house of Bernard Whittemore, and continued tailoring business. Powers continued the sale of clothes and commenced the manufacture of pocket books. Goodridge & Smiley dissolved partnership, and Goodridge & McGilvray succeeded. Mr. Smiley removed to Power's building. A piece of new road east of Capt. Wilson's constructed and opened for travel in May. (The next five lines are torn and mutilated. They relate to the organization of the Tree Society, which has already been described. J. S.) Sidney Nelson broke into J. B. Holt's store in the night, was found guilty on trial, and sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

These are the principal events of a public nature that have transpired in Peterborough during the year 1840.

Such as they are I have recorded them. How valuable or interesting they are, I shall not presume to say.

CURTIS CUTLER.

Peterborough, March 27, 1841.

Then read before the Peterborough Lyceum."

Peterborough in 1841.

Dr. Abiel Abbott needs no introduction to any one having the least acquaintance with the History of Peterborough. He came to town in 1827, and for twelve years was minister of the Congregational Society. A colleague, Rev. Curtis Cutler, was then installed with him. Dr. Abbott continued to reside in Peterborough until 1854, when he removed to West Cambridge, Mass., where he died in 1859, at the age of 93 years. During his whole active life, up at least to 1846, he was the leader in all educational and social movements, and his influence was as strong as it was beneficent and uplifting. No man of his time made so deep an impress for all that was wise and helpful upon the people as he. His work in town has never received adequate recognition. It should be carefully written out, that it may be placed among the permanent records of Peterborough.

"ANNALS OF PETERBOROUGH FOR 1841."

"Whoever writes the annals of such a town as this cannot expect to record much that is new or interesting. His main object will be to put down facts and incidents as they occurred without embellishment or enlargement. Most that is narrated will, doubtless, be considered as trivial, but may, perhaps, gratify the curiosity of some antiquarian who may turn over the moulding papers of the ministerial library.

SEASONS. January 4, 6, 7 and 8, a heavy rain, causing a freshet. Most of the snow was dissolved, the ice in the river was broken up. The abutment on the east end of the bridge in the centre village was undermined, and a part of the bridge carried away, and the pier in the middle was injured. Two young men, Samuel Hadley and Moses Hale, being on the bridge when it fell, were precipitated into the river but were drawn out without injury. The bridge above the village was swept away. January and February were favorable for business. March 6 and 7 a snow, about a foot and a half deep with a wind; 13th, a snow of about the same depth. Both snows much drifted and more in quantity than had fallen all the winter before. April, cold and rainy and travelling very bad. May 2nd, snow fifteen inches deep on the hills and drifted, month cold, spring backward; apple trees in blossom not before the last of the month. July 28, some frost. July and August, drought severe. Corn, potatoes and spring grain injured. September 4, a great shower, little rain in the vicinity. October, cold. November 8, snow; 30th, snow for sleighing. The month cold. December, little snow, tolerable sledding, wheeling good. The month generally mild and pleasant.

CROPS. Corn, potatoes and spring grain shortened by drouth, hay, middling. Price of produce about the same as the year preceding.

TOWN OFFICERS. Timothy K. Ames and Stephen P. Steele, Representatives to the Gen. Court; John Todd, Jr., Samuel Adams and Samuel Miller, selectmen; Samuel Gates, town clerk; William Moore, Treasurer; Superintending School Committee, Curtis Cutler, J. B. French, Albert Smith, Daniel B. Cutter and Z. Jones. The valuation of the town was \$693,495, exceeding the valuation of 1840,

\$29,932. Number of polls taxes, 414. Amount of taxes assessed, \$6415. Some of the items on the tax—Schools, \$1000; Highways, \$1000; Bridges, \$400; Jaffrey road, \$2200.

A road from the South Factory village to Jaffrey village, up the river, has been (torn) at an expense of \$2200. The bridge above the centre village, which was carried away, has been repaired. In the centre village a stone bridge has been built over the Contoocook, 110 feet in length and 26 feet in width; the length of each abutment 15 feet, the foundation of which is six feet below the bed of the river, the width of the pier between the abutments, 4 feet, resting on a base of six feet. The spring of the arches commences four feet above the foundation proper, and extends $129\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ of a circle of 20 feet radius, the chord of which is 38 feet, and the perpendicular from the chord to the lower surface of the top of the arch is 12 feet. There is a break water on the upperside of the pier four feet thick at the base and end, ten feet high, extending 12 feet up the river, with the proper slant and taper, and capped with a long stone, bolted at each end. The bridge contains 32,104 solid feet, equal to 2,469 tons. The expense of the bridge and breakwater is \$1800. Each end of the bridge from the abutments was made at the expense of the town. Asa Greenwood was architect. The bridge was begun the 22nd of June and completed November 19. For a more particular description of the bridge, see the drawing and a memorandum of the agreement of Asa Greenwood and the Selectmen of Peterborough in the Ministerial Library.

OBITUARY. January 19, Mrs. Mattoon, 32 years, consumption, long illness; 24, Child of Rev. Z. Jones, 4 mos., lung complaint; 25, Timothy, son of N. J. Hadley, 17.9 mos., paraly-

sis; March 12, Gilman Miller, 35 years, shot himself, intemperate, not a native; 18, Widow Weston, 75, paralysis; 26, Widow Shepard, 88, lung fever; 26, Elijah Stone, 58, intemperate, native of Jaffrey; April 23, Abigail, daughter of J. Moore, 15, typhus fever; June 6, Mrs. Hanscom, 37, consumption; 20, Widow Wilder, 86, suddenly; 22, Two sons, twins, of J. Bowers, 7 years, 4 mos., drowned together in Goose Brook; July 9, James Welch, 30, consumption; 14, William Ballard, 78, dropsy and strangling; 15, Child of Osgood Hutchinson, 14 years, fits; 25, Daughter of Thos. Mathews, 2 years, scarlatina; 31, Jonathan, son of John Smith, 1 year, 2 mos., scarlatina; 31, wife of Rev. Z. Jones, 26, consumption, died at Salem, N. Y.; August 17, wife of E. A. Fairbanks, 21, consumption; September 12, wife of Simeon Forbush, 67, affection of the heart; 16, Lydia Wilder, 25, consumption; 16, Infant son of Luther Twitchell 4 mos., bowel disease; Child of Chas. Thompson, scarletina; October, Child of W. Stanley, 3, Cholera Infantum, suddenly; 16, Sybil Parker, 73, Consumption; November 8, Child of B. Bement 1 year; 14, Leonora, daughter of J. Morse, 22, Consumption; 27, Eliza Green, 21, Consumption; December 11, son of Thos. H. Bullard, 2 yrs., Scarletina; 11, son of A. E. Blodgett, 4 mos., suddenly; 24, Samuel Alld, 74, Rupture of blood vessel; 25, Mathew Gray, 69, Cachexy, died in Greenfield, buried in Peterborough; 26, Child of S. McCoy, 3 mos., Dropsy in head. Total, 33. Two were between 85 and 90; 4 between 70 and 80; two between 65 and 70, one was 58; four between 30 and 40; five between 20 and 30, females, of consumption, two between 15 and 20; two, seven years old, drowned; eleven under 3 years old.

Nine died of consumption, one male, eight females.

Samuel Alld was the youngest son of William Alld, who, with his family, came from Merrimack to this town in 1778, and bought the farm on which the Bogle family lived near Bogle brook. On the decease of his father, he came into possession of the farm and lived upon it until he sold it to Watson Washburn and moved into this village. He has been lame and infirm several years. None of the family remains in town. "April 4, Wm. H. Harrison, President of the U. S., died. May 14, a Fast was recommended by President Tyler. Religious services—prayers by Rev. Z. Jones and Rev. J. H. Morison. Discourse of Rev. C. Cutler from Ps. XIII 6 and 7. Wm. Ballard, a farmer from Andover, Mass., lived in this town more than forty years. None of his children by his first marriage remain in town. His son Josiah, educated at Y. College, is settled in the ministry at Medfield, Mass.

NEW BUILDINGS. CHANGES OF REAL ESTATE. Joseph H. Ames built and occupied his house on the west bank of the river. Edward Leathers built a house south of J. H. Ames'. Samuel Edes built a house south of E. Leather's. Samuel (torn)—built a house south of S. Edes's. Joel Damon built a house north of the Stone bridge on the river bank. Asa Davis built a house near the Stone Mill. Samuel (torn) built a house on the south side of the road east of E. Fairbanks. H. N. (torn) bought the house where the Baptist Church now stands, moved it east of L. Clark's house, and has repaired it. Samuel Holmes moved, enlarged and repaired his house, etc., and opened a tavern. H. N. Dunbar bought the tavern stand of J. Farnum, which is now occupied by H. Warren. The Baptist Society has built a brick meeting house opposite to the Con-

gregational meeting house, under which are rooms for stores. The Phoenix Factory Company have built a house in the factory yard west of the range previously built. Nathaniel Fish moved a tenement from the factory yard to south of A. Sawyer's, and has repaired it. Leander Clark purchased Wm. Connor house opposite Holmes' tavern. James Howe built a house north of the burying ground. Samuel and Jane McCoy built a house north of the Hannaford house. Dr. P. D. Badger purchased Watson Washburn's house on the east side of the street. Meril C. Peavey purchased J. H. Ames' house north of Abial Peavey's house. Henry Carter built a house south of N. T. Buss house. John Farnum built a house south of Henry Carter's. Timothy K. Ames moved a tenement near his dwelling house, and placed it a little south of the house he moved a year previously, and repaired it. Samuel McCoy sold his farm north of N. Moore's to Zadock Merriam. A school house was built in district No. 6.

"February 5. A large company rode to Keene. Seventy couples. Sixty-four sleighs. A dining party.

"The bell on the Congregational Meeting house having been broken, a new one has been procured, weighing 1858 lbs. The expense \$191.14 by subscription, \$315.78 received for the old bell, making whole expense of \$506.92. September 23, the new bell was raised and hung. The alleys in the meeting house have been carpeted, the desk covered, rugs procured, etc., by a subscription of \$71.16 by the ladies. The ladies have constituted their Pastor a Life Member of the American Unitarian Association by a subscription of \$30. In August, the Peterborough Social and Benevolent Society was organized, who meet in the afternoon monthly or oftener. The object of the Society, as the name

imports, are mutual improvement and charity. Congregational Sabbath School—Teachers, 31, 19 females; scholars, 153, females 94, males 59; 59 under 10 years; 65 between 10 and 15; 22 between 15 and 20; 7 over 20. A Bible Class of between thirty and forty adults, taught by Mr. Abbott. Several classes are continued through the winter. October 31, P. M., the school was particularly addressed by the Pastor, the Superintendent, William Moore, and Wm. Scott, Esq., made an able report of the condition of the school, which together with the returns of the teachers, is deposited in the Ministerial Library. The annual contribution for the Sabbath School Library was \$13.

“THE PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY has purchased a bell, weight 1,258 lbs., cost, \$375.19; carpeted the meeting house, \$50; lamps for door, \$28; money contributed for foreign and domestic missions, \$92; Bible Society, \$19.63; Education Society, \$24.50; Peace Society, \$11.50; Abolition Society, \$66.50; Minister’s Salary, \$500; presents to him, \$60; the amount, \$1227.32. Some donations and contributions omitted. Sabbath school of Presbyterian Society for 1840–1841, eighteen teachers, average number of scholars, 140, kept through the winter. Superintendent, N. H. Moore. December 1, the Baptist Meeting House was dedicated. Mr. Z. Jones delivered the discourse from Ps. 73, 16 and 17. Mr. Carpenter offered the dedicatory prayer. The Clergy of other denominations in town were invited to dine with the Association. The Baptist Sunday School, twelve teachers, average number of scholars, 88. Rev. Jones and Osgood Hutchinson, Superintendents. Kept through the winter. Mr. Chase has succeeded Mr. Brewster in the ministry of the Methodist church.

“July 25. Mr. McGinn, a Mormon

Preacher, began public service and has continued most of the time since; has been aided a short time by Mr. Snow. November 27, six persons were immersed by Mr. Ginn. Previous to the date of this paper, thirty-five have been immersed.

“Agents of several societies and others have delivered lectures, addresses, etc., in town. Franklin Spaulding several lectures; H. C. Wright, a non-resident, two or three lectures; Mr. Z. Jones, one in opposition to Mr. Wright; St. Clair, four anti-slavery lectures; J. S. Adams, lecture on the Moon; Mr. Morton, agent of the Peace Society, two or three lectures; Messrs. Fletcher and Miller, several lectures on temperance; Lewis, a colored man, lectures on Abolition and African Mission to Mendi, a woman preacher; Mr. Hale, agent of the N. H. Temperance Society, several lectures—formed a cold water army of 150 children and youths.

“June. Presbyterian and Congregational Churches held their meetings in this town connected with which were several societies.

July 21. A Temperance Society was organized in town consisting of 461 members.

“April 3. Lyceum closed for the season. Was well attended. Twelve lectures were delivered.

“Nov. 9. The ACADEMIC SCHOOL was examined—well taught by Rev. Z. Jones and Miss Rolfe. The Academy closed during the winter term.

“February 8. Alvah Ames closed his dancing school, about fifty pupils. Exhibition satisfactory to parents and spectators.

PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOLS. There are twelve districts in which fourteen schools have been kept. The summer schools taught by females, eight of the winter schools taught by females and six by males. Number of pupils in

summer, 443; in winter, 571. The time in which the schools were kept in summer and winter, 250 weeks; giving an average to each school of a little less than eighteen weeks during the year, about one-third part of the year. The average attendance has been four-fifths of the whole number of scholars, so that one-fifth of the privilege is lost or not improved. For a more particular account of the District schools, see the Report of the Superintending School Committee deposited in the Ministerial Library.

[Here follows a list of the newspapers and periodicals taken in town in 1841. The list does not differ materially from the list for 1840, and is omitted. J. S.]

From this, it appears that 103 papers and periodicals are taken in town. Of these, 54 are weekly, four semi-weekly, twenty-eight monthly and seventeen quarterly. A society of fourteen persons was formed for taking Periodical Publications at \$3 a share. Fourteen agreed, and periodicals are taken.

These are the principal events of a public nature, which have occurred in town during the year 1841, and are here recorded by

ABIAL ABBOTT.

Peterborough, March 26, 1841.

Read before the Peterborough Lyceum.

Peterborough in 1842.

Dr. Albert Smith, the author of the following paper, except for a brief period in his early professional years, was a resident of the town through his whole life. No man was more active in every movement for the betterment of its social and industrial conditions than he down to the last days of his life. He was especially prominent in the Lyceum, and contributed more to its success than any other one

individual. His communications cover a wide range of topics—professional, historical, geographical, as well as social and ethical. Though knowing him intimately, and familiar with his family and professional life, I have been surprised in looking over his papers to discover how varied and extensive his activities in every good cause were, and how much he did for the well being of the people of his native town. The writing of his History of Peterborough, absorbing as it did the entire time of his last few active years, was the least of his contributions. It is quite true to say of him, that nothing—no movement, no enterprise, no organization which had for its aim to make Peterborough a better or busier place, or its people happier, more intelligent or more moral, was foreign to him, or failed to enlist his active and earnest support. Some parts of his annals, the writing is so faded as to be illegible, and a few words may be incorrectly given. Most of it, however, can be read. The copy here given is substantially correct so far as it goes.

ANNALS OF PETERBOROUGH FOR 1842.

(The first half page is faded out. After discussing the duty of the annalist, he says) “They will fix dates to many important events in our local affairs, keep up a kind of running history of our town. I hope the Antiquarian, who is to examine this document, will have the candor to admit that what I state here are facts, will be sensible that there is no disposition to extenuate or sit down ought in malice. I hope he will be ready to believe us a sensible race—men of tolerable intelligence and moral and upright. If he happens to live in an age when our race has advanced in goodness and knowledge, so much the more easily will he overlook our imperfections.

The PETERBOROUGH LYCEUM will also demand of him a respectful notice. In looking back, he may find that likely his great grandfather figured largely in this Society—some of his great 'great uncles have done something to entitle them to a respectful remembrance if (correct?) in a very intelligent, moral and refined future age. This Lyceum has been mindful of the future—it has labored not only for the present, but has had its eye directed toward the unborn thousands who are to take our places.

The past year has in some respects, been remarkable. Never before have we seen among us so much religious excitement, so much talking, disputing, wrangling on religious subjects, so much — (the last words of several lines are torn out. J. S.) so many meetings, so many converts, and so many changes in society.

A Mormon Society has risen up in our midst * * * called a sect of "Latter Day Saints." Some good it must do * * *, and some harm from it * * * many a sinner it has broken, many a toper * * * and smoothed the pimpled and carbunkled faces of many a * * * and sent him for a wonder into our midst in his right mind. I do not say what else it has done. It has made Christians—it has made them of that sect that has used up and discarded all the religions of the world, and centered all the gospel and all that is good under heaven in a single ism, and that is, in Mormonism. They are strictly a sect with one ism, with one single idea, one ruling note. It is easy to conceive of all the effects which result from the prevalence of this faith. The dumb may almost be said to speak. Men who could not talk before, may under the excitement of this new religion ring a long list of changes on one single idea. Many imagine that it is inspiration that has loosened their tongues and

made them so unlike what they were. There has been additions to all the churches in town. In the Presbyterian Society, there has been a revival. A particular account of religious affairs will be presented by the Committee on Statistics. It is the most curious part of our history for the past year. It has been during the past year emphatically what are termed "bad times." Business has been dull. Agricultural produce has been plenty, but prices very low. Farmers have found it difficult to realize much profit from their farms. The future has looked dismal for it has seemed to be going from bad to worse. "Never despair of the Republic," was the motto of the old Romans. It should also be ours and is admirably suited to our nation. If we can go through hard and trying experiences successfully, we can live out our natural existence in peace and prosperity. (A few lines in the manuscript are completely faded out. J. S.)

JANUARY, 1842. 13th, cold, 8° below zero. Snow thin; wheeling good. 15th to 20th, Snow and McGinn holding meetings. Four immersed by McGinn—Thos. Mathews, B. Bement, Mrs. Fellows and Miss G. (Pamelia Gerry?). 24th, Good wheeling. This month has been mild, but a few days cold. Snow very thin, not enough for sledding—very good wheeling. Rev. J. R. French bought of James Scott the house south of the Presbyterian Meeting house. He moved it and fitted it up for a dwelling house, and moved into it.

FEBRUARY. 20th, W. Page and wife, Ch. Thompson and wife, Miss Bruce, immersed by McGinn. 21st, John Perkins immersed. Ice all out. Twenty-six baptised. This month remarkably mild. These two mornings, below zero. No sledding, good wheeling. Several rains. River clear

of ice most of the time. Several small snows of an inch or two.

MARCH. 2nd. Mr. Alva Ames, dancing school closed. About forty scholars. Annual town meeting, much business. 13th, eight were immersed. 17 and 18, lectures on temperance were given in the evening by Mr. Henry, a reformed inebriate, and Mr. Pease, a blind man, both from Vermont. 18th, Mr. Youngman commenced teaching the Academy. The Presbyterian Society have been meeting in the evening for a number of weeks to produce a revival, aided by Mr. Ransom, of Roxbury. 9th, 20th, 31st, P. D. Badger lectured three evenings on Botanical Practice, etc. The month has been remarkably mild, very little snow.

APRIL. Nelson Porter bought Mr. Townsend's house opposite to the Academy. Mr. John Bradford bought Mr. Bigelow's farm formerly owned by Samuel Morison. 14th, Mr. Phillips, a reformed inebriate, gave a lecture. 23d and 25th, A show, Battle of Bunker Hill, Paradise, etc. The month has been mild and favorable to farmers in spring business.

MAY. 31st. Frost. This month favorable for the accomplishment of Agricultural business. Nights cold.

JUNE. 10th. Rain. 11th, rain and snow on the mountains. Frost. Beans etc. killed, and had to be replanted. Mr. Jones in a course of lectures, exposing the Mormon doctrines. 26th, Dr. Wm. Parker, of Manchester, delivered a great temperance lecture. 28th, The Pastoral and Sunday School association meet at P. Mr. Pray gave a good address. Messrs. Livermore and Peabody offered good extemporaneous remarks. A very good and pleasant meeting.

JULY. 4th. The children of the common schools assembled, about 400 in number, at the town hall at 10 o'clock a. m. A procession was

formed, D. J. Clark, Marshal, and marched to the Academy where they were joined by the parents and others, and proceeded to the Unitarian church which was filled. Exercises: Voluntary by the Citizens' Band, another by the choir. Prayer by Rev. J. R. French, hymn. Addresses by Rev. C. Cutler, Rev. E. Peabody and Rev. J. R. French. Anthem by the choir. Benediction. The procession then moved to the woods near the Academy where the tables were spread with suitable provisions furnished by the parents, and individuals presenting something for the tables. Blessing was invoked by Rev. E. Dunbar. All were joyful and happy in partaking of the picnic. After which, the juvenile choir sang, and then closed by singing "Old Hundred" by the Assembly.

6th. Mr. Jones finished his course of lectures on Mormonism, having delivered eight to a very full audience. Mr. Andrews delivered two lectures, one on the History of the Devil, the other on the Priesthood.

AUGUST. Dr. G. H. Ingalls visits Peterborough, August 16. He is established as a physician in Perkinsville, Vermont. He has lately buried his wife of consumption. 7th, Mr. N. H. Morison preached in afternoon at Unitarian Church. 10th, A Millerite preaching here. August 26, an alarm of fire, the only one during the year. About 2 o'clock a. m., the fire was seen to pour out of the west window of my office. A large collection of people—indeed most all the neighborhood, were soon on the spot. The fire was very easily extinguished, having done but very little damage. The fire was caused by the contents of a pipe being shaken the preceding day into the spit box which contained saw dust.

SEPTEMBER 22. John H. Steele, Esq., reached home this day from a tour to England and Ireland. 21,

Hon. Jeremiah Smith died of a fever after an illness of seven or eight weeks. He was buried at Exeter. 28, Muster of 22nd Regiment at Wilton. Regiment reviewed by Governor Hubbard.

OCTOBER 8th. J. H. Steele, Esq., lectured before the Lyceum and gave an interesting account of his tour. 11, Common school association met at Francestown. But very little interest manifested there. Six attended from this town. William Moore and John Smith chosen Deacons in the Unitarian Church. John Hawkins lectured in the Unitarian Church this evening.

NOVEMBER 24th. Snow enough for sleighing. 30th, snow storm a foot or more.

DECEMBER. 21. Millerite preaching at Baptist meeting house. 22nd, Thanksgiving Day. 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, Preble preaching on Miller doctrines at Baptist Meeting House. Elder Moses, the Mormon, and Preble discuss the subject of the restoration of the Jews. The former maintained that it would take place just as prophesied, the latter that there were no Jews, who knew that those pretending to be Jews were the real descendants of Abraham? that the becoming a Christian was becoming a Jew. 30, a great snow storm.

PRICES of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE. Hay, first rate, from \$12 to \$14 a ton; corn and rye, 4 to 4.6 a bushel; Beans, \$1.50 per bushel; pork, 6c per lb.; beef, 4 to 6 cents; oats, in autumn, 25 a bushel; flour, \$6 to \$8 per bbl.; molasses, 18 to 28.

A book store and bindery was opened under the Unitarian Church in the fall by A. E. Reed. A new brick double house was erected on the lot next west of the Baptist Church during the summer by Miss Sarah McCoy and Miss Polly Redding. This is the only house built in the village during the past season. Traders for 1842, Joel F. Brown, D. F. Mc-

Gilvray, Gray and Wallace, Clark C. Boutwell, — Broekway. Sylvanus Keisel bought Powers' building, so called, and moved his harness shop to one of the chambers. Moses Chapman put a grist mill into his building and commenced grinding in the fall. Noah Smith bought the house next to Jaquith's blacksmith's shop and moved into it. Mr. Edward Greenwood bought of Ebenezer Fairbanks the house next west to house on the same side of the road. John Farnum bought the house directly east of Leander Clark's, being the same that was moved from the village opposite from the Unitarian Church.

CLERGYMEN. Rev. Curtis Cutler, Unitarian; Rev. J. K. French, Presbyterian; Rev. Z. Jones, Baptist; Rev. Mr. Adams, Methodist; and Elder McGinn of the Mormon denomination.

OBITUARY FOR 1842.

January 11, Widow Blair, died aged 86; influenza. She was widow to William Blair, who was many years a pensioner. 16, Alvira Foster, aged 6, Marasmus. Feb. 6, Samuel Twitchell, aged 41, intemperate. 24, Child of Christopher Wheeler, 1 month old, convulsions. 27, James Gregg, 56, Congestion of the brain, injured by using Patent medicine, viz: Jones' Drops for humors. 22, Rev. Wm. Ritchie, of Needham, a native of this town, aged 61. March 8, Sarah Washburn, daughter of Reuben Washburn, aged 20, chronic Inflammation of the brain. April 5, Widow Abigail Davison, 74, Cancer on the face. 25, Samuel Smith, 76, old age and decay. May 6, Child of John Saunders, aged three months. 9, Richard Hovey, aged 81, old age. 10, Mrs. Davis, wife of George Davis of Hancock, Died at her father's, Stephen Pierce's, of consumption, aged 24. June 27, James Wilder, aged 62, dropsy. August 7, Albert Hill, died

aged 23, of fits, brain disordered. He was taken sick in the morning and died during the succeeding night. 11, James Smith, Esq., of Cavendish, son of Hon. William Smith, of Peterborough, aged 86 years. 12, Wm. Matthew's wife, died in New Ipswich, was brought here to be buried. 14, a son of Leonard Rives, died of Dysentery, aged 2 years. 15, Adam, son of William Gray, aged 19 years, fever. 21, William, son of James Scott, aged 1 year, bowel complaint. 26, Mrs. Sarah Walker, wife of James Walker, Esq., daughter of James Smith, Esq., of Cavendish. Died of fever, aged 47. 27, E., daughter of George Shedd, Jr., 2 years, Dysentery. 29, Deacon Jonathan Smith, 79, fever. 29, A child of Charles Stevens, near Greenfield line, of dropsy on the brain, aged 4 years. September 9, Samuel G. Smith, aged 43, consumption. 12, A child of Joseph McCoy, aged 10 months. 21, Hon. Jeremiah Smith, died at Dover. A native of this town and son of Hon. Wm. Smith. He was buried at Exeter. Aged 83. 24, Wife of Dr. David Smiley, aged 80. Paralysis and infirmities of age. October 12, Mrs. Eliza Jewett, wife of Ahiamaz Jewett, aged 42, fever. 22, Samuel Morrison, 82, old age. A revolutionary pensioner. Nov. 17, Mrs. Mary L. Fuller died of fever, aged 36 years. 17, Mr. John Muzzy, late of this town, died at Milford and was brought here for burial, aged—. He died of some rheumatic complaint. December 3, Stephen Searle, aged 13, died of a tumor on the brain. 7, Miss Lamphear, wife of Jeremiah Lamphear, died of congestion of the brain, aged 19 years. 20, Miss Mary Bradford, aged 39. By rupture of a blood vessel of the lungs. July 30, Catherine Cutter at Union Factory, of Jaffrey, aged 21, Typhus fever. Whole number, 32.

[Here followed a list of the papers and periodicals taken in town during

the year. It does not vary greatly from the list of 1840. The subscription prices are attached, however. At the conclusion of the list, Dr. Smith appends a few interesting figures.]

The whole amount paid by individuals for newspapers and periodicals during the year 1842 was \$759.25. Add amount paid by association of Periodicals for periodicals, \$42. Postage, \$136. Total, \$937.25. The amount paid for postage on papers and periodicals was \$136. Whole amount paid in town for postage on letters was \$600. Amount, \$736. Ninety-eight different papers.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

[The following memorials of citizens deceased in 1842 were printed in the TRANSCRIPT in 1872 or 1873 by Dr. Smith, while he was writing his History of Peterborough. As these papers are ultimately to be published in book form, they are here reproduced that they may be preserved among the permanent historical annals of the town.]

SAMUEL SMITH. He was born and always lived in town. In consequence of large losses by the burning of the Phoenix Factory in 1828, he failed in business which he never resumed again. In his last years, he amused and busied himself in collecting newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets, as aids to a general political history of the Country, and left a large amount of them, sometime hereafter to be made very useful. (These papers are now safely deposited in the Library of Dartmouth College, owned by the Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences). He gave up this employment about three years before his death, and the decay of body and mind seemed to keep an even pace till death ensued. Occasionally he would speak out like himself, and then re-

lapse into his vacant unthinking state, as though he was under the spell of dullness itself. Amid all his trials and misfortunes, he seemed to retain his faculties very well till the last two or three years of his life, but when he began to fail, the mind seemed to go all at once. He was a man of strong mind; he had exceeding active, energetic powers; a man of quick perception and of ready judgment. He possessed rare colloquial powers; his conversation was rich and instructing; his ideas were clothed in singularly accurate and appropriate language. He delighted in politics, and had devoted much attention and study to it, never wishing to be known by any other title than that of a Federalist of the old School, with all the unmerited reproach attached to the name. He was chosen to represent his district in Congress in 1813, and after attending one session, he was obliged, on account of his extensive business, to resign. He possessed great business talents, and could accomplish a great undertaking with singular dispatch and success; but he scorned little things, and all care and economy of these he entirely ignored. He was in his element with fifty workmen at his beck, and with a great job of a dam, a wall, or an embankment, and no man could manage them more pleasantly and kindly than he, and yet accomplish such an immense amount of work; and after all he was not an economical manager of these great enterprises; the little things so important in every undertaking always more than counterbalanced the rapid progress of any work. He was persevering in the object which engaged his attention, but did not look to the end. He often seemed visionary, and many of his plans and projects came to an end half completed. He was fair and honorable and upright in all his business transactions.

Though he took pride in making good bargains and profitable contracts, it was not so much through love of gain as exhibiting shrewdness, judgment and talent. He was never very scrupulous if the bargain was not fulfilled to the letter, only so be it that he had made a good bargain. The consequence of all this was that he never had things well done, however shrewdly projected. He always had a nice sense of right. There are very few acts of his long business life on which you can lay your hand and say they were the result of any moral obliquity. He was kind, benevolent and forbearing in an eminent degree with those who were dependent upon him.

There was one man in particular who lived on him for twenty-five years or more, working when it was convenient and agreeable to him, never half paying his way, that would have tried the patience of a Job. He worked but little, but his living he would have, with his rum, daily, and if he could not have delivered to him about what he thought was right, why, he would steal it, and so he did year after year, till his children removed him from town and provided for him. He was a man of uncommon equanimity of temper, and this followed him to the last. I have often heard him say that this equanimity was the result of his own efforts, that he began business with being fractious and irritable, but seeing the evil of it, and the difficulties and proplexities occasioned, he schooled himself to this agreeable state of mind, that followed him through all his life. He had great faith in mankind. Never was he heard to rail at our race. He had acquired a great knowledge of mankind and did not lose his respect for them by extensive intercourse.

DEA. JONATHAN SMITH. He died August 29 of Typhoid fever, after a confinement of only one week. He

was a man of strong mind which had been long maturing, and he felt very little of the withering effects of age, although he had nearly reached 80 years. His knowledge was not very general, though he was a great reader; but on some subjects he was exceedingly well informed. His reading had taken a theological turn, and but few possessed his knowledge on those matters. He was a strong Unitarian, and was ready to give any man a reason for his faith. He was a man of kind affections and feelings, yet strong in his prejudices, and rather more ready to forgive an injury than forget it. His life was a useful one, he having at various times held all the offices in town; but was mostly spent in the privacy of his own home, and in the management of his own affairs. He was a modest man. Those who remember him at the Centennial will recollect with how much diffidence he presided on that memorable occasion.

The responsibility of the important trust of presiding disturbed his sleep for many nights previous to the celebration. He, nevertheless, performed all the duties of the occasion well when the time came, which added very much to the success of the celebration. He was a good man; good without ostentation, without pretension; his life showed forth the man, for it was a living and preaching illustration of Jesus. He lived and died on the same spot on which he was born. He has gone down to his grave like a shock of corn fully ripe, with as pure and upright a character as falls to the lot of but few mortals here below.

MRS. SARAH WALKER. Wife of James Walker, Esq., died of Typhoid fever, after an illness of nineteen days. No tribute to her memory can sufficiently do justice to her character. She was worthy of commendation in every condition of life in which she was placed. She fulfilled her part well,

and is now, we trust, reaping her abundant reward. How many have missed her kind offices, her affection and sympathy; how many have felt a void by her death that nothing can fill. She was always kind and benevolent toward the sick, ready to assist them by her labor or means; affable and generous to the poor, full of kindness and affection toward all mankind. Death to her was a great gain, though full of sorrow to us.

SAMUEL G. SMITH. Son of Samuel Smith, died September 1, aged 43, of a bronchial consumption, in the very vigor of his manhood. He had been absent from Peterborough some twelve or fourteen years before he died and returned on a visit but a few weeks before the dread summons came for him to go hence. Most of his life had been spent in the manufacture of cotton, in which business he was said to have acquired great skill, and to have equalled the best manufacturer of the day. He was a self made man; his early opportunities for an education had been limited, and had there been no self culture, there would have been no man. By his own and almost unassisted efforts, he made himself a mathematician, became a great and a general reader, and had acquired a great fund of knowledge. He was a man of rare excellence of character, of great purity of life, the very soul of honor and integrity. His memory is embalmed in many hearts, who will not soon forget him. He bore his last sickness, which was long, with great fortitude, and died calmly in the firm hope of a better state of existence hereafter.

A singular fatality seems to have attended the Smith family during the past year. Four brothers of the elder race died within five months of each other, all of them far advanced in life, and three of the next generation died within about seven months. The

deaths of the brothers were Samuel Smith, April 25, 1842, aged 76; James Smith, died August 11, 1842, aged 86; Jonathan Smith, died August 29, 1842, aged 79; Jeremiah Smith died Sept. 21, at Dover, N. H., aged 83.

Deaths of the next generation as follows: James Smith died in Michigan, in February, son of James Smith, of Cavendish; Mrs. Sarah Walker, daughter of James Smith, Cavendish, died August 26; Samuel G. Smith, son of Samuel Smith, died Sept. 9, 1842.

MRS. MARY S. FULLER. Youngest daughter of John Scott, Esq., (and granddaughter of Capt. William Scott, both revolutionary soldiers. J. S.) died November 17, of a relapse of Typhoid fever. She will long be remembered here. She had made herself so useful to the community by her taste and skill in her business, that we do not know how her place is to be supplied. She aimed at doing her duty well, and hard were her struggles, alone, and with two children, to beat her way amid the trials and perplexities of life. But her labors are ended. She, who was always so ready to feel sympathy and render assistance to the sick and dying, has passed through these scenes. She has claimed but a small share of that kindness and attention she had again and again expended on others.

DISEASES.

The Typhoid fever prevailed here during the season, commencing in August, and continuing nearly through the autumn. It was of an unusually severe type, and proved fatal among many of the adult and respectable members of Society. Those who recovered did so only after a long confinement and a somewhat tedious convalescence. No other diseases of any note prevailed. The Typhoid fever seemed to swallow up every other malady. There was a very un-

usual exemption from all bowel complaints among children.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALBERT SMITH.

Read to Peterborough Lyceum, March 25, 1843.

Among the standing committees of the Lyceum was one on Statistics. None of its reports are preserved except those submitted for 1842, which are herewith reproduced. The loss of the prior reports is to be regretted for much valuable information is thereby lost. The committees of the Lyceum, as some of their reports show, did their work thoroughly and were useful in preserving for posterity very much important historical material relating to the town. William Scott, who wrote the first of the subjoined papers, was the son of John Scott, the Revolutionary soldier. He was one of the foremost citizens of the town. Selectman in 1836, 1837, 1883 and in 1842, besides holding other minor offices. Two of his sons—Hon. Albert S. Scott and Col. Charles Scott, achieved state wide fame. William Scott died of Typhoid fever September 24, 1846, aged 45 years, in the full tide of his usefulness, deeply mourned by all who knew him.

REPORT ON STATISTICS FOR 1842.

"Mr. President. I have been able to collect the statistical facts relative to the number of communicants connected with the several Christian Churches in this place, together with the names of those who have been admitted in full communion since January 1, 1842, which I here present in the following order:

Whole number of communicants belonging to the Presbyterian Church, under the ministry of Rev. James R. French at the present time, is 203. There has been in the Church since January 1, 1842, two deaths, four dis-

missals, and one excommunicated. Admission during the year 1842 were 59 (60?); 24 males and 35 females, viz., Lucy A. Wilkins, Henry Field, Jane Richardson, Sarah B. Dennis, Joseph Holt, Hannah Cragin, Betsey C. Stearns, Ephraim Wood, Harriet Cary, Sarah Merriam, George Allen, Louisa Oliver, Susan R. Stacy, George Jewett, Mary Hunt, Eliza A. Stacy, Levi Nichols, Jerusha Stevens, Abigail E. Stacy, M. D. Farnsworth, Lois Field, Abigail Bruce, Francis Cragin, Eliza Stacy, Mary Leathers, Solon Mansfield, Eunice Field, Sarah A. Mansfield, W. W. Cragin, Minerva Cudworth, Delana Watson, Charles Barber, Eunice H. Wood, Betsey Edes, George W. Stevens, Nancy M. Stevens, Joseph Carter, Mrs. Ashael Howe, John Carter, Timothy Russell, Jesse B. Watson, John Vose, John Thorning, Diocletian Melvin, Joel Hadley, Mrs. Melvin, W. H. Hadley, Rebecca Richardson, W. H. Puffer, Sarah Jane Dunbar, Edwin Puffer, Mrs. Kimball, Elizabeth Edes, Anna Swan, Nancy Edes, Lucy Kimball, Elizabeth McCoy, Sarah P. French, Lydia Wheeler, Elmina Taggart. Of the whole number, 203, 51 do not reside in Peterborough, leaving residents, 152.

The whole number of persons belonging to the Congregational Church in Peterborough, under the pastoral care of Rev. Curtis Cutler, is 98. Living in Peterborough, 94; in Sharon, 4; 35 were admitted during the year 1842. Twelve males, thirty-three females. Namely, Timothy K. Ames, Hepsibah, wife of J. Longley, Samuel McCoy, Miss Sarah T. Moore, Wm. Follansbee, Miss Betsy J. Follansbee, Miss Clarinda Scott, Mrs. Follansbee, Widow Hepsibah Fairbanks. John Hadley, Mrs. Mary S. Fuller, (since dead), James Walker, Nancy Ann Miller, George Walker, Sarah W., wife of J. Damon, Eleanor, wife of E. Fairbanks; Dorcas, wife of J. Green-

wood, Elizabeth, wife of S. G. Smith, Samuel Miller and wife, Miss Ellen Smith, Luther Nichols and wife, Elizabeth Brackett, William E. Treadwell, Lydia Lucretia Hunt, Betsey, wife of N. Whittemore, Lucy Caroline Hunt, David F. McGilvray, Julia Ann Richey, Miss Agnes W. Robbe, Betsey M. White, Frederick S. Ainsworth, Isaac Green and wife. Added to the Church since January 1, 1843, five persons, to wit, Wm. M. White and wife, Samuel Nay and wife, and Jonathan Felt. Whole number since January 1, 1842, 40; fifteen males and twenty-five females. Only two members are now living in the church who signed the original covenant Oct. 24, 1799, viz., Samuel Moore and Nancy Smith, widow of Dr. Jonathan Smith.

The whole number of Communicants belonging to the Baptist Church, under the charge of Rev. Zebulon Jones, is 130. Members added since January 1842 are 30. Thirteen males and seventeen females, namely: Abraham Shattuck, Moses A. Fairbanks, Franklin Spalding, Charles Carter, William Thayer, John Wait, Sargent Bohonon, Abner Haggett, Thomas McCoy, Abisha Tubbs, Thomas McCoy Jr., John Clough, Thomas Hadley Jr., Benjamin Shattuck, Augusta Pierce, Sarah Davis, Justina Tubbs, Jane Perkins, Harriet Perkins, Mrs. Hayes, Miss Davis, Temple, Mary Hayes, Sarah Whitcomb, Louisa Pierce, Mrs. Spalding, Mrs. Whitcomb, Mary Trevis, Mary Whitcomb, Julia Shattuck. Mary Smith.

The whole number of persons belonging to the Methodist Church under the care of Rev. Mr. Adams is 100, or near that number. Ten of this number have been admitted since January 1, 1842. namely, P. D. Badger, James Thorning, Roensa Holt, Mary Miller, Nancy Haggett, Anna Miller, Mary Bruce, Sophronia E.

Pressy, Sarah Smiley, Nancy Smith.

The number of persons who have been baptised and have made a profession of Religion but have not connected themselves with any church, and are now under the charge of Rev. Mr. Harriman, of the Free Will Baptist denomination, is 15. Of this number, ten have been baptised by Mr. Harriman within a few weeks—seven males and three females, namely:

Joseph Ames and wife, Alvah Ames, Jonathan Bohonon and wife, John Parker, Miss Julia Buss, E. G. French, Frederick Livingston, Elias Cheney.

The number of persons professing the Catholic religion in Peterborough is three. They have no public preaching.

The whole number who have been admitted into the Church of Latter Day Saints, as given by Jesse C. Little, an Elder in the Church, is 116—48 males and 68 females. I give them in the same order that they were admitted into the Church as given me by Elder Little, viz: Luther Reed, Geo. B. Gardner, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Bement, Mrs. Reed, Geo. W. Taggart, Daniel Bailey, Hosea Pierce, Mrs. Gardner, Caroline King, Mrs. Smith, Leonard Hill, Esther Russell, Jesse C. Little, Mrs. Gray, Asahel Howe, G. W. Ryan, Hannah Wilder, Charles A. Adams, U. B. Alexander, Mary Harlow, Fanny Howe, Mrs. Alexander, Charles F. Hill, Elizabeth Barker, Mrs. Holyoke, John Saunders, Sarah Bailey, Mrs. Ward, Jonas Livingston, Hannah Isham, Nancy Stanley, Mrs. C. Bement, Oliver Taggart, Nuahmah Carter, Abial Peavey, Bingham Bement, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Saunders, Thomas Mathews, Elizabeth Bailey, Mrs. Bullard, Polly Fellows, Sarah Brown, Sarah Holyoke, Sarah E. Gammon, Wm. B. Holyoke, Mrs. Wheeler, William Page, Mary Bullard, Robert W. Marsh, Mrs. Page, Hannah Lamphere, W. T. McGilvray,

Mrs. Thompson, Luther Twitchell, Abijah Spofford, Harriet Bruce, Mrs. Twitchell, Mrs. Spofford, James Barker, Mrs. Mathews, Wm. Abbott, Dan Foster, Mrs. Powers, Lydia Abbott, Alonzo Russell, Elizabeth Stewart, Edward Cooke, Mrs. Foster, S. M. Howe, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Gerry, Fanny Jane Howe, Mrs. Taggart, Mary Smith, Susan E. Howe, Mrs. Rice, Louisa Mansfield, Pamela Gerry, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Hill, Dorothy Hubbard, Charles W. Thompson, Wm. Foster, Mrs. Cummings, Noah Smith, Samuel Bacon, Mrs. Ryan, Washington Taggart, H. Bruce, Nathan Cummings, Mrs. Nay, John Nay, Jr., Simeon Stanley, Elizabeth Foster, Mrs. Stanley, D. D. Barker, Nahum Wood, Horace Eaton, Elias Kidder, John Spofford, E. W. Clark, Nancy Isham, J. H. Glines, Louisa Peavey, Mrs. Clark, Elizabeth Peavey, Merrill Peavey, George Wilkins, Persea Beals, William Currier, Mrs. Moors, Charles Russell, Charlotte Upton.

Of this number eight or ten have absented themselves from the church (one has died, Mrs. Lamphere), fifteen or twenty do not reside in Peterborough. The number now in full Communion residing in Peterborough will range about eighty or eighty-five, as near as I can ascertain. This church has sprung into existence in this place within the last eighteen months. It has been for the most of the time under the charge of the Rev. Mr. McGinn, who first founded it. He has been assisted at different times by Elders Adams, Snow, Mosey, etc.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of Communicants belonging to the different Churches in Peterborough, 647. Number admitted since January 1, 1842, 258. Number of males, 105. Number of females, 153. Number of persons who have

made a profession of religion not connected with any church, 18. Since January 1, 1842, 10. Males, 7; females 3. Whole number of professors and communicants since January 1, 1842, 268. Males, 112; females, 156. Whole number of professors and communicants at the present time is 665. Of this number not residing in town, about 120. Resident professors, 545.

Which is respectfully submitted,

By WM. SCOTT.

April 1, 1843.

[The following paper is by Ebenezer Fairbanks. He was born in Dublin, May 28, 1794, and settled permanently in Peterborough about 1822, where he resided the rest of his life. He was a carpenter by trade, and was active in the Lyceum for many years. Some of his contributions to its literary exercises are preserved, but the most important one is that here given, which has permanent historical value. He lived on the south side of the street leading to West Peterborough, some distance west of the old Holmes Tavern.]

Strange as it may appear to many of you, during the period of twenty years past the inhabitants of the Center Village in Peterborough have nearly all changed. The inhabitants who lived here previous to that time have either died or removed to some other place to reside. Twenty-three persons only that live here at present can be now recollected to have had their home in this village twenty years ago, and one-third of that number were at that time small children, and only four of that number live in the same house they did twenty years ago. What a change twenty years hath brought about to change nearly all the inhabitants of this village! And will you believe me if I tell you that, at this time, we number very nearly nine hundred persons. It is a fact that according to the numbers as

taken last week with considerable care there are now living in this village 896 persons, of whom 90 are under four years of age; 324 between 4 and 21 years; 188 between 21 and 30 years of age; 132 between 30 and 40 years of age; 87 between 40 and 50 years of age; 75 over 50, viz., 43 between 50 and 60 years of age; 17 between 60 and 70 years of age; 11 between 70 and 80 years of age; and 4 over 80 years of age, namely, Mrs. Brown, 80; Mr. D. Smiley, 83; Mr. S. Moore, 85; Mr. Thomas Steele, 89 years old.

This village consists of 173 families, 111 dwelling houses, 4 houses of public worship, 1 town hall, 2 school houses, 1 Academy, 2 taverns, 2 cotton factories, the Phoenix employing 101 hands, and the other, 50 hands. One foundry, employing eight hands; 4 stores, 1 jeweller's shop, 2 grist mills, 3 machine shops, 3 blacksmith shops, 2 wheelright shops, 1 cabinet shop, 1 tin shop, 1 stove manufactory, 5 shoe makers' shops, 2 harness shops, 3 tailor shops, 4 milliner shops, 3 paint shops, 1 book store and bindery, 1 hatter's shop, 1 cooper shop, 1 sleigh shop, 4 joiner shops, 1 Reed manufactory, 1 lead pipe manufactory, 1 gun shop, 1 livery shop, 1 slaughter house, 3 regular practicing physicians, 1 Botanic physician, and 3 lawyers.

[The last page, excepting the signature, is torn off.]

EBENEZER FAIRBANKS.

April 1, 1843.

Annals of Peterborough.

The following communication was found among the papers of the Old Peterborough Lyceum. It was written by Dr. Abial Abbott, and was probably read before the Lyceum on or about the day of its date, March 5, 1842. It describes fully one of the industries of primitive Peterborough, and so is worthy of a place among

these annals. It is the description of an industry that brought larger returns of money to the people than any other and that money supplied many things in the domestic and farm economy that could not be obtained by barter. Also, it paid the bills of the sons who were sent to Exeter and Andover Academies and to college. It was the source out of which the manufacturing industries of the town grew. After the wool left the sheep's back and the flax the swingling block and knife, the work was done by the women of the household, and with the large families of those days, one can easily imagine the vast amount of labor imposed upon the wives and mothers and daughters to change it all into clothing for the members of the household. I well remember all the different tools and implements named by Dr. Abbott, in my old home, safely stored away in the attic or piled up in the shed corners, but never used, except the large wheel and reel for spinning rolls of wool into yarn, in my early childhood. These instruments of toil which meant so much to our grandfathers and grandmothers are now cherished only as curiosities of a remote age, and are not found save in the antiquarian collection of our public museums. Such is the change wrought in a single hundred years of industrial evolution.

"SPINNING WHEEL AND LOOM."

"The making of linen cloth and thread from the early settlement of the town to 1810 was a great and profitable business. Every family was supplied with the foot wheel in proportion to the number capable of using it, also with the great wheel, and commonly with two looms, one in the cellar for weaving linen and tow cloth, and one above for woolen and coarse cloth. The spinning of one hank, 36 knots, was a day's work, but more was often done. For fine cloth

four hanks were spun from a pound of flax. The spinning of fourteen cuts, three knots to a cut, of tow was a day's work; more was often done. Carding for two wheels was performed by one person. Carding tow was often done sometime before it was spun, and the rolls put into the cellar that by borrowing damp, they might run better and smoother. The coarser flax was spun for warp, and filled with tow yarn for shirting and sheeting, and diaper for table cloths, towels, etc. Cheeked linen was made for shirts, aprons, neckerchiefs, etc. Linen warp yarn was filled with cotton for shirting, for bed-ticking and fustian, etc. Children often did the quilling and would spin when ten years old. Yarn was often bleached by bucking with hot lye. This process sometimes rotted the yarn, and rendered it tender in the loom and the cloth less durable. The cloth was spread upon the grass for whitening, and wet with pure water warmed by the sun as often as it became dry, and sometimes put in weak lye during the night. Weaving five yards was deemed a day's work, but often several yards more were done. The weaving was performed chiefly by women. A few men, who came from Ireland, were good weavers and employed themselves in the business.

Very considerable quantity of thread, fine, coarse, white, brown, &c., was made. This product was more profitable than cloth, but was in quantity more limited.

The ladies in the afternoon visits to their neighbors were accustomed to carry their flax and foot wheels with them. The cloth and thread were prepared and carried upon a horse and peddled chiefly by women in the country around; sometimes a part was exchanged for flax and grain from Connecticut river and other places. The sales of cloth and thread

without doubt amounted to more than the sales of all the other products of the town.

Very much is due to the industry, skill and economy of the women for the prosperity of this town and for the education of so many of her sons abroad. The 31st chapter of the Book of Proverbs may be aptly applied to the mothers of Peterborough.

Soon after the Revolutionary war, the manufacturing of linen cloth and thread began to decline, and since the cotton mills have been put in operation, the spinning wheel and loom have become useless.

FLAX was raised on almost every farm and was a profitable crop; the seed would often pay for the cultivation. All that was raised was generally worked up in town, and often considerable quantity brought from Connecticut river and other places.

The flax when grown was chiefly pulled by women; the seed was beat off by men. The flax was spread upon the grass for rotting, chiefly by women and when rotted, was taken up into bunches by them, and was bound in bundles by men. It was commonly dressed by men, but some women were expert at dressing it. As the making of cloth and thread declined, the raising of flax gradually declined; so that for twenty or thirty years past very little has been produced, and at the present time, probably, not a hundred pounds in a year. Many of the young men have not seen it growing in the field. While growing, scarcely any crop is so beautiful.

From $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels of seed was sown on the acre, and about 200 lbs. a common crop. John Scott, Esq., sowed $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of seed on $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre and had 230 lbs. of dressed flax.

The making of woolen cloth of various kinds engaged the attention and industry of the women and was a business of much importance. The

family was clothed in home spun. Very little, if any, was sent abroad for sale. Fulled cloth of various quality was made for the men, also flannel, sometimes striped with blue, for shirts and for frocks and for trousers. Blankets, etc., were made. Flannel pressed, and worsted, etc., were made for women's wear. Commonly dyed at home. The supply of stockings and leggings, as they were long, required not a little yarn and knitting. The working of wool was a great and arduous business, as there were no labor saving machines. Wool breaking into bats to prepare it for carding into rolls was often done by parties in the afternoon. Wages for a girl a week were forty cents, or two pistareens.

Mr. William Powers, from Ireland, was the first clothier who settled in town on the brook near Mr. Mears, about 1777. Before this, cloth was carried out of town to be dressed. None of Mr. Power's descendants remain in town. Mr. Samuel Smith built his clothier's mill about 1794, and left off that business. Chamberlain & Perkins built the S. Woollen Factory 1813. Sold to Mr. H. F. Cogswell, which was burned in 1823, and rebuilt in 1824, and has been much improved since. Mr. Thomas Wilson established his mill about 1829. bought of McCrillis, who built the house and shop 1827. The privilege and land bought of Robert White, 1826.

The making of woolen cloth has declined since the commencement of the present century, but not in so great a degree as the linen. The hand card for wool has been laid aside since the introduction of the carding machine. Cloth is still made in most farmer's families.

A number of persons carried on the wheel making business so that wheels etc., were sold abroad. Price of foot

wheel, \$2.00; of a great wheel, \$1.00; with brass box and iron axle, \$2.00. The patent head came into use about 1800. It was at first sold for \$2.50; but the price was reduced to 50 cents. Quill wheel, \$1.00; clock reel, \$1.00.

But alas! the great wheel and wheel pin, the little wheel and distaff, the quill wheel, the clock reel and

swifts, the hackel, coarse and fine, the cards for wool, the spools and warping bars, the reeds and harness, the loom and its appendages, all, all are gone into the garret, and the exhilarating buzz of the wheel and the drum thump of the loom are no more heard.

ABIAL ABBOTT.

Peterborough, March 5, 1842.

[From page 174 to here was published in the Peterborough TRANSCRIPT, Apr. 30, May 7, 14, 21, 1914.]

THE CALL OF THE CHURCH TO ZEPHANIAH SWIFT MOORE.

BY JONATHAN SMITH

Under the ministries of John Morrison and David Annan, the religious society at Peterborough became sadly demoralized. Their dissolute conduct and intemperate habits had brought reproach upon the church as an institution and weakened its power as a moral and social force in the community. The elder citizens, who supported it and controlled its temporal and spiritual affairs, were still loyal, but with the younger portion, and especially with the unchurched, it had lost heavily as a religious agency to influence the people.

The discord thus created was increased by another circumstance which more directly affected the prosperity and unity of the church itself. Between 1785 and 1795, a new generation had come upon the stage and had begun to take the lead in municipal and church affairs. On the whole, the younger men were abler than their forebears, better read and educated, more fluent talkers, and were filled with the progressive spirit of the time. They cared less for the forms and more for the substance of religion than their fathers. Their first reform was aimed at the music, that power-house of church discord and quarrels in every religious society.

The singing up to 1788 had been conducted in the primitive Presbyterian way—the elder reading the line of a psalm and the congregation singing it after him. This was changed, and an edition of Watt's Hymns introduced. The reform was perfected in 1792, when a choir of the young people to have sole charge of the singing of the church was organized and given seats in "the breasts of the gallery." This daring innovation upon a venerable presbyterian custom gave great offense to the conservatives and was vigorously opposed. The change was perfected about the time Mr. Annan resigned (1792), and for the seven ensuing years, the church was without a minister. The division thus created did not heal but widened as time went on. Eventually, it led to complete separation.

They were a loquacious people, especially when topics theological were the subjects of debate. Three years after Mr. Annan left, the church called Rev. Abram Moore, but he declined. It was proposed to settle him as a Presbyterian; but when Zephaniah Swift Moore first preached in Peterborough is unknown. Probably it was in the latter part of 1796 or early in 1797. His preaching creat-

ed a most favorable impression. He was a Congregationalist; and probably his sectarian views soon became known, and emphasized the divisions in the church. There are no records to show how the vote in the church to call him stood or how the call was phrased. At a town meeting held June 27, 1797, under an article in the warrant, "To see if the town would vote to join with the church in giving Mr. Moore a call," the town voted "to join the church in giving Mr. Moore a call in the Congregational way." But later, at the same meeting it was voted to postpone the last clause of the second article ("in the Congregational way"), and it then voted to postpone the whole matter. On the 27th of the next October, and probably after the petition given below had been presented, the town voted, 80 to 3, "to give Mr. Zephaniah Swift Moore a call to settle in Peterborough as a Gospel Minister," and then voted to offer him a "salary of \$400 a year if he would accept." It thus appears, at least from all known records, that the only invitation to settle "in the Congregational way" was the petition of the citizens under date of September 5. Unless the vote of the church contained this clause, which the town rejected, the petition to settle was informal and unofficial. In his letter, Mr. Moore does not notice this irregularity, at least does not allude to it, and it cannot be said in the absence of the church record and possibly defective town record, that the irregularity really existed. From both his letters it is apparent that Mr. Moore understood that he was invited to settle over a Presbyterian church, and to be installed in the "Congregational way." This was not, however, the fatal objection with him, and it does not appear that the people offered to waive any other of their church cus-

toms. Certainly the action of both church and town heightened the discord, and drew the line more sharply between the conservative and radical wings. In those days, church forms and creeds were vital matters with both pastor and people, and the facility with which ministers now step across the theological border and churches settle a man from a different sect, if otherwise satisfactory, was unknown.

But the Presbyterians would not consent to further waive the forms and tenets of their ancient faith. The everlasting hills of Peterborough were not more fixed and immovable than was the loyalty of these conservatives to their chosen creed.

Mr. Moore was a native of Palmer, Mass., a town largely settled by the Scotch Irish, and he probably well knew the temper and disposition of that hardy race. He realized that the division was on questions which went down to the consciences and convictions of a people who could not and would not compromise. In his first reply to the call, he names several other objections. 1st, the situation of the church and its want of repair. but in his letter announcing his acceptance of the call from Leicester, he frankly admits that the situation there was, on the whole, no better. He says much of the mixed mode of church government; but the offer contained in the petition, signed by more than a hundred of the leading people, to settle him as a Congregationalist, obviated this difficulty. The divisions in the church over forms and doctrines remained, and these were inseparable, and were certain to grow more pronounced as time went on. He touches this very gently in his letters, but reading between the lines, it is easy to see that he regarded it as fatal to his accepting the invita-

tion and that it was the real ground of his refusal.

Zephaniah Swift Moore was born in Palmer, Mass., Nov. 20, 1770. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1793, and for the three years following was a teacher. This call to Peterborough was probably the first he had received. His Leicester pastorate continued from 1798 to 1811, when he was chosen professor of Greek and Latin at Dartmouth College. Five years later, in 1816, he was appointed president of Williams College, holding at the same time the Chair of Theology. At the organization of Amherst College in 1821, he was elected its first President, at the same time filling the professorship of Sacred Theology, Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics. He died at Amherst, Mass., from overwork, June 30, 1823, in the full maturity of his powers and usefulness, at the age of 52 years.

Here is the correspondence:—

Ashby, 14th of June, 1797.

Dear Sir: *

Agreeable to promise, I improve the present, as a convenient time to inform you of my conclusion with respect to my returning to Peterborough.

I have, as far as I am capable, taken into view every circumstance in relation to the state of your church, the disposition and opinion of some of them with respect to the method of church government and discipline, the situation of your meeting house, and the improbability of its being altered very soon for the better, with some other things relative to the place which do not afford so agreeable a prospect as I could wish. After weighing every circumstance with impartiality and a further determination to pursue the path of duty, I have concluded not to return.

I am sensible this determination

will not accord with the feelings and expectations of many of the people in Peterborough, but I firmly believe that it will by no means be promotive of the happiness or good of the place for me to return. I cannot consistently agree to adopt the mixed mode of church government and discipline which has been mentioned. I have attended to the matter more particularly than when I saw you. I desire the town, if it be consistent, would proceed no further with respect to giving me a call. Whatever offers they may make me in Peterborough or any other place, they will have no influence so long as unanimity, harmony and agreement be wanting. The probability in my own mind has been heretofore that I should tarry with you longer, and that possibly I should make that the permanent place of my residence. Had not this been the case, I should not have returned to you this last time or in the spring. But I now sincerely desire that the town and people do not proceed any further in relation to me.

For the respect you have shown me, and the kindness you have in various instances manifested, I feel myself obliged to you and to the people in general, and for them all I most sincerely thank you. I shall have them in grateful remembrance.

Wishing you peace and happiness,

I am, dear sir, yours,

ZEPH SWIFT MOORE.

On receipt of this letter, the people, so much did they desire to have Mr. Moore for their minister, drew up and sent to him this petition:

We, the Subscribers, are of opinion that Mr. Moore was impressed with wrong ideas respecting the mode of Church Government in this Place.

[*This letter was addressed to Deacon Robert Morison.]

The mixed mode of Government that Mr. Moore expresses his disapprobation of in his letter to Deacon Morrison would by no means ever meet our approbation. We think it would not be conducive of that peace and harmony which is the ornament of every church. We are in favor of settling a minister in the Congregational way. We look upon the difference between the two modes of administration as not among the essentials of Religion. Our wishes are to settle Mr. Zephaniah Swift Moore as our Minister, if his objections are principally founded on the mode of Church Government proposed to him we think they were well founded. We wish Mr. Moore to return and settle with us, unless he has other objections and such as would not be in our power to remove.

Peterborough, Sept. 5, 1797.

This petition was signed by 107 men, and probably by others whose names are torn off. Apparently the name of about every man in town is attached to it, whether a member of the church or not. It shows the strong impression Mr. Moore's preaching and personality had made upon the people.

To this unanimous call, Mr. Moore returned the following answer:

To the Church of Christ and Society
in Peterborough. Greeting.
Christian Brethren and Friends:

In addition to those trials and afflictions which are common in the present life to those who are followers of Christ there are many others which are peculiar to those who worthily sustain the office of his ministers. Among these may be reckoned the unfruitfulness of his labors—the levity and inconstancy of a very large portion of mankind in their conduct relative to religion and those things of which that professedly treats through opposition

with which they often meet in the performance of their duty, and the contempt and reproaches of the profane and irreligious. The mutual exertions which are requisite in order for a faithful discharge of ministerial duties are such as are above all others calculated to debilitate and hasten the decay of the human constitution. These are trials almost peculiar to those who sustain the minister's office and they render their course of life and duties peculiarly arduous. Hence, they above all others need to be clad with the Christian's armour and to possess the spirit of their Lord and Master. Their labors and employment have very near relation to the day of Judgment, and an endless state of retribution. No trust can be more important than that to them committed. Viewed in its consequences, the connection formed between a minister and people is infinitely solemn. On it are suspended things of the highest moment relative to him and their relation to time and eternity.

Impressed with a belief of these truths, and aware of the danger of determining hastily, I have considered with deliberation the request and proposal you made to me to take the charge of you in the Lord as your pastor and religious instructor. I have endeavored to form an accurate estimate of your circumstances, and of those of the church and society in Leicester. Since you made your proposals to me for settlement among you, my mind has been perplexed with anxiety. I have looked to the Father of lights for aid and direction, and have searched diligently that I might know what the will of the Lord is and of course, what I ought to do. I have consulted those whom I conceived to be disinterested and impartial judges. With their opinion in favor of it and with a belief that all circumstances

taken into account I ought thus to do, I have this day concluded to accept the call and invitation of the Church and Society in Leicester and shall manifest my acceptance of the same tomorrow by an answer given publicly. I have, therefore, concluded and do hereby manifest my conclusion not to accept the call and invitation which I received from you.

As it may afford a degree of satisfaction to some of you at least to know the comparative circumstances between your church and society, and those of the church and society in Leicester as they exist in my view, and as they relate to the invitations and proposals I have received, I would observe that motives presented from the prospect of acquiring property are decidedly the strongest at Peterborough. I do not, neither can I rationally expect more than to maintain myself in the state which is necessary by the salary which they offer in Leicester. The salary which you offer is generous and such that I might lay up something annually which would be handsome. The unanimity is as great in Peterborough as I ever expected, it is not so great as I could wish—how high the disaffection with the proposed salary would rise, I am not capable of determining with perfect accuracy. I do not, however, according to the best judgment I am capable of borrowing, think it would ever arise at any great height. A more perfect union with respect to salary would have been far more agreeable. At Leicester, there has appeared no opposition as to the terms of salary and settlement; for aught that has appeared, they are unanimous. From the information of those perfectly acquainted with the place, it appears that there was scarcely an individual but that attended the meeting at which they gave me a call and made the propos-

als. Motives drawn from the comparative unanimity of these two places are in favor of Leicester. From the most accurate information I can obtain, it appears that Leicester has been quite as unhappy, and I believe more so than Peterborough in being divided in their opinions and efforts to obtain a settled minister. The bad consequences which would come to Leicester were I to give them a negative answer, I am very positive would be greater than at Peterborough. It is true we cannot foresee future events, but we may form a probable judgment from present circumstances which may be in time to come. The conveniency of attending public worship, and the disposition to attend it, particularly when the season is inclement, are decidedly in favor of Leicester. The labor and fatigue which must arise from the performance of parochial duties will be in some respects greater and in some less in this place than in Peterborough. From the circumstances of the two places, the prospect at present is that I can be more useful in building the waste places of Zion, in promoting the happiness of man and the glory of God in this place than in Peterborough.

I give you my sincerest thanks for the repeated tokens of friendship, kindness and respect which as individuals and as a people you have manifested toward me, particularly for your invitation to settle among you as a pastor and religious instructor. I acknowledge my unworthiness of the respect you have shown me and my unworthiness to sustain the office of Ambassador of Christ.

The spirit of condescension which has appeared among you is particularly agreeable and pleasing. The importance of unity, peace and charity is acknowledged by everyone. Their beneficial effects are visible

among those who are peaceable, charitable and respected. The fatal effect of contention and animosities are but too often seen at the present day. These are not the effects of that religion in which we profess ourselves interested. The religion of Christ is a religion of peace and of love. These are its genuine fruits and will ever appear in those who are influenced by its principles and actuated by its motives.

I most ardently wish that the poisonous blossoms of the seeds of discord may never appear among you, but as citizens of Zion may you keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.

Remembering you to the care of Him whose providence and goodness are extended to all, and fervently supplicating that the great Shepherd of Israel would ever have you in his holy keeping, send you a faithful teacher, one in whom you shall be united, and that he would preserve you in the hollow of his hand and prepare you for the realness of eternal blessedness, I am, Christian Brethren and Friends,

Yours affectionately,

ZEPHANIAH SWIFT MOORE."

Leicester, 9th of December, 1797.

The whole incident marked a crisis in the church which had an important influence upon its future history. When it occurred the spirit of liberality had so far got possession of a majority of the people that they had already cast aside the denominational form of conducting the music and were now ready, in order to settle a man they liked, to reject another and still more important form of Presbyterian church government. It shows that sectarian forms and methods had lost their hold upon the people. It is a fruitless speculation to conjecture what would have happened if Mr. Moore had become its minister. It may be regarded as a probability, however, that while it may have become Congregational in government and doctrine, under his strong and able leadership, it would have remained in the Evangelical fold. As it was, the inquiring progressive spirit of a majority of its people continued unchecked until the tide became too strong to be stayed, and the end of it all is too well known for repetition here.

[From page 199 to here was published in the Peterborough TRANSCRIPT, Aug. 13, 1914.]

ANNALS OF PETERBOROUGH

BY JONATHAN SMITH.

Rev. David Annan and his Ministry.

The first minister of the town, Rev. John Morrison, left in 1772. From that date on to 1778, the church was without a pastor and its history during those years is a blank. Mr. Morrison's ministry was an unfortunate one, but bad as it was and scandalous as was his conduct, the town was fated to undergo worse trials with his successor. Rev. David Annan was born in Cupar, Scotland, in 1754. He came to this country when young and graduated at Rutgers College, New Jersey, about 1776 or 1777. At the time of entering the ministry he belonged to the Walkill, N. Y., Presbytery. His brother, Rev. Robert Annan, was, at the time, minister of the Federal St., (Boston) Presbyterian Church, which was afterward Dr. Channing's. He was an able man and stood high in ability and influence in the ministry. His residence in Boston may account for his younger brother coming to New England.

Rev. David Annan first preached in Peterborough early in 1778. He had just graduated from College and was 23 years of age. He had never before been settled and this was his first and probably his only parish. There must have been something attractive about him either in his personality or preaching, or the practical, hard-headed men of the church would scarcely have selected him out of all the candidates they had been hearing for six years for their minister. He had created a favorable impression and there appears to have been no opposition to his settlement.

The church was then a town affair, and all business relating to it or its minister was transacted in open town

meeting. The first mention of Mr. Annan is found in the record of a town meeting held April 29, 1778, when it was "Voted, that Mr. Annan should have four pounds per Sabbath for preaching; also, voted that the town should give Mr. Annan a call to be our minister. Voted, that Samuel Moore should prepare our call to Mr. Annan to the prosbrety; voted seventy pounds yearly salary and that it should be three for that sum the present year." Town Records, page 53.

The meaning of the last clause is obscure, unless it was intended that while Mr. Annan should have four pounds a Sunday for preaching up to that date, he should receive but three for the remainder of the year. At four pounds per Sunday, the yearly salary would be two hundred eight pounds. It was fixed in currency which was then worth only 2.55 per cent of its face value, so that his pay was one pound per Sunday in silver, or \$3.50 of present money.

Mr. Annan preached through the spring and summer with increasing favor and on the 8th of the following September, the town

"2ndly. Voted, that the former call for Mr. David Annan to be our minister should be confirmed. 3dly. Voted, that two of a committee, vis., James Templeton and Samuel Moore, should present out call to the Presbetry. 4th, Voted, that the town should request the Presbetry that is to be held at Wallkill in October next, to ordain Mr. Annan to the town of Peterborough. 5thly. Voted, that if Mr. Annan should settle a Gospel minister in the town of Peterborough, that he should have sixty-five pounds

S.M. (silver money) for yearly salary the money to be as good as it was in the year 1775. Voted under same article that there should be a parsonage to the value of one thousand pounds S.M. (silver money) for the use of Mr. Annan or any other minister that shall settle in said town as long as they continue to be our minister." Records page 53.

In the meantime, between April and September, the value of paper money had fallen from $2.5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $1.4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in silver, but sixty-five pounds a year was a decided increase over that for his Sunday supply.

The invitation was accepted. Mr. Annan was ordained at Walkill in October and at once removed to Peterborough. For the first year, all went well. He seemed satisfied, the people liked him and the outlook appeared to indicate a successful ministry. But at the end of the first year, trouble between minister and church began.

On Nov. 29, 1738, the proprietors had set apart Lot No. 71 for the first settled minister and lot No. 76 to the second settled minister of the town. Proprietor's Records, page 11. March 25, 1767, at the request of the people of the town, the proprietors granted to Rev. John Morrison (the first settled minister) and to his heirs lots 15 and 78 **on condition** that he continued as minister of the church seven years from his ordination or to his death. If he did not continue as minister of the church for seven years, and survived, then lot 78 was to go to the town "for their next settled minister." Proprietors' Records, page 67. Mr. Morrison was ordained Nov. 26, 1766, and ceased to be minister of the church in March, 1772, less than six years, so that lot No. 78 reverted to the town for the "next settled minis-

ter." At the same time before 1779, the town had through tax sales probably, the deed is not on record, come into possession of some portions of the Gridley Estate on the Dublin road. In voting to build a parsonage, the town does not intimate the lot on which it was to be. The vote of the proprietors was passed before Mr. Annan was settled, and the expectation was, without doubt, that it was to be on either lot 76 or 78. It made no difference to the town whether it was erected on those or on other lots owned by it. Probably Mr. Annan himself suggested the Gridley lots, considering the land as better and the location preferable, and asked the town to build the parsonage there. The town consented, and on January 25, 1780,

"Voted, that Mr. David Annan have his choice of the lots No. 2 and No. 3 in Gridley farm, one of which to be granted to him by the town to him his heirs and assigns and that he have a grant of two thousand pounds and have ten acres on the lot he shall choose to be well seeded and fenced, all which is to be in full for the parsonage heretofore granted him by said town." Records, page 58.

By this vote it would seem either that the town for some reason, had thought better of its plan to build a parsonage, or else Mr. Annan preferred the money that he might do it himself, and himself asked for the change. From subsequent action, it is evident that the agreement was really to seed and fence ten acres of the lot selected each year, though the vote does not so say in terms. The town, through a committee, conveyed lot No. 3 out of the Gridley tract to Mr. Annan by a deed dated August 7, 1780. The deed recites in full the terms of the contract. The deed conveyed 100 acres.

Whether at this time Mr. Annan had laid claim to lots 76 and 78 does not appear, but it is evident there was a quarrel or controversy on between the two parties over the parsonage, and also about the salary. On June 16, 1780, the town "Voted, Lieut. Henry Ferguson, Capt. David Steele, and Mr. David Varnum, be a committee to treat with Mr. Annan in regard of the parsonage heretofore voted. Voted under the same head that the Selectmen assess Mr. Annan's salary this year according to our contract with him which is to make it as good as the money was in the year 1775." Records page 60. Committees were also chosen to adjust the salary in 1779.

It was probably during the year 1780 that Mr. Annan made claim of title to Lots 76 and 78, which the proprietors had granted to the town for the second settled minister. In 1781, after voting a salary of sixty-five pounds for the year in hard money the town on May 15,

"Voted, not to clear, seed and fence the ten acres on Mr. David Annan's lot in the Gridley Farm this year, and like wise, Voted, not to deliver up the deed to Mr. David Annan that is in the town's custody of the two fifty acre lots (76 and 78) all voted on under the fourth article." Records, page 66.

Nothing appears of record for 1782, but the controversy went merrily on with steadily increasing bitterness. Both parties were Scotch and neither would yield. There is danger of doing injustice to Mr. Annan owing to the absence of all information outside of the town records. But the action of the voters, as officially recorded, clearly places him in the wrong, and to be of a contentious and grasping disposition.

A new element of trouble had now

crept in. In those days a minister did not lose character or caste by moderate indulgence in intoxicating liquor, for this habit was general among the people. While there is no certain knowledge, Mr. Annan probably had the habit when he was settled, but from that time on, it grew upon him, and by 1783 his abuse of it had become a scandal. Mr. Moore in his charges plainly hints at this form of delinquency as well as of other grievous faults. At a town meeting held April 8, 1783, the clerk records that "On the seventh article, a number voted that they were not satisfied with the Rev. Mr. Annan's administration of the Gospel and some were satisfied, but the number was not taken on either side, though a large majority of the former." Records page 78.

This vote shows that Mr. Annan had lost the confidence of the people, and that his usefulness as a minister was at an end.

The next year, 1784, the town voted to reduce the salary to sixty pounds for that year, but subsequently, February 15, 1785, reconsidered this action and restored it to the former figure. Records, page 103.

But the differences and ill feeling grew apace, and spurred by the importunities and conduct of Mr. Annan, the town, in 1786, flatly refused to deed to him lots 76 and 78, and took other important action relating to the controversy. On August 28, 1786, it was "Voted, that the Town will not give the Rev. Mr. Annan a Quitclaim deed of the Lots No. 78 and 76. "Voted the Town refer the dispute in regard to Mr. Annan's title to No. 78 and 76 to a committee and voted Jeremiah Smith Mathew Wallace and Wm. Robbe Jr., be said Committee.

Voted under the third article that there be a committee chosen with full power to refer the dispute aforesaid between the Rev. David Annan and the Town of Peterborough to any indifferent men mutually to be chosen by the sd Committee, and the sd Annan, and that the Town abide the final judgment of the arbitrators so to be chosen, and that the said Committee give bonds to the Reverend Mr. Annan and take bonds of him that both parties abide the final judgment of said arbitrators so to be chosen as aforesaid." Records, page 129.

These votes may be explained by the probability that Mr. Annan or his friends objected to referring the controversy to citizens of the town, who were interested parties, and that the town "seeing the point" made the change indicated. But still Mr. Annan quarreled and insisted that the hearing take place out of town. This was the last straw. The patience of the voters was exhausted and five days later, on September 2, (1786), they "Voted, that the committee to settle with Mr. Annan in behalf of said town relating to the two Lots No. 76 and 78, do not consent to hold any arbitration out of town, and voted that the said committee go tomorrow morning and take possession of Lots No. 76 and 78 in behalf of said town." Records, page 134.

This action apparently brought Mr. Annan to terms and led ultimately to a settlement of the trouble, though it was not finally adjusted until the following year. The town had not cleared and fenced the ten acres on the Gridley lot as they had voted to do in 1780, which was a genuine grievance on Mr. Annan's part, and in the final adjustment the town agreed to do this by paying commutation therefor. And so, on April 24,

1787, it was "Voted under the third article that the Rev. David Annan have interest for thirty pounds lawful money for six years for laying out of the benefit of ten acres of land, voted by the Town to be seeded and fenced in 1780 upon the conditions he Quitclaims two Lots of land that is in dispute between him and the Town, viz., No. 76 and 78." Records page 143.

A month later it was further "Voted under the third article to choose three of a committee to give the Rev. David Annan security for the clearing, seeding and fencing ten acres of land to fulfill a former vote of the town, and likewise to take a Quitclaim deed of two lots of land in behalf of the Town from the Rev. David Annan, the second settled minister in Peterborough.

"Voted that Jeremiah Smith, Capt. William Allds and Robert Smith be the Committee." Records, page 143.

Mr. Annan gave the deed as required by the terms of settlement and on June 18, 1787, the town

"Voted to accept of the Quitclaim deed dated this 18th day of June and read in the town meeting from the Rev. David Annan to the Committee chosen by the Town to receive said deed in behalf of the Town of Peterborough from the Rev. David Annan, the second settled minister in Peterborough, it being Lots 76 and 78.

"Voted to approve of the bonds dated the 18th day of June, 1787, to clear, fence and seed with rye and grass seed ten acres of land for Mr. Annan to be signed by Jeremiah Smith, William Allds, and Robert Smith, or a majority of them."

"Voted to reconsider the vote passed to pay Thomas Steele thirty pounds for fulfilling a contract made by the town to clear, seed and fence ten acres of land for Mr. Annan.

“Voted that the Selectmen assess thirty pounds upon the poles and ratable estate of the inhabitants of Peterborough and to divide the town into ten classes, so that each class when added up may amount to three pounds.” Records, page 144 and 145.

The last mention of this unpleasant controversy on record was when this Committee to divide the poles and estates into ten classes reported, which was June 18, 1787, when the town

“Voted to receive the Division of the class. Voted, that the following men whose names are here recorded, are to be the heads of the ten diceys (districts) before mentioned for to clear Mr. Annan’s land: Henry Forgeson, Robert Smith, Moses Cunningham, Dea. William McNee Jr., Dea. Samuel Mitchell, William Robbe Jr., James Miller, Maj. Robert Wilson, Robert Swan, Charles Stuart, Records, page 145.

Thus closed a dispute which had lasted eight years. Judging by the records, Mr. Annan was clearly in the wrong, and though the town failed for a time to keep some of its contracts with him, there is no doubt but that its failure was owing to his putting forward claims that the people deemed unjust and would not recognize. The choice of one of the Gridley lots in preference to lots 76 and 78, was at his own option and at his request. The agreement was verbal, at least no writing concerning it has been preserved. It cannot be assumed that the town, in addition to his salary, building for him the parsonage, and clearing ten acres of his new lot, intended to give it to him and also to confirm his title to lots 76 and 78. Mr. Annan’s course in the affair shows him in a bad light. Whatever may have been the temporary failures of the town in keeping its agreement, in the end the record shows that it

performed them all. Mr. Annan’s subsequent career casts some light on his conduct and motives in this controversy.

But more and worse were to follow. Mr. Annan’s intemperate habits increased until at last the people believed that some action should be taken. The loss of the lots undoubtedly embittered him and made him more indifferent to the duties of his calling. Drink seemed to break down his will power, destroy his sense of self-respect, and of the responsibility and dignity of his position. His excesses at last became so offensive that Samuel Moore, one of the foremost citizens of the town and an Elder in the church, drew up the following grave charges. They are in the handwriting of Jeremiah Smith, then having a law office in town.

“To the Reverend, the Moderator and the Members of the Presbytery of Londonderry to be holden at Peterborough on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, anno domini 1788.

“The complaint of Samuel Moore of said Peterborough, Elder, against the Rev. David Annan, Minister of said Peterborough, and a member of your Presbytery, humbly sheweth

“That the Rev. David Annan was ordained to the work of the ministry in this place in November A. D. 1778, and that he has remained here ever since. That at his settlement and a year afterward his conduct was such and the affection of the people so great toward him, that your Complainant had reason to believe (and it was a matter of rejoicing to him) that Mr. Annan would be useful in this place and do much good among us. And though there were some things reprehensible in his conduct and in the opinion of your Complainant unbecoming the character of a Gospel minister, yet your Complainant with

the people of Peterborough were ever disposed to ascribe them to the frailties incident to human Nature and to cover them with the mantle of Charity and Christian love.

“Your Complainant speaks the sentiments (of) every sober and well disposed person in the congregation when he says that the alteration which soon took place in the appearance of things in Peterborough was occasioned by an alteration in the conduct of Rev. Mr. Annan. And your Complainant thinks himself authorized to say that the errors in Mr. Annan’s conduct (a few of which the following catalogue contains) were the cause that interrupted the harmony that subsisted between the minister and people, and which have long since taken away all ground of hope from your Complainant’s mind that Mr. Annan, while he pursues the same line of conduct that have uniformly characterized the last seven or eight years, can never be useful or profitable in the place.

“The disagreeableness of taking the part of an accuser together with the hopes of amendment which he for some time fondly cherished both hitherto prevented your Complainant from entering any process against the Reverend Mr. Annan, and your Complainant has endeavored to pursue the method pointed out in the word of God in such cases. He has often in private waited on the Rev. Mr. Annan and with that plainness and sincerity which the nature of the thing called for and which became a friend to his best welfare, pointed out to him some of the errors in his conduct which gave offense to the well-wishers of religion, but your Complainant is constrained to say that such friendly advice though given in the utmost sincerity and in the gentlest manner, have rather irritated than amended. Your Com-

plainant in pursuance of the Gospel method has taken two or three of the church with him and has conversed with Mr. Annan, but without any satisfaction to himself or to others aggrieved, as may be made appear to the Reverend Presbytery.

“A sense of duty, therefore, a regard for the honor of Religion and the promotion of it in this place and not any personal enmity to Mr. Annan here have at length induced your Complainant to appear before you as he now does and to exhibit the following charges against the Reverend Mr. Annan, which he is ready to prove to the satisfaction of the Presbytery.

“1st. That the Rev. Mr. Annan as appears from his private conversation as well as his public performances has neglected the study of useful knowledge, the reading of good books, and especially of the Holy Scriptures, and hath not given himself to study but has frequently, as he has himself has confessed, gone into the pulpit without any preparation, and thus hath served the Lord with that which cost him nothing and hath not by his discourse edified or improved the flock committed to his care.

“2nd. Mr. Annan has neglected and omitted in a great measure the great and important duties of visiting and catechising and by that means one great means of improvement in knowledge and virtue has been denied to the people of his charge and especially to the youth, who so much need the aid and improvement which this part of the presbyterian minister’s duty is so well calculated to bestow.

“3dly. That Mr. Annan’s conversation, behavior and manners have been of a kind extremely different from those recommended by the Apostle and essential to the character of a Gospel minister who is an example to the flock, his conversation not being

seasoned with salt as the Apostle expresses it, but generally upon trifling subjects; his behavior not being sober, but light and vain, and his conduct and manners irreverent, sometimes indecent and unbecoming the character of a Gospel minister.

“4thly. Mr. Annan has frequented the company of light, vain and worthless persons and thereby has lost the esteem of the sober part of his hearers, and rendered useless many of the precepts he has delivered from the pulpit.

“5thly. Mr. Annan previous to his settlement in Peterborough manifested an indifference to worldly wealth, but since that has used every means in his power and very iniquitous ones to possess himself of the property of the town, namely of fifty-two acres of land though he well knew they never were designed by the town for him, and that they were no part of the contract of the town made with him, and to accomplish his purpose respecting this land, he has not scrupled on several occasions to deviate from the truth.

“To support the charges contained in the preceding articles almost every person who has attended upon his preaching—who has heard him converse—who has lived in the congregation and has been acquainted with his conduct, might be summoned, but the persons to be summoned are William Smith, Esq., Geo. Duncan, James Duncan, Robert Smith, Elder, Mathew Thornton, Esq.

“6thly. Mr. Annan has been frequently guilty of drinking to excess, staying at Taverns in light and vain company at unseasonable hours, particularly. At an entertainment at the house of William Smith, Esq., on or about the first day of September, A. D. 1784, Mr. Annan was intoxicated with spirituous liquor. Wit-

nesses: John Smith, Jun., and Robert Smith, Elder.

“On the first day of February, A. D. 1785, at the marriage of Elizabeth Morrison, he was intoxicated with liquor and behaved very unbecomingly.

“Witnesses—John Gray, Nathan Dix, Silas Pierce and Samuel Mitchell, Elder.

“On the day of the funeral of his brother-in-law, Thomas Smith, he was intoxicated at a public house (namely Dix and Pierce’s) and stayed to an unseasonable hour drinking with company that frequented the house. Witnesses—Nathan Dix and Silas Pierce.

“On the 10th of September last, Mr. Annan at Nath’l Evans’ Tavern was intoxicated with liquor, tarried to a very unseasonable hour and in very rude company.

“Witnesses—Sam’l Houston, Sam’l Spear.

“Sometime in the month of June, A. D. 1787, Mr. Annan was intoxicated with liquor at Amherst.

“Witnesses—Col. Mears, his wife, Robert Swan and Jeremiah Smith.

“On or about the 27th of September, A. D. 1787, drank to excess at Isaiah Taylor’s Tavern, and tarried to a very unseasonable hour. Witnesses—John Todd, Charles Taylor, and Samuel Mitchell.

“Your Complainant might have swelled this catalogue with Mr. Annan’s faults as a minister, as a man and as a Christian to a greater bulk, but if he should be able to satisfy the Presbytery that those which have been enumerated are true, he is persuaded that they will think it needless to address any more proofs that this people as well as your Complainant have just cause to complain, and that Mr. Annan’s labors in Peterborough are without profit to the people and

that his conduct has been irregular and unbecoming his station as a minister of the Gospel and a member of your Rev. Presbytery, and that you will proceed to inflict and censure on him as the nature of his offenses merit and as your Wisdom shall direct."

It is not known what the Presbytery did with these charges, the record of its action being inaccessible. It may have ignored them, or having heard the evidence simply suspended Mr. Annan for a short time and then restored him as they did Mr. Morrison on conviction for similar offenses. See "Peterborough in the American Revolution," pages 266-269. Evidently the Presbytery's standard of conduct in ministers was not very high even for that age.

However it was, Mr. Annan remained with the church until 1792. The only notice of him in the town records is under date of September 17, 1791, when the town refused to increase his salary. Whether he was dissatisfied with this refusal, or for some other cause, at any rate the following spring he requested the Presbytery to dismiss him from the church. The town was notified to show cause why it should not be done, and on April 12, 1792, it voted to

"Choose George Duncan, Robert Smith and William Allds to be a committee to attend the Presbytery and show cause why Mr. Annan's dimition should not be granted according to his request." Records, page 189.

At the same meeting the town again refused to increase his salary.

Mr. Annan retired soon afterward after a ministry of fourteen years, no doubt to great relief of the people. As man and as minister, he does not seem to have had one redeeming trait.

After his retirement, he went to Walkill, New York, and the next glimpse we have of him is through a letter to his wife, which is given herewith.

"WALKILL, Nov. 8, 1792.

My Dear Girl:

With the greatest pleasure I embrace the least shadow of an opportunity of writing you. After preaching at Argyle, Hebron and Galloway one Sabbath at each place, I arrived at Shawngansk, where I was joyfully received. In the meantime, about thirty miles from this place, I met with a sore misfortune. Poor old Jack, my horse, was taken sick. I suppose with the Boots, which occasioned my walking twelve miles on foot, by which means I caught some cold. The old horse got sadly bled, blistered, purged and plastered, but he is now upon the recovery. I preached one day at Shawngansk, another at Wall Kill, then went to New York by water, there saw my brother Robert, Mr. Mason having just arrived from Scotland. I was one who helped license him to preach the Gospel. By invitation, I returned to Little Britain and assisted Mr. Smith at the sacrament. Preached last Sunday at Wall Kill, will (if God wills) preach here next Sabbath, two more at Shawngansk, and after that another here. The people here have had a meeting, elected some Elders, and are unusually earnest with Shawngansk people that I should settle amongst them. They also want me to stay with them all this winter. Should I stay the greater part of the winter with them, which is somewhat likely, probably I will pay you a short visit in time of sleighing and again taste the sweets of conjugal felicity. You must not speak of the design of this people in calling me to anybody except your own people and

that with secrecy. Do write me your opinion about settling here, write by the Rev. Tomas Proudfit of New Salem, and probably he can forward the letter. It is, however, probable that I will pay a short visit to Pennsylvania this winter. My brother is fond that I should. Remember my love to David, Sally, John, Polly and Robert. (His young children. J.S.) I wish I could send you about forty dollars. Take your comfort my dear creature, and live in the expectation of happier days though our days have been very happy. Give me your prayers. I do not forget you. My good creature, farewell in the Lord.

DAVID ANNAN.

N.B. Be sure and forbid any slay road through the orchard this winter.
D.A.

P.S. Capt. McCord and lady present their compliments to you, Madam."

There is nothing to indicate that he ever had another parish, though he tried to get one, nor how long he continued to preach. His family remained in Peterborough, and he returned to them not many months after this letter was written. It is probable that he remained here until near the time he returned to Scotland in 1801. Three children were born to him after he left the Peterborough church—one in 1794, one in 1797, and the last in 1799.

But his habits and conduct grew worse steadily. Separated from the church, but not from the ministry, his vices at length vented themselves on his family. At last some of the people of the church complained to the Presbytery and sought to expel him from the ministry. The charges were so many and so grave that the Presbytery was compelled to take action. Mr. Annan quibbled and sought delay, but when the trial came

offered no defense and did not appear. The record shows the depths of depravity into which he had fallen, I am indebted to Mr. William Moore, of Peterborough, for the partial copy of the records of proceedings of the Londonderry Presbytery in Mr. Annan's case herewith subjoined. The full record cannot be obtained.

"On the subject of Mr. David Annan's memorial, etc, etc, etc, voted That every member be solemnly enjoined of as to the voice of public fame or otherwise to the disadvantage of Mr. D. A's ministerial character. Mr. Taggart's oath being required by Mr. D. A. on what he had to say. Said Taggart declared he saw him a day or two before the meeting of the Presbytery, June 11, '99, with evident signs of intoxication on the road to Temple.

"The members in general declared the voice of public fame charged him with intemperance, and some members affirmed that it was equally famed abroad and believed that his wife had sworn the peace against him before Wm. Smith, Esq., in Peterborough in consequence of his disgrace usage to her when he was in liquor and abusing his family.

"Voted, that all the members of Presbytery make justifiable inquiry into the voice of the public on said subject and that Mr. D. A. attend the next meeting to hear said report, etc."

Records Londonderry Presbytery for June 11, 1800, Vol. 11, page 160.

"At a meeting held in Antrim, September 2nd and 3d, it was moved and voted in the affirmative that Mr. Annan be asked:— Are you consciously disposed to acknowledge any inconsistent conduct on your part with respect to intemperance in drinking liquor or any abuse of your wife or family? To which he ans-

wered in the negative and added—
'You have no business with my conduct in my family or to my wife. You dip too deep, gentlemen. I am Prophet, Priest and King in my family.'

"After much entreaty with him on above question and subject, he was regularly questioned whether he was willing to stand trial at this session of the Presbytery.

"To which he answered 'No,' nor would he at any future time be willing to stand trial unless he were regularly served with a copy of the complaint we had against him with time and place and names of witnesses at least ten days before the time of trial.

"The Pby. being at a loss with respect to the particular dates necessary for a formal complaint and finding public fame increasing to Mr. Annan's disadvantage with respect to his still later conduct in Peterborough in several respects, the Presbytery unanimously voted—

"That the Rev. Mr. David Dana, Mr. Jonathan Brown, and Wm. Morrison, ministers, and Mr. Isaac Cochran and Mr. James Aiken, Elders, be a committee to repair tomorrow to Peterborough with all the power and authority of the Presby. for the purpose of collecting information as to particular dates or times when, places where such instances of misconduct in Mr. Annan as are alleged by public fame against him took place, with the names of the evidences that may be called upon.

"And as the case may appear to said committee to draw up a regular complaint in writing and transmit a copy of said complaint to the Rev. D. Annan with citation to appear before the Presbytery at a Pro-ne-rata (?) or a special meeting of said Presbytery for the purpose of trial on the articles of said complaint, and that said com-

mittee be and hereby are empowered to appoint time and place of said meeting as may appear best to them, provided it be in not less than ten days after Mr. Annan shall have been served with a copy of said complaint. And that the committee be and are hereby empowered to give seasonable notice to all the other members of the Presbytery to attend at said meeting in order to bring the above affairs to some decisive issue." Records Lon, Presby, Vol. II, page 164-5.

The trial of Mr. Annan took place in Peterborough, October 22nd, 1800. Three charges were alleged against him: 1st, Intoxication; 2nd, Grievous abuse of his wife; 3d, Profanity and lying and falsehood.

Mr. Annan did not appear in his own defense. Here follows the evidence given by the witnesses who were among the best men and women in Peterborough. We have been unable to obtain a copy of it or the names of those testifying. "On the charge of profanity, he was proven to have said to Dr. Kendall Osgood: G— — you; to Mrs. Abigail Davidson, You d— — —. I'll send you to h—. To his wife at various times: A G— — —; A G— — —; A G— — —." [The epithets are too profane and vile for print.]

The evidence at the trial was harrowing in the extreme, especially the evidence in regard to the treatment of his wife, a most estimable lady, the daughter of John Smith, who lived at the South Village, where Mr. John E. Ellsworth now resides. (Mr. Annan lived at the corner where the road from the South Village intersects the old road to Dublin in the house once owned by Mr. Albert Frost(?).

She had promised to obey in her marriage vow, and would kneel down at his knee and ask his forgiveness at his command if she had crossed him.

The deposition of his sons, taken by order of the Supreme Court at the house of Wm. Wilson in Peterborough, after Mrs. Annan applied for a divorce, is here given: 'That at Peterborough, Mr. Annan's two older sons were awoke in the night by their mother bursting into the room with her youngest child in her arms, pursued by Mr. Annan beating her. On her throwing herself on the bed, he continued to beat her in a barbarous manner till she fell on the floor with the child in her arms.

"Mrs. Annan escaped out of the house and held the door lest her husband should follow her. On his asking her to come in, she replied that she durst not for she was afraid he would kill her. He said he would not kill her, but he would cruelize her. Attest, John Smith Esq., Jona. Smith and J. White.

"Mrs. Annan at last fled from the house and spent the last night at home with her baby daughter and her daughter Polly in the barn. In the morning, finding from her daughter that her father had sent for a new recruit of rum, she deemed it not safe to return to the house, but went down to her father's, John Smith's, home.

The result of the hearing was that Rev. David Annan was deposed from the Gospel Ministry, and herewith is the final part of the communication sent by the Presbytery to him after his deposition:

"Whereupon in the name and by the authority of Jesus Christ we do depose you, David Annan, and you are hereby deposed from the sacred office of the Gospel Ministry.

"In the meantime, suffer us from a deep concern for your best interests in this world and the salvation of your precious soul in the world to come, to beseech and adjure you as in the presence of the loving God to

consider your ways and doings that are not good. How accountable you are to the final Judge of all the earth for your awful abuse of the honorable and Holy office with which you have been invested in the Church of God, the deep wound you have given to Christ under the mask of official friendship, the extensive dishonor you have done religion in general, and the painful reproach you have brought on this Presbytery in particular, the grief of heart you have given them and the church under their care.

And all these things we beseech you in the bowels of compassion to consider the injury you have done your nearest relative in life, the dangerous example you have set before your tender offspring, the abuse of valuable talents both natural and acquired, of which God has been liberal to you, and all this contrary to the most solemn vows and engagements both of a public and private nature.

And we earnestly entreat you to return to the Lord from whom you have deeply revolted in the exercise of sincere humiliation, confession, evangelical repentance and self denial. For however you have fallen as a star from heaven, you are not yet, we would hope, beyond the reach of mercy from that blessed Being whose tender mercies are over all his works.

And with hearts painfully penetrated with the consideration of your miserable situation, we discharge to you the last duty of this lamentable and solemn occasion. And not willing to give way to total despair of your returning to the path of virtue and religion, we commit you to the sovereign hands of that God who has no pleasure in the death of sinners. While praying for you, we bid you farewell."

The same committee reported a draught of a letter of thanks to the gentlemen, inhabitants of Peterbor-

ough, which being read, was unanimously accepted.

"Voted, that Messrs. Taggart and Little be a committee to deliver the letter addressed to Mr. Annan.

"Voted, that Mr. Moore deliver the letter of thanks to the gentlemen of Peterborough, to Mr. Dunbar that it may be communicated.

"The Presbytery then, after prayer, was dismissed." Records Londonderry Presbytery, Vol. II, page 184.

Meanwhile, his wife had filed a libel of divorce against him on the grounds of extreme cruelty. The case was continued from time to time until the

May term, 1801, when it was tried and the divorce decreed with alimony.

There is no occasion to comment on the character or conduct of this man. Dr. Morison (see History of Peterborough, pages 275-277) has summed up both in fitting language which is fully confirmed by official records. It is gratifying to know that he was the last of his kind to minister to the Peterborough church. His successors in the sacred office were scholarly, devout men who adorned their calling and had the affection and confidence of the people to the end of their ministries.

[From page 205 to here was published in the Peterborough TRANSCRIPT, April 15, 22, 29, 1915.]

ANNALS OF PETERBOROUGH

BY JONATHAN SMITH.

The Ministry of Abiel Abbot, D. D.

Under the Toleration Act of 1819, many people withdrew from the town church and were thus exempted from taxation for its support. In 1822, the Presbyterians formed a new society, and about the same time the Methodists and Baptists residing in Peterborough and Sharon also withdrew and organized separate churches. Of those who still remained with the town church one hundred and forty formed themselves into a Congregational Society in 1826. It was this organization which called and settled Dr. Abiel Abbot.

Dr. Abbot was born in Wilton, December 14, 1765. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and entering Harvard, graduated with distinction in 1787, in the same class with John Quincy Adams. The following two years he was teacher in Phillips Academy, at the end of which time he entered upon the study of theology under the direction of Rev. Mr. French of Andover, with whom he remained for a year, and in 1790, was licensed to preach by the Andover Association of Ministers. For a year or two he supplied pulpits in Kensington, N. H., and Gardner, Mass., and for six months was missionary to the churches in Maine. Afterwards, he preached in Nelson and Greenfield, and in 1792, preached as a candidate in Peterborough. It was shortly after the dismissal of Mr. Annan, when the church was not in a mood to settle anybody. In 1794, he was for a year a tutor in Greek at Harvard College, acting occasionally as pulpit supply. The next year, he received a call to the church in Cov-

entry, Connecticut, and accepting, he ministered to the society for fifteen years. In August, 1811, he resigned on account of his theological opinions. The differences, however, which led to his retirement were more with the ministers of the vicinage than with his own people; by them he was universally beloved.

The succeeding seven and one-half years he was principal of Dummer Academy. In 1819, he was again in North Andover, engaged in farming. He removed thence to Chelmsford, where he and his daughter had a private school, all the while preaching as pulpit supply in these and nearby towns but not seeking a settlement. In 1827, he went to his farm in Wilton. He preached here as a candidate in March, 1827; in the following May the Congregational Society gave him a call, and on the 27th of June, he was formally installed as its minister. He died in West Cambridge, January 31, 1859, aged ninety-three years.

At the time of his settlement in Peterborough, Dr. Abbot was sixty-one years old, "but his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated," and he entered upon his work with all the energy and enthusiasm of youth. Rarely did one ever come to a parish with a better equipment for the duties of a country minister. First of all he was a reverent man, filled with the religious spirit, and profoundly in earnest for his Master's cause. He was both a theological and classical scholar and a deep student of both sciences down to his last days; an experienced teacher and successful parish minister for fifteen years. He was also a farmer,

fully abreast with the best knowledge of the day in all that related to the cultivation of the soil. Outside of the pulpit he could meet his people, chiefly farmers, on their own ground and instruct and direct them in their chosen vocations. With all, he was broad minded and filled with that civic spirit which seeks to make of the sacred calling an instrument for the uplift and improvement of the whole community. He understood human nature, knew men and how to reach and influence them, and while pointing out the better way, he led them into it, and was followed as a minister has seldom been followed by the people in his charge.

The relation of the church to the social and economic conditions of the time was as vital a question then as now, and no one saw it with a clearer vision than Dr. Abbot. His ideas expressed in words are not on record, but his views are plainly revealed in his course as preacher and both as pastor and citizen. There was no element of the pessimist in him, and because the church had failed to cure all the ills of society he wasted no words in declaring that Christianity was a failure. To him the church was the teacher of moral and religious truth as found in the Old and New Testaments, and not an agent to exploit all the fads and isms of the social reformer; not an institution to expound and preserve certain theories about God, the Bible and Destiny, but a power which was to work through all the varied forms of the social machinery for spiritual ends. Setting before his people from Sunday to Sunday the plain and simple verities of the gospels and their bearing on the problems of daily living, on the other six days of the week and regardless of denominational lines, he led and inspired the whole people to

make practical application of his Sabbath teachings by the organization and conduct of many enterprises which helped to the social and moral uplift of the community.

"His preaching, always scholarly," said one who sat under it, "was the natural fruit of careful reading, earnest thought and holy living." His sermons were simple in style, clear and concise in statement, devoid of all appeals to the emotions, instructive, and penetrated by his own serene and Christian spirit; they were addressed to the understanding and hearts of his hearers. In the pulpit his manner was serious and dignified. He read his discourses, following his manuscript closely, with "the very perfection of accent and emphasis." His reading was conversational in tone so far as the subject matter would allow, and while he had an impediment in his speech quite noticeable in social intercourse, it was hardly observed in his public utterances.

The society in its first years labored under many difficulties. The people had belonged to the town church and their taxes for its support had been fixed and collected by law. They had nothing to say of how much they would give or when they would pay. The amount individuals contributed under the old system seems now to be amusingly small. For instance, in 1823, Samuel Smith, then owner of nearly half in amount of the taxable property in the village, was assessed a minister tax of \$12.81. The next highest tax was that of Deacon Nathaniel Holmes, of \$9.26. There were perhaps half a dozen who paid \$6, and the rest varied from 20c up to \$4 and \$5. For some years after its organization, the society taxed its members the same that they had contributed under the old system,

namely:—52c on each dollar of their invoices of the following April, but the payment was voluntary and the amount actually collected fell far short of the requirements. In 1834, it brought into the treasury only \$370. For the first eight years the average deficit was \$125, and in 1836, the amount of salary in arrears due Dr. Abbot was \$876.64; when he retired in 1839, the society was owing him over \$1200 besides interest.

The voluntary support of public worship was a new experience. There was a lack of that loyalty to religious opinion and an absence of willingness to work and sacrifice for its support which had been exhibited by those who had withdrawn from the parent body and formed independent organizations. They had not formed the habit of giving to such purposes, and relieved of a compulsory burden, the sense of duty was too weak on the part of many and their theology too hazy and indefinite to lead them to contribute with any liberality to the new church. As a result, many satisfied their consciences with a contribution of one dollar a year and others with fifty cents, even looking upon that as a mere gratuity. Dr. Abbot's salary was fixed at \$450 per annum, but it was never paid in full save for a single year. In 1836, he did intimate to the society that he was in need of money, and the parish made strong effort to remedy the evil; at the same time, it passed a vote expressing its confidence in him and its hearty approval of his work and service.

But there were other causes which made the society weak. Some of the 140 signers were Universalists and would only give to a Universalist preacher. The church being Unitarian, many left it, doubting if that were the true faith; and when the-

ological lines became sharply drawn and its followers denied the Christian name and were debarred from Christian fellowship, many left and united with other societies. Amid such discouragements, many ministers would have resigned, but that was not Dr. Abbot's way. Still he must have felt these obstacles keenly though he labored on.

When he retired he left the society strong and united for its work. His first enterprise was to establish a Sunday School in connection with this church. This he organized in 1827, the very year of his settlement. It was not the first school of its kind in town, for in 1816 and 1817 Fanny Smith, a Presbyterian, had taught one in the house owned by Mr. Howden, situated not far from where William Moore now lives. Later, she conducted one in the village. Fanny Smith was then living in Rindge and was accustomed to walk from Rindge to Peterborough to teach it. Where the school met and when located in the village there is no information. Dr. Smith has said that the one founded by Dr. Abbot was the first to be organized in town. So far as he meant that it was the first to be organized as a part of and in connection with any religious society he probably was correct. He was then living in town and is good authority. It was a daring innovation upon the religious work of the church, though now it seems natural and necessary, and it is not surprising that Dr. Abbot met with strong opposition from the elders of his congregation, and for a long time they stood aloof. "A Sunday School," they said, "was well enough for small children, but was of little use to the society." It was with the greatest difficulty that he could find adults enough to take the classes as he

formed them. Deeply impressed with its importance, however, he persevered. It was not long before he had the school on a firm footing and those who "came to scoff remained to pray" for its prosperity. Dr. Abbot saw, what his parishioners failed to see, that there was wrapped up in it the future of the church and the perpetuity of the institution itself. By tact and perseverance, he won the elders over, and it was but a few years before he had a flourishing school of 150 scholars, besides a large and popular Bible class of grown people taught by himself.

He founded the Sunday School library largely at his own expense. Just when it was established is unknown, but probably it was about 1833. Previously to this there had been a juvenile library in town, part of the books being kept in Dr. Abbot's house and part at the residence of Solomon Holt. A writer in the *TRANSCRIPT* just after his death said of this library and its work, and the extract lets a flood of light upon Dr. Abbot's influence and methods of activity:—

"Behind the door of the sitting room which led into the hall were shelves of juvenile books, the first library I remember and the largest I had then ever seen. This was in 1830 or thereabouts. How precious those books were to my childish heart! How I revelled in the possession of one for a week and when it was read and perhaps reread how I hungered and thirsted for more! And how often the good minister himself aided and guided us in our selections, asking questions concerning what we had read, making suggestions of other books, and of other things, thus interesting and awakening our minds, and little by little enlarging our boundaries. I owe him a debt of

gratitude and love which can never be estimated, and I am glad to have lived in his day, to have felt his kindly and genial influence about me, and to have been taught reverence for the minister and the church."

In 1833, the books were transferred to the town library, and it was then most likely that the Sunday School library was definitely established. Dr. Abbot had a leading part in the foundation of the public library. Soon after he came to town, probably in 1828 or 1829, he organized the Peterborough Library Company, the admission fee of which was fifty cents. It served down to 1853 when its books were transferred to the Ministerial Library. The scheme of a free public library, open to all and supported by public taxation, also originated with him without doubt, and such is the opinion of all those who have written about it. Dr. N. H. Morison, one of the very best informed scholars on all points relating to Peterborough history, in a letter to the *Christian Register* some years ago, said:—

"I am anxious to give the credit of this enterprise (the founding of the public library) to the person to whom it properly belongs, the beloved and revered pastor of my youth, Rev. Abiel Abbot, D. D. Dr. Smith, author of the history of Peterborough, was not living in town at the time (he was then practising medicine in Leominster, Mass.) the library was established, and seems to have been less well informed than usual on this subject. I was there and well remember the earnest efforts of Dr. Abbot to carry his design into execution. He was the head and front of the whole movement, without him nothing would have been done."

This testimony is conclusive. The enterprise was just like him and was directly in line with what he had been

doing, in founding the Sunday School library and the Peterborough Library Company. Its first catalogue, copies of which are still extant, is in his hand writing and he was constant and unwearied in promoting its interests so long as he lived.

In this movement he was far in advance of his time. With prophetic vision, he saw the possibilities of the library as a factor in public education and in the spread of knowledge and virtue among his people. It remained for him to give practical expression to an idea hardly second in importance to the public school itself and to lead in a plan hitherto untried which to many must have seemed wild and chimerical in the extreme. The wonder is that he could have persuaded the conservative, hard headed men of his parish, John H. Steele, James Walker, Timothy K. Ames, William Scott, Henry F. Coggsell and others to follow him. That he could do so speaks stronger than can any words of his persuasive leadership and their perfect confidence in his wisdom and judgment.

In addition to these he founded the Ministerial Library in 1835, naming as trustees Abiel Abbot, Thomas Payson, John Smith, Elijah Dunbar and William Moore. It was incorporated in 1838 and had a continued existence down to 1865, when its books and collections were transferred to the society, and are now kept at the parsonage. It never had funds nor were any books ever purchased for it except such as were bought by Dr. Abbot from his private purse. He also established a Ministerial Library in connection with the society in Wilton, giving to each generous donations of books and \$100 in money. He transferred to the one here his own private library and worked for it with his accustomed diligence and zeal

until in 1852 it had 703 volumes, 86 volumes of pamphlets and 401 single tracts. It has many valuable books, some of them hard to be found elsewhere, containing a complete historical account of the development of theological thought down to 1850. It is a valuable store house of learning to the studious minister.

There seemed to be no limit to his activities. Quick to fathom the merits of a plan he had the rare gift of translating ideas into action. His part in organizing and maintaining the old Peterborough Lyceum has already been described. He brought to this work the gifts of the scholar and practical reformer. Wisely he directed its activities into the local field and made of it a school of instruction for the people in their vocations. In whatever he did, he left the trail of the historian behind him, for he insisted that all papers and reports should be filed with the society for future reference. Hence it is that so many are still in existence. Dr. Smith drew largely from them in writing his history of the town. The themes treated and the subjects investigated show how full was the attention given to local, practical questions, which aimed to make of its members better farmers and mechanics and better citizens.

In 1829, he was chosen by the town one of the superintending school committee. How long he continued in the office there is no record, nor is there any record extant giving the names of his associates, except for the year 1829. He was probably re-appointed for many successive years; but whether that be true or otherwise, his diligence was the same and it made little difference that he was or was not officially connected with the schools in his activities or interests. Next to his pastoral duties the cause

of education was the leading object of his care. At that period the schools of Peterborough were in poor condition. In the report for 1826 the school committee said:

“They found the schools in a low state and as they anticipated a listlessness and carelessness among the scholars consistent with the inattention which has of late been paid by the town to free schools. Instructors have been hired and paid from your money and whether they taught well or ill, or whether they were incompetent to teach seemed to be nobody’s business.

“The system of instruction seems to be stationery. Children are now taught as their fathers were. They read and spell, write and commit lessons to memory as it has been done from time immemorial. They learn to read without understanding, to spell without knowing how to write the words correctly, to write ill, to know the lessons by rote, to appear as mechanical as an artist constructs a piece of machinery. It will require time and much trouble to put the schools in the most eligible situation for improvement, etc.” There are also further evils pointed out in equally reproachful language. The school houses were in harmony with this report as will presently appear from Dr. Abbot’s own words.

Such was the situation to which Dr. Abbot addressed himself. No other man in town had such qualifications for the office or was so well fitted to bring about reform. In addition to his official labors he prepared and read papers before the Lyceum on practical school topics, such as increasing the school tax, reading and the conduct of school examinations; he advocated competitive examinations by the best scholars of the different districts; and called attention to the writings of

Horace Mann on education and urged upon the teachers to study them. The evils were deep seated and the work of correction slow, but he kept the needs of the cause constantly before the public and it is safe to say that the improvement wrought in the schools between 1829 and 1845 was due to the labors of Dr. Abbot more than to any other person.

He was one of the original subscribers to the stock of the old Peterborough Academy, and was active in its management for some years after he had retired from the ministry. Whether the establishment of the Academy was first suggested by him cannot be affirmatively stated. As in the case of the library, however, it would have been just like him to do so, for in things educational he was far in advance of the people. Certain it is, he was the first chairman of the standing committee, a place he filled through several successive elections. The duty of selecting teachers largely fell upon him and as long as health and strength permitted, he was active in its interest and gave to it his active support.

In 1840, he signed the call for a meeting of those in the county interested in the common schools to meet at Milford and form an association. At the meeting an organization was perfected called the “Hillsboro County Common School Association.” Dr. Abbot drafted its constitution, was chosen its first president, and wrote its first report. In that report he deplores the generally poor condition of the schools, laying the evils to the small appropriations made by the towns for their support, the short terms, the long vacations, the alternation of male and female teachers and the irregularity of attendance. Speaking of the schools of Peterborough, he gives the wages paid to female teachers in

summer as \$5.50 per month and in winter \$8.50. Male teachers averaged \$17.50 per month. His criticisms of the school houses are sharp: "Many of them," he says, "are but poorly adapted for the purposes for which they are used; they are more deserving the name of prisons than school houses; for more uncomfortable inconvenient places could never be devised. They are in fact, places of torture to many a helpless child. Such inconvenience would not be tolerated a moment in our own houses or even in our barns." There are no records to disclose how long this association lived nor of Dr. Abbot's further labors in it. The next year there was submitted to it reports on the conditions of the schools in all the towns of the county save one.

But Dr. Abbot was a practical farmer as well as preacher and teacher. He could discuss and advise with his people in relation to their industrial affairs and the best ways and latest ideas in cultivating the soil and raising crops. In these things also he was both teacher and leader, for he was abreast of the best thought of the time. He was constantly suggesting new methods of cultivating and preparing the soil for crops, urging to new experiments and ever keeping before them the dignity and supreme importance of their calling. His words carried weight, for the people knew whereof he spoke and that he had practical knowledge of the industry. As a boy I heard many traditions of his labor and influence in this direction, and was witness to the respect in which his opinions upon agriculture were held by a large portion of his people. Sometimes his ideas did not work out well in their application. He believed that the silk industry could be established in town and persuaded some of his parishioners to try the experiment.

How many did so cannot be stated but one of them, Deacon Jonathan Smith, gave it a trial. He sets out some 50 or 75 mulberry trees and procured some of the eggs of the silk worm. A single season's work demonstrated that it was a failure, and the effort was abandoned with considerable financial loss. In speaking of it in after years, Jonathan Smith's son, Deacon John, who probably did the work of planting and tending the trees, said the experiment could not but fail. "And yet," said he, "so wise and practical a man as Dr. Abbot believed that it could succeed. I cannot understand how he had so much faith in it."

He loved flowers and his garden was a place of visitation from far and near. There was none other like it in town. It contained all the latest and best varieties of plants, of which he gave with liberal hand to all who asked. He did the work himself, encouraged his people to cultivate them and was never happier than when showing and talking about them to his young people. His ministry through his flower garden was not the least of his services to the people. The writer in the Transcript before quoted, gives this testimony:

"How many times I have gone into his garden where he was at work along his borders among the beautiful flowers which he so dearly loved. He would talk with me, always giving me information and help. That garden was to me holy ground wherein I sat at his feet and learned more than in any school. Dear blessed man! I often wonder if he knows the good he did to us all!"

He never lost his fondness for the soil and when he was upward ninety years of age while living with his grandson in West Cambridge, he still cultivated and gathered the productions of the garden.

A man of limited means, he gave generously to every worthy cause. His connection with the many social and educational enterprises in town and elsewhere was a constant drain upon his purse, but he never held back and was as ready with his money as with his time or his hands to aid to the extent of his power. His contributions to the tree society and to the ministerial library are examples of his generosity. How many and how frequent were his gifts to charity none but he ever knew. Dr. Morison says of him that when over eighty years of age he gave time, labor and money to the establishment of a Normal School. To his society and denomination, he was equally open handed. A contribution was once taken in his church for some religious purpose. In the collection was found a ten dollar bill. One of the deacons who passed the box said of him, "No one but Dr. Abbot would ever have given so much as that." And I often heard my father speak of his liberal giving in other connections.

Amid all these labors and activities he was still the faithful shepherd of his flock and the consecrated minister of God. His pure and modest example, so free from all self-interest and the common follies and passions of men; his pulpit teachings, so inspiring, so devout and persuasive; his wide knowledge, his loving spirit and example of service appealed to his people and touched them on all sides. He visited often among them, won their confidence, entered into their sorrows as into their joys and made their lives a part of his own. He took them all into his large generous heart, sharing with them its warmth and life. His ministry was to the young people equally with the elders. "We children," says the one above quoted, "knew that he loved us; and though

we revered him, we also returned his love. He never passed a child unnoticed and our little wayside greetings were always a pleasure to him."

His retirement in 1839 was not the end of his ministry. People still looked to him for instruction and guidance and they continued to visit him and invoke his advice and assistance in times of doubt and trial. I well remember the profound respect and honor with which he was held, and his opinions quoted even after he had left Peterborough. Those also who did not worship at his church often called on him and found in him a wise adviser and a sympathetic friend. "To the last he maintained," says Dr. Morison, "the cheerfulness of the philosopher, the simplicity of the child and the modest humility of the master."

I recall the venerable and saintly man as he appeared during the last years of his residence in town. He was about five feet seven inches in height, spare of frame and erect in carriage. He walked with a cane and his gait was a quick nervous step. In the winter season he wore a large cloak, an outer garment much worn in those days, and his covering was a low-crowned black felt hat. His face was thin and pale, but his countenance was lighted by keen dark blue eyes which illuminated his whole frame. His pew in church was next to the pulpit on the left hand side of the broad aisle. I can see him, now as he used to stand during the prayer, his frame erect, his long white hair flowing in ringlets down upon his shoulders and his head bowed in worship. To my boyish imagination he seemed of a truth to be the old Hebrew prophet come back to earth, once more to lead his chosen people into the Promised Land.

UNVEILING OF CATHARINE PUTNAM TABLET IN PUTNAM GROVE, OLD HOME DAY, AUGUST 24, 1915

The exercises were under the auspices of Peterborough Chapter D.A.R. when Miss Motley of Boston, a descendant of the Putnam family, spoke reminiscently of Miss Putnam as follows:

MADAM REGENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: — I consider it a great honor to be present on this memorable occasion and I feel it a privilege to speak of one who was the valued friend in our family for four generations.

Miss Catharine Putnam was born in Boston on June 9th, 1778, and was the only child of Susannah and Jesse Putnam, who was a graduate of Harvard College in 1775, and a nephew of the famous patriot, Gen. Israel Putnam who was born in Danvers, Mass., and later removed to Connecticut. Miss Putnam's father was one of the leading merchants of Boston and a prominent citizen, being one of the incorporators of the Bunker Hill Association, an original shareholder in the Boston Athenæum and a Director in the Boston Provident Institution of Savings. He was highly esteemed and honored by all his fellow citizens, it being written of him after his death, that he was long known as the Father of the Merchants of Boston. The intelligence, energy, and integrity with which, for more than half a century, at home and abroad, he followed and adorned his profession were inherited by his daughter, and impressed upon her character a deep feeling of patriotism, love of justice, and self-sacrifice, and a stern sense of duty, the more rugged virtues that were a natural part of our ancestors' lives and characters, the characters that were

moulded in those early days of trial, into finer fibre than now. Miss Putnam was most carefully educated by her wise parents and from them received the taste for literature and art, which she cultivated and enjoyed throughout her life.

People lived more simple lives in those days, but they were full of interest. There was much social intercourse in which Miss Putnam took great pleasure, and in receiving her friends at their house in Tremont Place it was said of her, that she was so unusually gifted, that one rarely met anyone so familiar with every subject, so agreeable in conversation, so full of information, that she could meet each person however varied his pursuits or achievements on his own ground.

There were many charitable institutions to which she belonged and gave most generously of her sympathy advice, and money. Charities were not so much organized in those days, but the love and duty to one's neighbor who was less fortunate were more deeply realized. Miss Putnam was a most affectionate and devoted daughter to her parents, who lived to a ripe old age, after over sixty years of married life, and after her father's death, was the solace and support of her mother's last years.

Miss Putnam having some delicacy of her lungs, decided after her mother's death to leave Boston, and to go to Peterborough away from the sea coast and East winds. She became very fond of her country life, and her letters told of her enjoyment of the beautiful country, her pleasant intercourse and friendships with Mr.

Morison and his family, her love for flowers and the garden she was planting, and the help in advice given by her kind neighbor, Mrs. Scott; of her deep interest in the Unitarian Church, of which she was a regular attendant, except when prevented by physical infirmities or severe weather, and when unable to be at church her kind minister always brought her both his sermons which were always carefully read. Her love for reading was a great solace to her in the long winter days when she was often housed, and her criticism of books and analysis of character of which she writes in her letters show a keen mind, well trained and cultivated, and her devotion and goodness to the poor and unfortunate could never be forgotten; they were as her children it was said after her death. Her early life must have been influenced by the atmosphere of the troublous days of the Revolution through which her parents had passed, and her patriotism, inherited from those Revolutionary days, was tremendously stirred in the early days of the Civil War. She writes with vigor and enthusiasm at the age of eighty-two of Major Anderson's defense of Fort Sumter, and of her pride in the raising of a company by a young cousin, called the Putnam Guards of Danvers, near the home, she writes of "the Old General." To this company she presented a stand of colors, and otherwise encouraged them. She also showed a deep interest and gave generous help to the companies raised in Peterborough, and shared in the anxieties and sorrows which followed among her neighbors and friends. It was a remarkable and strange experience for one life to have touched the Revolutionary period and ended in the dark days of the Civil War. But even then she was hopeful of the result, and her

sympathies were much aroused in behalf of the slaves. Miss Putnam was of a stately, erect carriage, yet of a sunny presence, a most devoted friend to old and young, of an affectionate, sympathetic, loyal nature, a true christian in life and works. Almost the last act of her life was a gift of money to a poor woman, and then she passed peacefully away to another world, at the age of eighty-four.

It was written of her that she was a devoted daughter, constant friend, a lover of letters and art, a christian in faith and good works, in gentleness of temper and speech, in cheerful patience and precious trust. Her memory is dear alike to the high and gifted and to the poor and lonely. In the sermon preached after her death by her friend and pastor, Rev. Charles B. Ferry, he said, "If there was one thing more than another that characterized her life and principles, it was a large and catholicity of spirit. Anything narrow or sectarian she abhorred. She was perfectly willing to let everyone think for himself, and was even charitable if he did not think for himself. She was very careful not to wrongly or hastily judge another, a juster, fairer, or more charitable woman was never seen. Ever since she took up her residence in Peterborough she longed heartily, labored faithfully, and sacrificed much to bring the people of different societies together, that they might see more, and thus think better of one another.

Her largeness of sympathy was not confined to Peterborough, but she labored, sacrificed and pleaded for the oppressed, the unacknowledged, and unfortunate everywhere. Her sympathy for the enslaved African was remarkable. She saw the Divine Image in all men. Her benevolence was well known; the thing or amount bestowed was only a small part of the

benefaction, it was the kindly spirit and tender interest expressed in the act. Her children were the needy and suffering, and there never was a more faithful and devoted mother. May it not be in vain that this noble Christian woman has lived among us. A very remarkable woman, who though she lived beyond fourscore, had found out the secret of not growing old, by keeping up her interest in people and things and living for others and a proof of how her life was valued and her memory revered, is in this beautiful tablet to her just unveiled.

Hon. Ezra M. Smith delivered on the occasion the following historical address:

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, CITIZENS AND FRIENDS:

You have met on the afternoon of Old Home Day, in this beautiful grove a gift by a former resident to the town of Peterborough, situated on the Bank of the Nubanusit River, within the limits of the village to dedicate a boulder placed here by the members of the "D. A. R." as a memorial to the name and worth of a noble woman, Miss Catharine Putnam. Memorials had their origin in the distant past and all along the pathway of history they have been placed to mark some noted spot or perpetuate the record of some great event or noble deed. This boulder does not point to some daring deed on the field of battle: it does not speak of a great discovery made by some mind of genius, nor does it call to mind some tragic act in human life. It has a voice though we may not hear it, and that voice today is teaching us a lesson though we heed it not. In response to that voice I place before you today the picture of a woman, refined, cultured, having passed almost through the changing scenes of life and nearing its

close, looking backward over a journey of more than four score years and looking forward into the unknown future. She has been thinking how best to leave an expression of her interest in her adopted town. She contributed for the benefit of their poor. In looking further she sees this grove and the thought presents itself to her that if she can preserve it, this will be a means to express to all future generations more fully her interest in the needs and pleasures of the people. To her it appears more serviceable and more in accordance with her views than a granite shaft or a monument of bronze. On the fifteenth day of February, 1862, she purchased this grove, containing a little more than two acres of land of James Scott for five hundred dollars, and on the same day she made a deed of the same to the town of Peterborough but the deed was not delivered at that time. In the warrant for the annual town meeting in March, 1862, Article 10 read as follows. To see if the town will vote to accept of the Grove lot, so called, as a gift from an individual. When the article came up in the meeting for action, it was explained by George A. Ramsdell, Esq. who said that it was placed in the warrant at the request of Miss Catharine Putnam and she desired to make a gift of the Grove lot to the town, and had purchased it of Mr. James Scott for that purpose. The deeds were made out and executed and would be passed into the hands of the selectmen whenever action was taken upon it by the town. The town voted unanimously to accept the gift and also voted to extend a unanimous vote of thanks to the donor. From that time the grove became the property of the town subject to the following conditions named in the deed. Reserving to John A. Bullard and his assigns the right to

draw water from the well at the north east part of the grove in the same manner he now uses it, with the privileges granted him by James Scott by deed of Feb. 14, 1862.

This conveyance is made on the express condition that the said described premises shall forever be held by said town for the purpose of Public exhibitions, public meetings, public or private walks, picnics, private parties, or other exhibitions and amusements in which the public take an interest and are sanctioned by the selectmen or the Trustees or Agents to whom the care of this grove is committed by the town, and also upon the condition that no buildings shall ever be erected on said land by said town or its assigns except such buildings as shall be necessary to store and preserve such tables, benches, chairs, or other apparatus necessary to the full enjoyment of said grove as a public resort and park. Intending to impose on said town the same restrictions as are imposed on me by James Scott by his deed of even date. Reference being had to said last mentioned deed. And in case the said town shall violate the above conditions, then said premises shall revert to Dartmouth College a corporation in said state, and I hereby grant the said premises to said College for the consideration aforesaid in the event of a violation of said conditions. The consideration named in said deed was as follows.

In consideration of my regard for the inhabitants of said Peterborough and in consideration of one dollar to me paid by the town of Peterborough. The above language describes clearly and fully the purposes for which this grove can be used. No society or class have exclusive rights to its enjoyments or control. The rich and the poor, the cultured and the unlettered may here enjoy the same

privileges, and have the same rights. It was set apart for pleasure and not for profit. At this point I wish to say a few words in regard to the original layout of the lots and the lot from which this grove was taken. In 1738 the original proprietors of the town laid out sixty-three double lots, the settlers were to have sixty lots, the proprietors sixty-three lots, one lot was set aside for the schools and one lot, each for the first and second settled ministers. Each lot to consist of fifty acres. Lot number 50-112 was drawn by Peter Prescott and he sold it with other lots to James Gordon, who sold the mill farm to Jonathan Morison. Mr. Morison was a skilled mechanic and he built the first saw and grist mill built in town in 1751, on lot number 112 where the old Bell Mill, so called, now stands.

The Mill farm included number 112 and more than two hundred acres of land adjoining this lot on the south, comprising a large part of the present village. Mr. Morison sold the farm to Samuel Mitchell in 1759, and Samuel Mitchell sold three acres east of the river in 1769 to John Morison and sold the balance in 1780 to John Mitchell. John Mitchell sold what there was east of the river to John Young in 1780 and the balance of the farm to David Ames in 1781. David Ames sold to Samuel Mitchell in 1783 and Samuel Mitchell sold to Nathaniel Evans in 1784. Nathaniel Evans sold one half of the farm to Asa Evans in 1787 and the other half to Asa Evans in 1790. Soon after this Asa Evans began to divide up the farm and sell off different pieces to different individuals until 1812 when he sold the last piece to James Wilson. In 1819 there were only twenty-seven dwelling houses within the limits of the old mill farm as owned by Jonathan Morison. Four of these were

on Main Street: two on Summer Street: three on Pine Street: two on High Street: three on Elm Street: four on Winter Street: five boarding houses on Phoenix Avenue and four boarding houses on Factory Street. This grove was located within the limits of the mill farm and was a part of it.

Back of the thought and back of the act there is always some person. You have seen the gift and you have learned its purpose but you are not satisfied without knowing something about the author of this gift. Catharine Putnam was the only child of Jesse and Susan Putnam of Boston, and she was born in Boston in 1778. Her father was a nephew of General Israel Putnam of revolutionary fame, and her father was a graduate of Harvard College about the time the revolutionary war broke out. Soon after leaving college he engaged in the mercantile business in Boston and was married to Susan Thatcher of Cambridge. For many years he was a successful merchant in the city and his daughter enjoyed all the comforts of a home of wealth and refinement, and her opportunities for education were the best that Boston furnished at that time. In her younger days she knew not the meaning of poverty and did not experience the weariness of labor. Ease, comfort, and happiness were hers to enjoy during that period of her life. A few years later her father was called to Paris on business and while there the rebellion of France robbed him of all his property and deprived him at times of his liberty. He was unable to leave the country and return and he was compelled to struggle with poverty and privation away from home and friends and for ten long years he labored in the warehouse of France before he was enabled again to come back home.

During those long years his daughter worked persistently in battling with poverty and anxiety and under circumstances which she had never before experienced. It was a lesson she never forgot and in her later years it broadened her sympathy and deepened her interest in the welfare of others. Her father after his return again entered mercantile life and through prosperity soon became one of the most influential and trusted financiers in State Street. The home again became prosperous and happy, and it was said that she and her parents constituted one of the brightest, happiest, and most hospitable homes that could be found. She became acquainted with a man measuring up to her ideals of manhood and she gave him her love with all the tenderness and devotion of which she was capable with the promise of a happy home and a happy life. Circumstances over which she had no control changed those plans and cast a shadow over the brightness of her vision. He who was to have been her partner through life was taken by death, and it was said by one who knew her that no subsequent suitor could gain her hand. After the death of her parents she came to Peterborough to live in the family of her uncle Thomas Payson, who had married her mother's sister. His home was on Pine Street, additions have since been made to the house and it is today known as the Payson Place and stands at the junction of Pine and Granite Streets. Some of you have seen her in that home and some of you knew her during the last years of her life. She was a lady of refinement, quiet, social, and interested in the needy and unfortunate, ever desirous to make life a little brighter for some one within her reach. Children were invited to her home with the certainty of having a

pleasant time. She was the owner of no land or home in Peterborough except this grove which she purchased expressly for the purpose of making it a gift to the present and future citizens of the town for an occasion like this. Those who knew her best, to-day remember her with pleasure and speak of her most highly. Fifty-three years the 27th of last March she laid down her cares and burdens and closed her eyes to every scene of this earthly life through which she had passed in her journey of eighty-four years. Her body was borne from the home on Pine Street to the Unitarian Church in this village and the closing services were conducted by Rev. Charles B. Ferry and Rev. George Dustan. Peterborough was not to be the final resting place of her body,

but it was taken to Massachusetts and deposited in the beautiful cemetery of Mount Auburn. In closing I wish to leave with you this thought. This grove is a gift to the town, in trust, to be administered in accordance with the conditions contained in the deed. If so administered it will continue to furnish joy and pleasure to every person who seeks its cooling shade and its quiet retreat so long as men are bearing the burdens and cares of life. When the letters on this tablet shall be effaced by the corroding hand of time and the granite boulder itself shall have crumbled and again mingled with its original dust, then, and not till then may the visitor to this grove cease to cherish the name and be inspired by the life and gift of Catharine Putnam.

[From page 225 to here was published in the Peterborough TRANSCRIPT, Aug. 26, 1915.]

DEDICATION OF THE GENERAL JAMES MILLER TABLET

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY JONATHAN SMITH, ESQ., OF CLINTON, MASS., AT
THE EXERCISES ON THE SITE OF HIS BIRTHPLACE, IN THE EASTERLY
PART OF THE TOWN, MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 23, 1915.

We are assembled to pay tribute to the memory of a son of Peterborough, who reflected in his life and character the virtues of the race to which he belonged, and whose achievements and public service are a priceless heritage of the State and Town. Here at the very place where General Miller was born we dedicate this tablet to his memory, and recalling what he was and what he did, record our appreciation of his worth and work, and our gratitude that we can claim him for our own.

On this spot General Miller was born April 25, 1776. Public events, if ever such things do, foreshadowed his career. For a year the Town had been seething with excitement over the Revolutionary War. Many of its citizens had taken active part in the campaign of the preceeding year. Mighty events were happening every day, making the struggle the universal theme of thought and conversation. It would verily seem as though occurring events predestined General Miller for a military career from the very day of his birth.

He was the son of James and Catherine Gregg Miller. His mother, Catherine Gregg, was a daughter of Hugh and Jean Gregg of Londonderry. She was the first child baptized in Peterborough, and was probably born here. The father, James Miller, was the son of Samuel and the grandson of Robert Miller, both of whom came from the North of Ireland to Londonderry in the migration of 1719.

There is little known of General Miller's boyhood. He shared the

common lot of the children of those days and was trained to hard labor. Looking over the land attached to this ancient home, we can well believe it could not have been otherwise, for from these rocky and unfertile acres his father wrested a living for himself, his wife, and eight children. It required the most diligent industry on the part of all who were able to work, and the hours of toil were long and many. Still there was room for recreation, and the boys and girls of that day as well as of this improved it. Love of amusement and a fondness for sports were ingrained in the Scotch Irish nature. The boys hunted and fished, pitched quoits, danced, had wrestling matches, played practical jokes, and attended the musters of the militia with as much zeal as the modern college student attends football. His early education was obtained in the schools of the Town. Even in his youth his innate tendency toward military life asserted itself, for as a boy he voluntarily learned the manual of arms. There were many Revolutionary soldiers in Town and his uncle and cousin had served in the war during the previous years. The exciting incidents of the struggle, the stories of daring, of hardships, of suffering, the elation of victory, and the gloom of defeat were familiar to his boyish ears and stimulated an inborn talent already struggling for expression. But the love of learning was there also, and sometime in the 90's, probably about 1794 or 1795, he attended the Academy at Amherst, where he qualified for admission at Williams College.

How long he remained at Williams is not known but he did not complete his course. There is no present record of his attendance on the College rolls.

Returning to Peterborough he entered the law office of James Wilson as a student, in 1799 or 1800. At the September term of Court, 1803, he was examined and recommended for admission to the bar of Hillsboro County, and at the May term in 1806 was admitted to practice in the Superior Court. The year following his examination, in 1804, he opened an office in Greenfield and continued in active practice for four years, serving in the Legislature in 1807. This was the only elective office that he ever held.

But his military inclinations still asserted themselves. While in Greenfield he joined the Hancock artillery and was made captain of the company. His efficiency as a disciplinarian and drill master, and his thoroughness in all the details of military duty, attracted the attention of Brigadier-General Pierce, and through him he was appointed Major in the 4th U. S. Infantry in 1808. His career as a lawyer was now at an end and he had found a vocation fitted to his talents.

His life for the next twelve years has been many times told, and of it nothing of importance which is new can be said. Immediately upon his appointment he joined his regiment, though his commission bears date of March, 1809. For two years he was stationed in Boston Harbor, and was then ordered to Vincennes, Indiana. His regiment was at the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, but General Miller himself was absent on account of illness. In May, 1812, he was ordered to join General Hull at Urbana, Ohio, when the army proceeded to Detroit. After the declaration of war in June he was with the forces that invaded

Canada and had command of the army when it crossed the river to Sandwich. With Col. Lewis Cass, he was the first to raise the American flag on the Canadian side of the Detroit river. The surrender of Detroit soon followed. The story of that campaign is one of the most humiliating chapters of American history, and shows to what results the policy of unpreparedness for military defense surely leads. Only a week before the capitulation, General, then Major, Miller had been placed in command of 500 men to go to Raisin river and obtain supplies for the Detroit troops. When the column was ready to march he addressed the men:

“Soldiers we are going to meet the enemy and to beat them. The reverse of the 5th inst. must be repaired. The blood of our brethren spilt by the savages must be avenged. You shall not disgrace yourselves nor me. Every man who shall leave the ranks without orders shall be instantly put to death. I charge the officers to execute this order.” Then turning to his own regiment he added: “My brave soldiers, you will add another victory to Tippecanoe, another laurel to that gained at Warbash last fall. If there is any man in the ranks of the detachment who fears to meet the enemy let him fall out and stay behind.” Not a man did so.

On the second day out the force was suddenly attacked by an equal number of English and Indians from ambush. General Miller formed his line, and with the command, “Charge, boys, charge,” led his columns against the enemy. After fierce fighting for several hours, the enemy were driven from the field, the Americans losing 150 men during the action, General Miller was unhorsed and narrowly escaped the scalping knife of the savages. Still he did not seek to be re-

lieved, but kept the field until the enemy were repulsed. He sent back to Detroit for re-inforcements, and instead of receiving them was ordered to the Fort, and a few days later was a prisoner of war. For his skill and bravery in this action he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel.

So unsatisfactory had been General Hull's management of the campaign that some of the officers plotted to remove him and place General Miller in command, but he refused even to consider it. At the fall of Detroit a loud cry of wrath and indignation went up all over the country. For the mismanagement of the campaign and the surrender of the place, the administration at Washington, which was culpably guilty of the surrender, to save its face had to find a scapegoat for General Hull's capitulation, and ordered his arrest. He was tried by court martial on three charges,—treason, cowardice, and neglect of duty. The charge of treason was dismissed but he was convicted on the other two. It has been asserted that General Hull was convicted on the testimony of Generals Miller and Cass, but as to General Miller the allegation is untrue. On his examination before the Court he testified positively, — "I saw no act of the General's on the morning of the 16th (the day of the surrender) which I can say might not have proceeded from the fatigue and the responsibility he was under, and that I can mention no act of General Hull's which I could then or since impute to personal fear." But his opinion of the surrender is not on record and we may well believe from his subsequent career that had he been in command the place would have been defended to the last.

On being taken prisoner General Miller was at once paroled but was not exchanged until the following

Spring. While on parole he reviewed two regiments of the Peterborough militia which were mustered for inspection and review in front of Cyrus Blanchard's house, across the way, in October, 1812. It was a great event in the minds of the young people and they looked upon him in his uniform with feelings akin to awe. They admired the regimentals of the Company and field officers, but General Miller was far and away the greatest of them all. In the following Spring he rejoined his regiment in Canada. He had a conspicuous part in the capture of Fort George in May, 1813, where he led the 6th regiment, 300 strong, giving effective support to General Scott's men in their assault upon the bluffs whereon the Fort stands. His conduct for skill and courage in this action was so conspicuous that he was promoted Colonel by brevet and placed in command of the 21st Infantry. He was not in the battle of Chippewa, as has sometimes been asserted, not reaching the field until the morning after the action. In the battle of Niagara, on the 25th of July, 1814, he was in command of his regiment. His part in this action has been told in detail many times. The battle began late in the afternoon and continued until near midnight. The enemy's battery of 7 guns stationed on a hill commanded the field. Finding that the Americans could not succeed without its capture, about nine o'clock in the evening, General Brown turned to Miller and said, "Colonel, take your regiment, storm that work and take it." General Miller's modest response is a classic phrase in American history. The enemy's cannon were supported by a strong line of Infantry. About two rods down the hill in front of the guns was a fence and line of shrubbery. General Miller at the head of his regiment of 300 men ad-

vanced silently up the hill. He was supported on his right by a column under General Ripley, which went up half way, faltered, and turned back; and on his left by the regiment of Col. Nichols, which went up, nearly reached the top and gave way, leaving General Miller without support on both his right and left flanks. Paying no attention to the failure of his supports, General Miller, in whispers, ordered his men to rest their muskets on the fence and aim at the gunners who stood at the guns with lighted matches ready to fire. At the American volley, every gunner fell and then the line charged into the battery where they were met by a destructive fire from the enemy from the front and flank. Bayonets and the blaze of the opposing muskets crossed, and the combatants fought hand to hand, but the British were finally pushed back and the cannon remained in the hands of the Americans. Three times the British charged General Miller's command, but the ground was held and reinforcements arriving, his position was made secure. At a later hour when the enemy had withdrawn from the field, the American forces retired and abandoned the guns General Miller had so bravely won. For his gallantry in this action he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

There were few battles of the Civil War where the percentage of loss equalled that at Niagara. The American casualties were 33% of the numbers engaged, and on the other side it was over 23%. English officers who had fought in Egypt and on the Peninsula declared it to be the most desperate battle they had ever witnessed, and the British commander, who was taken prisoner, told General Scott that "he knew the Americans

were brave, but he had no idea he would find them desperadoes."

At the sortie from Fort Erie, on the 17th of the next September, General Miller added another laurel wreath to his fame. Fort Erie stood at the head of the lake of that name, controlling its waters and commanding the line of invasion to New York State. The Americans had captured Fort Erie earlier in the war, and the British commander resolved to retake it. The enemy laid siege with a heavy force and tried to carry it by an assault, which failed. They then encircled the land side of the fortress with a chain of redoubts and General Brown determined to drive them back. He organized two columns of attack, one directed to the enemy's right, led by General Porter, the other, commanded by General Miller, at the head of the brigade, who was to assault the British center. General Miller led the attack with consummate skill and courage, and fully executed his orders. He captured the batteries in front of him, together with the enemy's entrenchments, and combined with the success of the other attacking column, the British were defeated and the Fort was saved. Buffalo, on the opposite shore, then a mere straggling village, but containing vast quantities of army stores, was protected and the great state of New York was made secure from invasion. For his conduct in this battle, Congress gave him a vote of thanks and a gold medal, and the state of New York presented him with a beautiful sword and accompanied it with expressions of approval and gratitude. The medal was presented to General Miller by Daniel Webster at City Hall Park in New York City, sometime later.

The battle of Fort Erie was the last of the war in which General Miller had prominent part, though he was in ac-

tive service until its close. He was one of the few General officers who came out of the struggle with an untarnished reputation for skill, efficiency and courage. He never lost a battle; was never driven from any position he had taken; he repulsed every assault. In every engagement he showed all the qualities of a great commander — coolness in action, and ability to seize the advantage of a military situation; possessed of an iron resolution and unflinching courage, he executed every order, and his fame constantly grew. Entering the war with the rank of Major, before it closed, two and one-half years later, he had attained the rank of Brigadier-General, and his promotion was richly earned.

His military reputation was very dear to him. "I am very happy, my dear Ruth," he writes to his wife, soon after the battle of Fort Erie, "that you have no cause of mortification in the conduct of your husband so far. I hope it may continue. I do not intend it shall ever be said of you, 'There goes the wife or widow of a coward.'"

General Miller remained in the army until 1819 when, on his appointment as governor of Arkansas Territory, he resigned his commission. It was a step he subsequently regretted, though his health was impaired by the hardships and exposures of his campaign. He resigned the governorship after three years service, and returned to his farm in Temple, which he had purchased in 1815. The malarial climate of the Territory had increased his sufferings and he retired much broken in health.

In 1824, he was elected to Congress from his district, receiving 6,923 votes, more than 1,000 above his highest competitor. Before taking his seat he was tendered the appointment of Collector of the Port of Salem and Bev-

erly, which he accepted. He retained his position for twenty-four years, when, having suffered a shock of paralysis, he resigned in 1849 and returned to Temple. Two years later he had another shock, and on the 7th of July, 1851, he passed away, honored and beloved by all who knew him.

He died for his country as truly as if he had fallen on the field of battle. Inheriting a robust constitution, and possessed of great physical strength and endurance, his Western and Canadian campaigns, followed by the malarial influence of the climate of Arkansas Territory, undermined his physical powers. He was a semi-invalid for the rest of his life, and the maladies thus contracted were the primary causes of his death.

His qualities as a soldier exemplified his character. He knew the duty of obedience, and was cheerfully subordinate to his superior officers. The history of the war of 1812 is marred by the jealousies and mutinous conduct of the General and Field officers of the army, but no such stains are on the record of General Miller. An order once given him he obeyed without questioning its wisdom or the possibility of its execution. The element of fear was not in him. He was a born fighter, and when he struck it asw with the "mailed fist." His famous answer to General Brown, when ordered to charge the hill at Niagara, and the manner of his obedience, were characteristic of the man. Those words, "I'll try, sir," so appropriately inscribed on this tablet, would adorn the coat of arms of the bravest knight in the annals of chivalry.

It seems a paradox that the stern, relentless traits of the successful soldier should be united with a gentle, affectionate disposition, but such is often true and was notably so in the case of General Miller. In his family

and in all the relations of private life he was one of the most amiable and tender hearted of men, and his letters to his wife during his army service showed the intimate alliance of love and war. Wherever he was his family were always in his thoughts. "This evening," he writes to his wife under the date of July 17, 1811, "the other officers are engaged in a splendid ball to which I had an invitation — but my enjoyment is much greater when I anticipate the pleasure you will take in receiving this." Again he writes her, "I found in my pocket an old letter from you which I preserved as a sweet morsel; and notwithstanding, it contained but a few words, it has been a comfort to me on this long journey only to see the name of Ruth written by her own hand." Again he tells her, "My only anxiety and trouble is that I am so far from the companion of my own heart. Oh! My dear! Nothing but time can separate us. I should not think of fatigue if I was ten thousand miles from you, to start on foot and alone. I could walk without thinking of fatigue until I reached your welcome arms." And again, "Kiss little Kate and Ephriam with all the love of a father and mother for you and me." Here is revealed the heart of the man. His domestic life was a poem, and his love and affection for his wife and children run like golden threads through it from the beginning to the end. He delighted in finding pets for his children, and preferred the society of his family and friends to attending evening entertainments. In conversation, he was full of pleasantry and sentiment — an unspoiled man, natural, of generous feeling and untarnished honor. Nor were his activities limited to official duties. "He took the lead in all that was doing for the social and civic betterment of the community where he

resided," said one who knew him intimately, for he was the all-round good citizen, public spirited and upright.

In his introduction to "The Scarlet Letter," Hawthorne has written a sketch of General Miller as he appeared to the great novelist in the last years of his life at the custom house.

"Looking at the old warrior with affection I could discern the main points of his portrait. It was marked with the noble and heroic qualities which showed it to be not by a mere accident, but of good right, that he had won a distinguished name. His spirit could never, I conceive, have been characterized by an uneasy activity; it must, at any period of his life, have required an impulse to set him in motion; but, once stirred up, with obstacles to overcome, and an adequate object to be attained, it was not in the man to give out or fail. What I saw in him were the features of stubborn and ponderous endurance, which might well have amounted to obstinacy in his earlier days; of integrity, that, like most of his other endowments, lay in a somewhat heavy mass, and was just as unmalleable and unmanageable as a ton of iron ore; and of benevolence, which, fiercely as he led the bayonets on at Chippewa or Fort Erie, I take to be of quite as genuine a stamp as what actuates any or all the polemical philanthropists of the age. He had slain men with his own hand for aught I know, — certainly they had fallen, like blades of grass at the sweep of the scythe, before the charge to which his spirit imparted its triumphant energy; but, be that as it might, there was never in his heart so much cruelty as would have brushed the down off a butterfly's wing. I have not known the man to whose innate kindliness I would more confidently make an appeal. A trait of native elegance, sel-

dom seen in the masculine character after childhood or early youth, was shown in the General's fondness for the sight and fragrance of flowers. An old soldier might be supposed to prize only the bloody laurel on his brow; but here was one who seemed to have a young girl's appreciation of the floral tribe."

In all the qualities of his mind and heart General Miller was a type of the race to which he belonged. His sentiment at the centennial, "may we encourage literature, revere religion, and love one another," summed up the thoughts and aspirations of his desires and will. Yet there was in him the strong military instincts of his people, — an uncompromising fidelity to duty a fearlessness, and a loyalty to great

principles for which the Scotch-Irish have ever been distinguished. The two qualities have often been found united — gentleness and courage, reverence and resolution, a love of peace, but when country, justice and honor are at stake, a readiness to draw the sword and stand fast — these are the salient features of his character. The time demands a resurrection of these great virtues. In these days when Europe is a vast battle field of contending nations and the rights and honor of our own nation are seriously menaced, let us follow the high example he has left us, and when the summons to do our duty comes, answer the call in the noble words of Peterborough's most distinguished son 'I'll try, sir.'

[From page 231 to here was published in the Peterborough TRANSCRIPT Sept. 9, 1915.]

RECOLLECTIONS OF PETERBOROUGH CHURCHES IN THE EARLY FORTIES OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT UNION MEETING IN UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
SUNDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1915.

BY ELIAS H. CHENEY.

I have been young, and now am old; possibly older than I look. They say so. Nature is very kind to me. I own to having feared I would not be equal to the present effort. If I falter, kindly charge it to Old Father Time. I would have done better even two years ago.

But when your good Deacon Howe opened the way, I confess to a strong desire to come and tell you of some of my recollections of early church life in Peterborough.

The period of which mainly I speak — 1840 to 1845 — was an unusually interesting one. I find I cannot confine myself absolutely thereto, but must make a few allusions to the next following decade.

Both Dea. Howe and myself had one other purpose in view. He wanted to hear, as I was glad to read some lines of mine, to which a goodly number elsewhere had listened with interest, based on considerable study and contemplation of the stars, down in my tropic home of eighteen years. I have surmised that my experience in trying to be wholly good in a naughty world, with a heart naughtily inclined, is a common experience; that the stars have lessons for us; that the recital of some of my experiences may help some discouraged brother, "seeing to take heart again."

David, old, had never seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed beging. He was an oriental speaking to

orientals. They would not understand him to mean that no good man is ever poor; only, rather, that it pays to be good. Thirteen years older than David I can say in good plain English, that I have never seen a Christian succeed in living fully up to his ideals. If we could look for that in any man I have thought we might have expected it in such a man as the late Edward Everett Hale. Now witness Dr. Hale's dissatisfaction with himself. In a precious Psalm he left us, written only a little while before he went home, occurs this line:

"O God, that I might serve Thee
as the Stars serve Thee."

My poem, if so it may be called, simply elaborates Dr. Hale's thought, although it was mostly written before he wrote his Psalm. I have seen many who tried, and failed; never one who at life's close regretted that he tried. Not one.

But I am to talk historically of the churches that were here when I was a boy and are here still; not of the new churches which changed population have necessitated.

Churches are not composed of faultless men and women. Rather of confessed imperfect beings, aspiring to right and lofty living, and finding it mutually helpful to keep company with each other. A bundle of sticks is stronger than any stick. Two can walk more easily arm in arm than

alone. Churches were imperfect then, they are imperfect still.

And what would Peterborough — what would any town do without its churches? Who would want to live here? What would your house be worth? Those churches are worth, and have always been worth what they cost. What one who belonged to one of them 65 years ago recalls of what was happening in them each and all, during the previous ten years, ought to interest the present membership, and this community. That is my excuse for putting my waning strength to its severest test to tell it.

I was not born here, but was here from three to thirteen years old; then away four years and back again, here most of the time the following twelve years. All my common school education was in the little brick school house up in "Winny Row," with the Scotts, the Crosses, the Washburns, the Steeles, the Wilders, the Grays, the Carleys, the Keyeses, the Goulds, the Hadleys, the Morrisons, the Robbs, the Johnsons, the Boyces, the Simmonses, the Pierces, the Todds, the Holbrooks, the Howes, and others, under such teachers as Oren B. Cheney, Albert S. Scott, Favor Clark, Mary Brigham, Elizabeth Swan, Miss Snow, Miss Abbott, and others like them whose names do not occur to me now. I have seen sixty scholars at a time in that house. Pardon this allusion to the schools; churches and schools are so intimately connected. Peterborough was spending during this period about \$1,000 a year for common schools, in twelve districts, each a separate body empowered to impose taxes for school purposes. But tuitions at the Academy were low: three dollars per term for common branches, four dollars for higher branches. Pastors' salaries probably from about \$250 to \$500.

Here I awoke very early to a sense of my relations to my Maker. I was in a peculiarly religious atmosphere, at a period of unusual religious interest. My father was a Free Will Baptist deacon of the strictest sort; his grandfather, and I think his father, a Congregational deacon. A healthy religious fervor characterized all these four churches. It appealed to me.

"Soon as I heard my Father say,
Ye children, seek my grace,
My heart replied without delay,
I'll seek my Father's face."

I sought, and found that true: "They that seek me early shall find me." My father's big kitchen was where Christians of every name met to sing and pray, at West Peterboro. Baptist, Methodist, and probably Presbyterian ministers, with occasionally a visiting Free Will Baptist, held meetings there. When there was no minister he led himself. In Free Baptist churches in those days it was the custom for the minister at the close of the sermon to say: "Where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty." Then anybody might talk. My father would rise and talk often at the close of a sermon in the Baptist church. It was always to clinch a point in the sermon. Sometimes I used to wish he wouldn't. But nobody ever objected. It was Deacon Cheney; he could state a point in a few words. When it was done he sat down. It often helped to fix the leading thought of the sermon. People often said he should have been a minister. He did once think of it; but no call came; he would not go un-sent.

I early familiarized myself with the differences between Christian denominations; loved all, as my father did. He usually worshipped with the Baptists, but there was a period during which, because of a very strict en-

forcement, by an exceptionally rigid minister, of the old time custom, now obsolete, as to the Lord's supper, he went to the Methodist church. Methodists and Free Will Baptists held much in common. With the advent of a less rigid pastor of the Baptist church he returned to that church. I was not long in observing that much as the denominations differed from each other, they all prayed alike. I took what Christians in common said on their knees as my creed, rather than written creeds. It has been my lot to worship for considerable periods with Baptists, Free Baptists, (now gradually coming together), Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Dutch Reformed. I have taken as active a part in the work of each as in the denomination of my choice.

Peterborough cotton manufactories were then at the height of their prosperity. Substantially, all the operatives were natives of this or neighboring towns, in Hillsboro or Cheshire counties; scarcely a foreign-born man or woman among them; all of excellent, Protestant American families. There were very many devoted Christian people among them. All the churches depended largely on the moderate contributions of these for the maintenance of services. This was perhaps a little more true of the Baptist and Methodist churches than the others. There were fewer men of means in these. Nobody in either could be said to be rich. It was always a hard struggle. If they barely kept alive then it is a mystery how they live now, with the mills filled with Catholic help, and, finally, so largely suspending operations.

Thus far, I have spoken of general conditions in all the churches. Now I will consider the churches separately, what I saw in each, beginning with that in which this service is held.

THE PRESBYTERIAN OR CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

I have no distinct and clear recollection of the old church on the hill, in the east part of the town. As a boy, I used to visit the Ethan Hadley family, who lived in that neighborhood, and probably my father, who was in hearty fellowship at least with all the so-called evangelical churches, took me, quite young, to that church. I have an indistinct impression that I visited it with the Hadley brothers. The period was marked by the removal of meeting houses from the hills to the valleys, not here only, but all over New England. I remember that soon after this the Unitarian church in Dublin, which used to stand at the top of the ridge, the water from one side finding its way to the Connecticut, that on the other side, to the ocean by way of the Nubanusit, then Goose Brook, the Contoocook and the Merrimac, was removed, in the early fifties, to its present location. This house was built, or at least completed, in 1840. I was present at its dedication. Two of my brothers sang on that occasion: Oren B. Cheney, afterwards president of Bates college, at Lewiston, Maine, and Moses Cheney, Jr. The latter sang in the choir till he left town in 1843. I vividly recall a choir unpleasantness in which he was conspicuous on one side, and David Youngman, a medical student, and later principal of the Academy, on the other. I united with the Baptists in 1850, but that church was more than once pastorless for quite a time; and then I sang in yonder gallery, under Asa Davis and with Mr. and Mrs. John Barker. I have this additional interest here. I then attended regularly this Sunday school. I remember Fanny Smith, who I believe started this school, and the first private Sunday school in Peterborough. Her

name was a household word in my boyhood days.

About the most solemn, terrific hour I ever saw in any church was in this house, one Sunday afternoon, a year or two after it was dedicated. There was a terrific wind, rain and hail storm. The pastor was Rev. J. R. French, a cultured, consecrated man with a religious experience of his own, whom I loved dearly to hear. The worst of the storm was in the midst of the prayer. And prayers and sermons were long then, the preliminaries brief. There were no paid singers, no special music; only the two hymns before and the closing hymn after the sermon. The choir leader did not always know what those would be till they were given out. He must select the tune while the hymn was being read. I knew a few breakdowns because the tune selected did not fit. There was terror on every face that summer Sunday afternoon. Mr. French kept right on with his prayer, with words of comfort and assurance from the Scriptures. It seemed as if the windows must give way and let the storm break in. There was no panic nevertheless; but the trees had to be cut out of the roads before those of us who lived a mile or two out could get home.

THE GREAT TEMPERANCE REVIVAL.

All these churches were early in the total abstinence movement. It burst suddenly on the country in the early thirties. It was not long, like the Sunday school movement, in striking Peterborough. Each and all responded to this and all related educational or moral reform movements. Here was something on which they could and they early did unite. There had been temperance societies before; but it was for adults. It was in this house, in 1842, when I was ten years old, that I first took the total abstinence

pledge. A Mr. Hale came here and organized and directed the movement. I can see just where I sat. My right hand boy was Henry Gowing. There must have been near 200 of us, if memory serves me. Mr. Hale taught us juvenile songs, befitting the occasion. Here is a verse of one of them. May be we did not sing this; only repeated it in concert. I do not recall the music.

“So here we pledge perpetual hate
To all that can intoxicate;
Cider, brandy, rum and gin,
And all that can intemperance bring.”

My mother had been the first person in the old town of Holderness, whence we came, to take the temperance pledge. “Mrs. Cheney and another fool”—the way scoffers put it—were the only signers the first evening. But Abigail Morrison Cheney was no fool. She had convictions; and she stood by and for them. My father returned to Holderness in 1845, resumed his place as deacon, and so long as he served, my mother made both the bread and the wine used at the Lord’s Supper,—nearly thirty years. They would not use fermented wine. John Hawkkns, the eloquent leader of the Washingtonian movement, was here and drew crowds to hear and to take the pledge in 1842. I think he was here more than once; and that he spoke in the Unitarian church. Those were the days of Father Matthew, John B. Gough, Neal Dow, and many another noted temperance advocate. In the fifties came the Sons of Temperance—Goose Brook Division No. 25, and co-operating the Daughters of Temperance and the Cadets of temperance. Those organizations were very strong all over the state. Their hall was in the old McGilvray store, where the town library now is. For two

years while I was learning my trade in the TRANSCRIPT office I took care of the hall. The printer's devil did not have much money. So earned I the money to pay my dues. The lamps were old whale oil lamps. I used turpentine on the wicks to get a quick light. Mills and churches were lighted in the same way, or by tallow candles. There were no street lights, no side walks, no sewers, no bath rooms. All refuse went to the garden; sink spout emptied there. There was no police. This to explain under what conditions the early churches wrought. The town the same population as now. In 1850 it was 2222; easy to remember. But, to offset, the taxes! I recall definitely the poll tax for 1854—\$1.01, and the poll was then \$350 instead of \$100 as now. The tax on \$100 would be 29 cents. That was near the average. How anybody lived under those sanitary conditions is a marvel. I can go to lots of graves in yonder cemetery whose occupants died of fever or consumption.

The demand for prohibition was already on. The town had been Democratic, but in 1853 temperance Democrats, Whigs and Free Soilers quietly sent a temperance Democrat, Isaac Hadley, and a temperance Whig, Person C. Cheney, to the house. They were partners in business; neither had sought the nomination of his party. The law did not come that year, but it did come two years later. My father was a member from Holderness, and voted for it, as my brother, Oren B., had been a member of the Maine legislature that passed the original Maine law. Maine keeps hers; is surer to keep it today than ever. New Hampshire kept hers 48 years; changed it for the least objectionable license law of any state. If there can be a best bad law this is one. The drift today is obviously

towards state prohibition. Peterborough took her stand then—thanks to these churches. Thanks to these churches, she has stayed "dry" ever since. The greatest triumph of the Sons was when Ira Spofford joined. His wife, a prominent Daughter, was very anxious. There was good stuff in him, but for one weakness. We voted him in; but when lodge night came his old friends contrived to have him unfit to cross the portal. Finally, some brother suggested that "If Ira Spofford once takes our pledge, he'll keep it; let's take him as he is to-night." And we did. I was conductor. I may not repeat all that took place. But Ira Spofford "stuck" for many years; was the leader in ferreting out rum sellers and bringing them to justice. And wasn't Mrs. Spofford happy? It was my brother Charles G. Cheney, a lawyer, who brought the suits for which Ira Spofford furnished the evidence. Charles G. was moderator that year when first temperance carried the town. A Democrat. I that year cast my first vote, Free Soil. The Free Soilers nearly all voted the temperance Whig and Democrat for the legislature. These churches did it—under God. And they builded well; forgot creed; made religion a Life. Wherefore I love them.

I tell this and the next following story in this connection because the incidents related took place so largely in this edifice. In its first years, it seemed much devoted to reformatory movements, not strictly religious.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Scarcely less decided was the position of pastor, deacons and most of the membership of this church in the early days of the anti-slavery movement. Dea. John Todd moved west in 1843 or 1844; great loss to church

and town. Dea. Nathaniel H. Moore and Dea. Andrew A. Farnsworth; how blessed and how sweet the memory of such men. How fortunate this church to have had them. I knew them best, and so must recall them specially. But each was one among many like him. In 1842 John W. Lewis, a Free Will Baptist minister, and a fairly good preacher, as well educated and as refined as a majority of F. Baptists of that period, came to town, and preached in one of the revival meetings, in the Presbyterian church. He stopped at my father's house, the little, low two-tenement brick house just this side of the West Peterborough school house. Abraham P. Morrison, my mother's brother, lived in the east, my father in the west end. It was a regular station of the "underground railroad," of which you all have heard, and which was no myth, but a real entity; in fact, the first railroad in New Hampshire. I remember several runaway slaves who came there, whom my parents kept for a night and sent them on, up Windy Row towards Hancock, to some trusted abolitionist there, the next day. I personally accompanied at least two some distance towards Hancock. I drove the jet black minister to this church that evening, took him back home. This church denied no colored man its pulpit in those days, when it was not popular to entertain "niggers." In this church, too, I heard Frederick Douglas, twelve years later, amid a stillness that was painful, picture the then recent so-called apostasy of Daniel Webster; his approval of the "compromise measures" of 1850, including the fugitive slave law, which imposed a fine of \$1000 on a man who should do what my father was doing, help a runaway slave. Liberty-loving Boston had surrendered; delivered up Anthony Burns.

My brother Oren happened in Boston and witnessed a scene that came near deluging Boston in blood. Here is what he wrote to *The Morning Star* concerning it.

"Go back! Oh thou great and mighty God! Thou ruler of the land and sea! Why dost thou not in anger stretch out thine hand and let thy winds blow, thy tempests rise, thy ocean rock in fury, thy thunder-bolts crash all on board—one only excepted—go to the bottom! Why? Because Thou art slow to anger and waitest to be gracious. Thou canst bear it. Help me to bear it in the spirit of an unworthy child of thine. My prayer then only shall be 'Forgive them; they know not what they do.' To my brother in bonds:

'Live and take comfort. Thou hast left behind

Powers that will work for thee: air, earth and skies.

There's not a breathing of the common mind

That will forget thee. Thou hast great allies.'"

This, written by one well known here in those days, who helped by his splendid voice to dedicate this house, illustrates the spirit of those times; helps us to measure the intense meaning of what Frederick Douglas here uttered. We are looking charitably on Mr. Webster now; can see that he saw the coming conflict, and shrank from it. Possibly many more of us would so have shrank if we had foreseen all. It is not to re-arouse any criticism of Mr. Webster that I here revive what Mr. Douglas said on that occasion, but to be true to history. I, more than any other, got him here for that occasion. I was of age now, editing the *TRANSCRIPT*, keeping house in the Sally Scott house on this street. He stayed with me, as he had stayed

with my father on his first visit twelve years before. "These were Mr. Douglas' exact words:

"They told him to speak, and he spoke. They told him to jump, and he jumped. They told him to roll over, and he rolled over. And then—and then—they told him—to go—and lie down. And he went; and he laid down—and (whispered) he died."

Imagine the effect, in a packed house, in the midst of a public feeling so intense; so soon after Mr. Webster's decease, a little more than a year. I sang in yonder gallery that evening. Asa Davis was leader. I cannot recall all the selections, but this for one:

"The might with the right and the truth shall be;
And come what there may to stand in the way,
That day the world shall see."

At this time slavery was at its very strongest in possession of every branch of the Federal Government. A senator from South Carolina had just declared from his seat: "Capital should own labor." And not a man of his party rebuked him. It took courage and it took faith to stand for the right. It was a trying time for churches. I have thought that some of the words which echoed from within these walls should be re-echoed down the ages, ere they who heard them drop out. "Lest we forget" I speak. No churches anywhere rose to the occasion better than Peterborough churches. None better than this church. God bless and perpetuate her.

How little the strongest of us in faith then dreamed that within a dozen years Slavery would be dead, not only in America, but in all the West Indies, in Brazil, and its like, serfdom, in Russia. What hath God wrought!

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptists early caught the spirit of removal from hill to valley, sold their house, a pretty good one with ample grounds, at the summit of High street, and built their present home. The house on the hill was made a tenement house; but was burned many years ago. My earliest recollection of going to church was there. Soon as I was big enough I had to walk the mile and a half. Usually from the beginning of Union street I used to "cut across," over the hill through the pasture. I used sometimes to take my shoes off, go barefoot, clear to the wall near the church, put them on there. So precious were the shoes that John Perry, the cobbler, made me out of father's old boot legs. We had to save shoes then; it was hard for father to keep us all supplied. We were eleven. There were no shoe stores. The cobbler did it all. Just before this, late in 1839, Deacon Thomas Wilson, the leading man in this church, died. It was a great loss; discouraging, just as it seemed necessary to go where the people were, instead of asking them to climb Zion's Hill, as it was sometimes called. Dea. Franklin Mears took the laboring oar in building, became the owner of the business basement. A portion was, however, reserved and used as a vestry, continued so as long as I lived here. I saw the building, from foundation to spire top, go up. I wish that had stayed. A real church spire, pointing to heaven, has always impressed me. This was in 1841. There was my religious home. There, under the tender, sweet, scholarly preaching of Rev. Zebulon Jones, the first minister whose preaching I really took in, I came to years of understanding; began to take life seriously. Zebulon Jones stands out as the first mountain peak which I encountered

in my religious life. The very tones of his voice ring in my ears to this day. I loved him. He was principal of the Academy; in school or church a born educator of youth. I was too young for the academy. His days have seemed to me its palmiest days. He passed through the waters in the loss of the wife of his youth; married again into a leading family, all of whom I think were Presbyterians, the Allison family, of whom John P. is best known. I remember, when he left, thinking his place could never be filled in my heart. It never was. There was an excellent Sunday school in connection with this church. I was early in it, so early I do not remember when. Can see exactly where our class sat. Miss Nancy Farnsworth was our teacher. Sunday schools were not what they are now. We simply learned and recited choice portions of the Bible, and teachers made them plain to our child minds. She was wise in selection. There was no Sunday school literature then. The Bible was our only text book. Well, what I committed then never left me. It served me when, for three years at a time in a foreign land I did not hear a prayer or a sermon that I could understand. The word was hid in my heart, and my deprivation only made me prize more highly my church privileges. A character that greatly interested me in connection with this church was David Smiley, senior, a revolutionary soldier. He was ninety years old when I united with the church, in 1850; but I had known him ten years of my boyhood, and he was still an attendant of the social meetings as late as 1854. I can see his attitude in prayer, and remember his usual closing words. I venerated him as a patriot and as a Christian. Another character who impressed me was a boy, four years older than I, who

early united with the church, developed wonderful musical talent, was alto enough for a whole choir; and the seats were full. His voice sounded out above all the rest, a rich alto, Ethan, son of Ethan Hadley. I envied him his genius. He became my brother-in-law, grew to be leader of the choir, but removed early, led choirs, and led bands in Keene and for long years in Chicopee Falls, Mass. With no other one man save my father did I ever take so much, so varied and so sweet counsel on sacred subjects. He went home a year ago at the age of 86. At 83, I found him conducting the Home Department of his Sunday school. He told me that when first he saw the keyboard of the old melodeon—there were no pianos then in country places—he took in instinctively the whole scheme, could sit right down and play it, without a teacher. He never had a teacher, but became a successful teacher. With a musical education, he would have shone.

This leads me to say that the usefulness of all these churches is shown perhaps best of all in the men and women they have sent forth to useful lives into every part of the country.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

I am not sure in what year the present Methodist meeting house was erected or where the church worshipped previously. Possibly 1840; possibly even 1839. It is of course known. I was a small boy; remember seeing it when building, the talk about it in our family. There were several Methodist sisters, and two or three Methodist families, operatives in or boarding-house keepers in connection with "Steele's Factory." They were much at my father's house, and my ears were bigger then than now. They were the life of the prayer meetings

in the old kitchen. Methodist ministers led those meetings more than any other. The one I best remember was a Mr. Cromack, simply because some mischievous lad one evening drew a rude profile of him, true to life, on the white kitchen wall, and wrote under it, needlessly—"Cromack." It stayed a long while. A younger sister, seeing it, exclaimed "All sings, Komac." To this day she is occasionally reminded of it. I remember also an Elder Adams. Some of those sisters were gifted in prayer and exhortation. All about the new house was much discussed there. Whether my father helped any I do not know. It would be like him. They had to build modestly; it took all they could raise; and they needed more. But the "Faith of our Fathers, holy Faith" was in them to a large degree. I remember hearing whether the house should have a steeple or not talked over. Methodists then dressed plain, wore no jewelry, built unpretentious churches, usually spireless. When the house was completed it had a modest steeple. The steeple of today seems to me larger, but I am not sure if the original was ever enlarged. The whole inside arrangement is reversed. The pulpit and altar rail were then between the doors, the congregation facing entrances; the floor if I remember right, slightly inclined. The church membership grew healthily all through the period of which I speak. Souls were added by conversions which seemed startling. I remember when Dr. P. D. Badger, a botanical physician, "experienced religion," and what a changed man he was. He became a very active temperance worker; in his temperance addresses so much used the term "besom of destruction" that to see him was to suggest the term. But other substantial men and women

came into that church in the years immediately following the advent of the new house of worship. The wisdom of its erection was vindicated.

THE MILLERITE MOVEMENT.

In connection with this church, because so many meetings were held there, I will speak of the Millerite or Adventist excitement of 1843, of which I saw much, at the most easily impressible period of my life, and so remember more than I may here properly relate. William Miller had fixed 1843 as the year in which Christ should return, time end and eternity begin. All through 1842, I attended meetings in the Methodist and Baptist churches, and many in private houses, at which Elder Preble and others proclaimed the new and startling doctrine. I recall the great charts up back of the Baptist pulpit, by the aid of which the whole scheme, based on the prophecy of Daniel, was figured out; a simple matter of arithmetic. The Methodist and Baptist churches were both open to the advent preachers, who were really excellent men, with as they thought, a gospel message. It was hard to deny them. Large portions of the congregations were more or less in sympathy or doubt. Why not? Jesus taught his disciples to expect his return and keep doing so till he should come. William Miller might be right. Simultaneously, whether aided or caused by it, an unusual revival spirit pervaded churches all over the land, and in England. All these churches were quickened by it. There were many conversions—many radically changed lives—many additions to all the churches. All distinct from the Adventist movement. Men and women who were wont getting together to talk anything but religion, now talked religion. Wherever people met it was

the common theme. Call it what you will, it was a fact. There was scoffing and ridicule, more or less; but in general people were more than ordinarily serious.

The 31st of December came. At evening, there was a watch meeting in the Methodist church. I was there. The house was filled. Elder Preble, the leading adventist, and the pastor whose name I forget, were within the altar rail. There was preaching and prayer and exhortation, very earnest, early in the evening. I was tremendously wrought up; not that I feared; I had given my heart to God. My father had assured me that Christ's appearance was to be desired; could only mean good to those who loved him. I have hanging in my bedroom today a beautiful wall lithograph of Jesus, life size, head and shoulder, (I do not know from what painting) which my father brought home from Boston, possibly two or three years before. As a boy, a look at it was sufficient to convict in me of sin if I had sinned. It has been a help to me all through life. Under it is Publius Lentus' letter to the Roman Senate describing Jesus of Nazareth. The face is the embodiment of love. Nobody could fear to see the like. There was a long period of silent prayer before midnight. Elder Preble stood watch in hand. It was solemnly still. When the hand indicated 12 midnight, Elder Preble calmly, sweetly, solemnly, said: "We have now entered on the year in which I expect to see my Lord." Imagine the effect. What else was said I forget. Probably not much. We soon went each to our homes.

More distinctly than all else I recall the appearance in March of that year of Ench's comet, the brightest I ever saw. The nucleus was visible by daylight, distinctly, in the southwest,

behind the sun. The tail extended towards northeast nearly to the zenith. Of course, it tended to increase the feeling that possibly Mr. Miller might be right. In 1910, it became my duty to observe the next following appearance of the same comet, and to report it to Mr. Moore, the head of the U. S. weather bureau at Washington. I was American Consul, and my vice consul and I sat up two nights, taking turns at watching, all night, for any peculiar features. We had the best possible opportunity. It was at the observatory of the U. S. weather bureau office in Curacao. It was awe-inspiring. There, in latitude 12, it rose nearly due east, a little north, tail foremost. When the nucleus was on the horizon the tail extended fully and clearly to the zenith, there losing itself in the there splendid milky way, forming a magnificent celestial letter Y. I reported it to Washington.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The Unitarian church in Peterborough has ever been my ideal of a house of worship. It was the wonder of my boyhood days. Many tender associations are connected with it, and with old friends who used to worship there while I found that which fed my soul across the street. I used to go over there once in a while. Usually I heard nothing that might not have been uttered in any Christian pulpit. To a boy of my early instincts there is something that compels true worship in the house itself in which one worships. The very sight of a symmetrical church spire, and the every peal of a musical church bell, often make more impression on a human soul than the average sermon. My father was liberal; he forced no belief of his on son or daughter; left us free. Roger Williams' soul liberty

was more his reason for being a Baptist than the mode of baptism. For himself, he simply wanted "to be baptised just as Jesus was." That was all. He was a Free Willer, most of all. The denomination to which he belonged is fast merging with the larger Baptist body today. It is because not that body alone, but all the evangelical churches are getting over essentially to Free Will beliefs and methods. For instance: Where is the Congregational church today in which a woman who has anything to say is afraid to say it?

I early saw that the attitude of the ministers of the other three churches towards the one who, in the symmetrical brick church with the ideal steeple, and the bell that called us all to worship, said things I liked to hear, was different from their attitude towards each other. I was more in sympathy with the way in which, for instance, Deacon Nathaniel H. Moore would state his convictions than with that in which Deacon Samuel Miller would state his. But I saw that both lives were just as sweet as they could be. I saw little difference in the lives of the membership, on the average. It happened once, in the late fifties, that the Unitarians were without a minister for several Sabbaths. None of their faith was handy. My brother-in-law, Rev. Stephen G. Abbott, a Baptist minister, was at liberty and at Antrim; his wife sick there. The Unitarian church committee, to fill a gap, hired him. It hurt neither party. He was broader minded ever after.

I became intensely interested in the bell; went over often to see it rung, especially in the days of kind-hearted sexton Cram, who was kind to us boys. I rigged up a bell of my own, with a string to it, in the old Cheney & Morrison paper mill. I remember

when the old bell cracked; how ugly it sounded; how glad we were when the larger and sweeter new one began to call Unitarians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Free Will Baptists and Mormons to worship. When not long after the new Presbyterian bell doubled and varied the bell music, I found a new delight. From those bells I drew the inspiration which led me to donate a bell to my own church four years ago.

Rev. Elijah Dunbar and Rev. Abial Abbott, D. D., were still factors in Peterborough life in my early boyhood. Rev. Curtis Cutler was pastor. I saw little of Mr. Dunbar. He appeared in public on a few occasions; but his day was passed. I learned to revere and love Abial Abbott. Nobody could help loving such a man. He, as well as Mr. Cutler, was taking an interest in all that promised good to Peterborough schools, library, and every moral advancement. I used to watch him come across the bridge Sunday mornings, till he entered the church. He seemed a saint to me. With him was often Samuel Abbott Smith, his nephew, a young man of whom my brother Person, afterwards governor, used to say he could not sin. It really seemed it. He became a very much loved clergyman, whom God called early home as if too good for this world. Yes. All these churches were in all those old days training boys and girls for useful careers, mostly lived elsewhere.

There was a flourishing Sunday school in this church at my earliest recollection. I remember that Albert Smith, M. D., the town historian, had much to do with and was a popular teacher in it. I recall one or two Independence days when the Sunday schools paraded separately for the picnic. We met in the Unitarian church, and my impression is that that

school was the largest, as it was likely to be.

The Unitarian church is dear to me again because there I saw Revolutionary soldiers participating in 4th of July celebrations; John Scott, John Todd, David Smiley, and others.

It is dear to me again for the courses of lectures, by the best platform speakers in the country, that used to be given therein.

It is dear for the concerts which used to be given there at the close of singing schools. These churches did not neglect musical culture. They co-operated in it.

THE FREE WILL BAPTIST MOVEMENT

During that great revival year 1842, Elder David Harriman, a Free Will Baptist, a grand man and a good preacher, came here and held a series of revival meetings, in the houses of my father, John Dickinson, Joseph Ames, Frederick Livingston, and a few Sundays in the little old Town Hall. Possibly he preached at some of the revival meetings of other churches. Peterborough was prosperous, likely to be more so; there were quite a number with Baptist sentiments who did not relish the then existing practice of the regular Baptists as to the Lord's Supper. It was thought possibly there was room for a Free Will Baptist church. These organized into what was to be a church, as such heard the experiences of converts, and approved baptism. Fifteen or more were baptised. The first baptismal scene was late in January or early in February, 1843, in the Contoocook river, very near the house of John Dickinson, where candidates were prepared. It was a bitter cold day. A large congregation stood round on the ice and on the bank. There were seven candidates, of whom Frederick Livingston was first, Joseph Ames and wife next, and I think Jonathan Bononnan and wife

next, then Julia Buss, a sister of N. B. Buss, myself last. It was strenuous baptism, but we thought nothing of it in those days, when everybody slept in freezing rooms, and bathed in ice water, as I certainly did. There was no baptistry, the King's business we thought urgent; we could not and did not wait. Seven or eight others were baptised by Elder Harriman later that winter; Mrs. Frederick Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Ames, Granville French, son of Whitcomb French, John Parker, an overseer in the Phoenix factory, Moses Cheney Jr., Eleanor Fairbanks, Eliza Lawrence. I think there were two or three others, but cannot recall who. Subsequent baptisms were in the "Little Jordan," in the Phoenix yard, where the Baptists usually administered the ordinance. As I remember it, 27 were enrolled for the proposed new church. They were as earnest and sincere a band of believers as Peterborough ever saw. I alone remain. When the time came to organize, counsel was taken of churches and pastors near by. The conclusion was that the prospects of the town did not warrant the formation of another church. The baptised believers were left to choose their church relationship. Joseph Ames, a very lovable man, and wife went back to the Unitarians, and became a most worthy and exemplary deacon of that church. I know of none more esteemed for his works' sake.

He often attended and took part in the social meetings of other churches. Thirty years later, he came to Lebanon as a delegate to a council to recognize a Unitarian church. He visited me; asked me if I ever was sorry. I said, "No"; and he said, "Neither was I." Others affiliated with other churches in or out of town. I, after seven years, united in 1850 with the Baptists. And now the

denomination in which I was brought up and that in which I found my home are coming together. At Franklin, a self-supporting church of each has just abandoned its organization, and united in a new and larger "Union Baptist Church," every member of both going into it.

"From whence doth this union arise?"—as both often used to sing. It illustrates the spirit of the times. All of us are getting nearer to the Master, and so to each other. The law of gravitation is not stronger or surer in the physical than in the spiritual world.

THE MORMONS

It remains to speak of the Mormon propaganda, which convulsed the town and won to its belief at least 150 adherents, probably more. Nearly all were excellent citizens. That was before Joseph Smith had his revelation sanctifying polygamy. Mormon services really differed little from a Methodist or Free Will Baptist service. I often attended. For the most part, it was a plain evangelical sermon. The sect took the scripture a little more literally, and practiced feet washing. Their hymns were fervid, much like modern gospel hymns. I recall one; could sing a verse if I had the voice in which I sang it often up to a recent period.

We'll wash and be washed, and with
oil be anointed,
Withal not omitting the washing
of feet,
For he who receiveth the penny ap-
pointed
Must surely be clean at the harvest
of wheat.

We'll sing and we'll shout with the
armies of heaven,
Hosanna, hosanna to God and the
Lamb;
Let glory to Him in the highest be
given,
Henceforth and forever, amen and
amen."

The irreverent oft sang it in the street substituting for "Amen and amen," "Jo Smith and McGin."

Mormonism rested, as you know, on certain mysterious inscriptions found at Manchester, New York, by one Joseph Smith, a native of Sharon, Vt., about twenty miles from my home. A monument was erected to him there about a year ago. I recall a brief sensation caused by the discovery of some earthen tablets found buried in the sand, in the side hill at the junction of Main, Union, High and Elm streets, near the old brick school house. For a few days, it was half believed by many that the plates carried a still newer revelation. Finally some one remembered how and when and for what the plates were put there; and that delusion ended. The migration of many Mormons, the relapse of many more into the world in the next following years, are known to most of you. Jesse C. Little, a prominent wide-awake merchant, was the most important acquisition, the only one whom I remember as becoming an elder and business manager in Salt Lake City. His children, by three wives, one a Peterborough girl, are there yet, cousins to the mother of my children. Mormons preached probation after death. Elder Little used to tell his kindred they would be saved for his sake. I am not basing my hope of salvation on his assurance. On the "Solid Rock," rather.

FIRST PUBLIC LIBRARY

BY JAMES F. BRENNAN

In the Boston Herald of the 11th inst. there appeared a letter from the artist, William Jackson Leonard of Norwell, Mass., a grand-son of the late Rev. Levi W. Leonard of Dublin, N. H., on a subject of general public interest on which I ask the favor of the publication of some suggestions. Mr. Leonard, with considerable severity, born I am certain of a lack of historical knowledge, rather than any desire to pervert facts, writes:

"The rotogravure section of The Sunday Herald contained a picture of a tablet in Wayland commemorating the establishment by that town of "the first free public library in Massachusetts and the second in the United States, Aug. 7, 1850." Slight investigation would have enabled its sponsors to avoid perpetuating in enduring bronze so glaring a misstatement. The first free public library in the United States, still in existence, was established in Dublin, N. H., in 1822, its centenary having been appropriately celebrated by that town last year.

A full account of the event appeared in the Boston Transcript of Oct. 11. The second free public library in the United States was founded in Peterborough, near Dublin, in 1833."

Margaret E. Wheeler, librarian of the Wayland (Mass.) Free Public Library, upon reading the foregoing, wrote to me: "I was quite disturbed when I saw that article in last week's Boston Herald, for I was sure at the American Library Association meeting in Swampscott,

Mass., it was publicly announced that the Peterborough library was the first and ours the second free public library, to be managed and supported by public tax in the United States."

I, too, commend that excellent article of Oct. 11, 1922, written by such high authority as James Ernest King (wondering indeed if Mr. Leonard had really read it at all). What Prof. King there writes, however, does not prove that the Wayland bronze has a "glaring misstatement": quite the contrary, and, I confidently commend this very article as an able confirmation of the now universally admitted fact that Peterborough had the first free public library, supported by public tax, among English speaking people; this is what Prof. King writes in the Boston Transcript article: "But to find through the length and breadth of these United States, the first free public library ever maintained by taxation, one needs look no farther than Dublin's immediate neighbor, the town of Peterborough; there in 1833, unique in its time, a free public library was voted as a charge in the general tax fund."

Again, in connection with this subject, Williard P. Lewis, librarian of the University of New Hampshire, in the Boston Transcript of Oct. 25, 1922, in "The Librarian" column, wrote: "The fact that Dublin's library as established in 1822 did not include the feature of support by taxation plainly left the way open for a very handsome rival claim on behalf of Dublin's neighbor, the town of Peterborough; there in 1833 the element of tax-support was intro-

duced, to be maintained continuously until this time."

A library from which all can freely get books (as was the case in Dublin) is not enough to constitute, in any correct or accepted sense, a Public Library. Peterborough, for example, had just such a library, which was incorporated by the legislature Dec. 21, 1799, and Dublin had one incorporated in 1797, but the essential element of **maintenance by public tax and control and management by vote of the town**, was wholly lacking as was the case in Dublin in 1822 and in all the many other free libraries, wherever situated, up to the year 1833. This support and management was and is the vital distinguishing mark between the public library and all other free libraries and it was this feature that in 1833 placed the Peterborough Town Library in a class by itself, disassociating it in this important way from all other libraries of that time. It was not merely that it was a free library, because from time immemorial such libraries existed, in which churches, monasteries, religious and social societies, corporations, voluntary associations, subscribers to funds and individuals, established free libraries, in the use of which all the people were permitted to freely participate.

The term "public library" is a well defined classification and it was because of the recognition of the fact that The Peterborough Town library was the pioneer of that class, as he expressed it, that Andrew Carnegie in 1902 gave to it, unconditionally, a \$5,000 fund. W. F. Poole in a volume on Public Libraries, published by the United States Bureau of Education (1876) page 477, states: "The term public library has come to have a restricted and technical meaning. It is established by state laws, is supported by local taxation

and voluntary gifts, is managed as a public trust, and every citizen of the city or town which maintains it has an equal share in its privileges." And in England, Edward Edwards (London 1869) on page 214 of his *Memoirs of Libraries*, states: "By town library I mean a library which is the property of the town itself and enjoyable by all the townspeople. Such a library must be both freely, and, of right accessible and securely permanent. It must unite direct responsibility of management with assured means of support. No such library existed in the United Kingdom of England until after the passing of the Libraries Act in 1850."

None of the libraries of one hundred years ago were public libraries in the proper and accepted sense and not until April 9, 1833, did the full fruition of the idea of a public library obtain by the establishment of the Peterborough Town Library as the pioneer and progenitor, which library has since been supported from Town appropriations and managed through officers elected by the town; a free public library patronized by all the people and supported and managed by them.

The new idea exemplified in the establishment of this library was not merely that it was a library to which the public had free access; such libraries indeed existed for many centuries; but the grand idea then born into existence was the direct identification of the library with the people who became at once its supporters as well as its patrons; it was indeed the first recognition anywhere, among English speaking people, of the library as an institution, like the school, worthy of maintenance by public tax, owned and managed by the people, who thereby ceased to be dependents or mendicants upon private munificence and tastes. It

was the first step to take the library from the less comprehensive and less staple private control and place it with the schools as a public institution upon the broad and secure plane of municipal care; it was, in short, the first free public library, as the term has since that time been universally accepted and adopted in the United States and elsewhere. Thus the unquestioned honor of having the first public library among English speaking people belongs to the town of Peterborough.

United States Commissioner of Education, John Eaton, LL.D., in 1876, in Part 1, Page 447, "Public Libraries of America," wrote, "Peterborough may rightly claim the honor of having established the first free town library in the United States." Prof. Nathaniel H. Morison, Provost of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, stated in the *Christian Register* of Jan. 17, 1884: "The honor of having founded the first free public library

on this planet cannot be taken from Peterborough, the town that passed the vote April 9, 1833." See also Herbert W. Denio in *Granite Monthly* "Libraries Legislation of New Hampshire," Vol. 26, page 176; William I. Fletcher, "Public Libraries of America," pages 102 and 103; "Library Movements in New Hampshire," Louise Fitts, *Granite Monthly*, Vol. 15, page 349; an illustrated article by the writer, *Granite Monthly*, (May, 1900) Vol. 28, page 281, and the *History of Peterborough*, page 114; Funk and Wagnall's *Standard Encyclopedia*, Vol. 16, page 131, and innumerable other authorities, confirms and substantiates the incontrovertible and uncontroverted historical fact that the Peterborough Public Library was the first. Thus the Wayland bronze tablet very properly leaves the first place of honor for the town of Peterborough, which in 1833 became the pioneer to raise money by tax and elect officers to manage its town library.

LIFE IN PETERBOROUGH DURING THE CIVIL WAR

BY JONATHAN SMITH

We begin the publication in this issue of the interesting and historically valuable address of Hon. Jonathan Smith of Clinton, Mass., on the above subject delivered before the Peterborough Historical Society at their annual meeting on the 10th inst.

Judge Smith is a native of Peterborough and lived here during his early manhood on the old Smith Homestead, now known as "Elm Hill." On Nov. 1, 1861, at the age of 19 years, he enlisted in Co. E, 6th N. H. Infantry, was discharged for disability Dec. 20, 1862, but again enlisted Aug. 16, 1864, in the 1st N. H. Cavalry, serving until mustered out as Sergeant July 15, 1865. He has written many valuable historical articles on Peterborough which have been published in the TRANSCRIPT and the Collections of the Historical Society.

LIFE IN PETERBOROUGH DURING THE CIVIL WAR

BY JONATHAN SMITH

To the Present Generation the Civil War is ancient history, and is read and studied with as little emotion and interest as the story of the Revolution. And yet from the adoption of the federal constitution to the present hour it was the greatest and most tragic event that ever had or ever will occur in this country down to the hour of its national dissolution. We thought in 1917 we were living in strenuous times, and so indeed we were. We then had a population of over 100,000,000. We raised an army of 4,000,000 men, one in twenty-

five of our population. The Government for a few months limited our supplies of fuel and curtailed our use of certain articles of food. Several times we were called upon to lend money to the government at fair rates of interest, and our social activities were largely directed to work connected with the World War. This state of affairs lasted from April, 1917 to November, 1918, about nineteen months, and the seat of war was 3,000 miles away, across a broad ocean. And yet, excepting the temporary limitation placed on fuel and a few articles of domestic supply, all these conditions existed during the war of the Rebellion in a far greater and more intense degree. That struggle was almost three times as long and was carried on within a few hundred miles of the homes you now occupy. It was not between the civilized nations of the whole world, ranged on one side or the other, but was between two parts of one nation, which altogether numbered but 31,000,000 people. The north, excluding Kentucky and Missouri, the populations of which were about equally divided, had 19,500,000, with 4,550,000 men of military age; and it enlisted, organized and put into the field an army of 2,320,000 men, more than ten per cent of its entire population, and more than fifty per cent of all its men between 18 and 45 years of age. This army fought 2,261 battles and skirmishes in which men were killed or wounded on either side. Its field of military operations covered a territory as large as that lying between Paris and Petrograd

and Denmark and the Mediterranean Sea, substantially the whole of Europe, and almost as extensive as that covered by the World War itself. The rebellion cost the North alone 359,000 lives, and when it closed "the blood of the first-born" was on the door-post of more than half the homes in the land.

The issues at stake in our Civil War were the greatest that could by any possibility be presented to a free people. They involved the very existence and life of the nation, as well as the freedom or continued slavery of 4,000,000 people. They also included the tremendous question of whether a Democracy—the government of the people and for the people—could long abide. It is certain that if a nation organized and carried on as ours was under the favorable conditions then existing here could not stand for one hundred years without disruption and failure, then democratic government could not endure anywhere nor under any circumstances. The experiment had been tried many times and had always failed. If this republic could not live for a century there was no hope for a successful democracy in the wide earth. This the people knew and fully understood, and so they fought on for four long, weary and terrible years, sacrificing their best-born to the country, and giving their services and thoughts to the struggle without stint, with a courage and fortitude that never faltered.

No war ever resulted in so complete and so sweeping a triumph for the victor. Not only was the Union saved, a most dangerous political heresy extinguished and 4,000,000 slaves set free, but the victory led directly, within a very few years, to the abolition of slavery throughout the civilized world; above all it was conclusively shown that a democratic

form of government could endure and could stand the hardest strain to which any country can be subjected, that of Civil War.

Every trace of opposition to the union had been completely crushed out, and an intelligent, proud and military people entirely subdued. So thoroughly had the Union armies done their work that at the end of the struggle, over a territory almost as large as the whole of Europe, every industry save agriculture was completely ruined, every mill and manufacturing establishment made idle or wholly destroyed over the whole field of military operations; the brave armies of the confederacy were broken in spirit and substantially destroyed, their courage gone, and poverty and destitution stood at the door of every Southern home. Taking the issues and the outcome of the war together I hazard the opinion that in its nearer and remoter results the union victory was more hopeful for humanity, and yielded a greater and richer harvest for the good of mankind than the Allied victory of 1918, even if every hope of our modern idealists in its fruitful results are fully attained. It is no doubtful question that if the Allies had not received the armed and financial support of this country, made so rich and powerful by the Union victory of '65, Germany would certainly have won in that terrific struggle. Its defeat was directly due to the Union's triumph of the Civil War.

How the people of the North met the great questions thus presented, and maintained the struggle for four long years, will always have the closest study of the historical student, and of every intelligent, patriotic American. This town, nestled among the hills of New Hampshire, was in a general way typical of every town throughout the North in those memo-

rable years. As a matter of local history the record of how this people faced the crisis, the burdens they carried, the sacrifices they made, and their patience and their unflagging courage to the very end is a most important and intensely dramatic chapter in its local history. At this distance of sixty years it can only be told in outline. These statements are necessary as a background for the story hereinafter told.

Party spirit had always run high in this town. All the men, most of the boys and nearly all the women were ranged in one party or the other, and had debated for years with a good deal of heat the questions out of which the war grew. During that gloomy and anxious winter of 1860 and 1861 sentiment was divided, not only as to what the outcome of the controversy would be, but as to what should be done in the premises. Many believed that the South would not fight; others that the North would not; still others held that the quarrel would end in some sort of a compromise. A few of the more intelligent and thoughtful men fully expected there would be war, but none in their wildest dreams ever imagined that if it did come it could continue the length of time, or take on the character and proportions the conflict finally assumed.

As in every other town and hamlet of the state, and throughout the North, there was a state of total unpreparedness for a military struggle. There had not been a military company in town for ten years. Several attempts to organize one had been made, but had failed. Perhaps there were a few who could give intelligently an order to "right face" or "shoulder arms," and possibly there were some who knew the difference between an order to present arms and one to charge bayonets. No one was think-

ing of the situation in military terms. The martial spirit seemed dead, and it was the golden age of pacificism. The next four years were to witness the inevitable results of such idealism, just as we did in the World War.

It was under such conditions that the war came, like a bolt of lightning out of a clear sky. The news that civil war was upon us, and the call of President Lincoln for troops, which reached town on April 15th, hushed all party differences and strife, and the people's inborn spirit of loyalty to the Union, and its institutions triumphantly asserted itself. Every house, shop and office that could find a flag, spread it to the breeze. No words of sympathy for the South or hope for her success were tolerated from anybody. One man did venture to express them and a crowd of angry citizens immediately visited him, compelled him to pull down his dis-union colors, broke his windows, defaced and injured his buildings and did other damage. Either the same crowd or another visited one of the churches and defaced its doors, for what reason is not now known. These acts were strongly condemned by the citizens, and at the first town meeting thereafter they were unsparingly rebuked by the voters, and resolutions were passed that the town should pay all the damages thus caused.

After a few days of exciting discussion a meeting of the citizens was called for April 27th, to see what they could do to help the Union cause. All the voters were present without regard to party affiliations and their action was unanimous. James G. White, Esquire, one of the foremost Democratic leaders, presided. The speeches made have not been preserved, but there were no discordant notes in the meeting. It was the unanimous sentiment, and the people present by their actions pledged

themselves to see to it, that all volunteers should have a suitable outfit and that their families should be cared for while in the military service. A committee of fifteen was appointed to carry the vote into effect. Eighteen men then and there pledged themselves as ready to enlist under the flag.

The consequence of this action was that a town meeting was called for May 9th, the first one after the beginning of the war. The doings of the citizens' meeting were approved and its recommendations were unanimously adopted. We get a glimpse of the solemnity of that meeting and the sense of the gravity of the situation weighing on the minds of the voters, when we find in the records that it was opened with prayer for the first time in sixty years, a formality that has not been repeated since. It was voted without dissent to equip the men who entered service, and purchase revolvers for them. It also decided to furnish aid to the families of the men who should enlist for three months, and later in the war, when the same men had enlisted for three years, it was subsequently voted to continue such aid. It was also voted to buy a revolver, a rubber blanket, two woolen shirts, two pairs of cotton stockings, two towels, two cotton handkerchiefs and one small bag for thread, buttons, etc., for all enlisted men. The equipment thus decreed and actually furnished cost the town \$664.59.

Of the eighteen men who had expressed willingness to enlist, ten actually entered service, but for three years instead of three months. Only one of the men enrolled for the short term. When the call came for three years' men, early in May, sixteen, afterwards increased to twenty-one, entered service in the Second Regiment for three years. Before these

men left for camp the citizens gave them a supper at which the soldiers were congratulated for their patriotic action in speeches by the different citizens, Horace Morison making the principal address. The men were given ditty bags, or "housewives," as we used to call them. The Evangelical Church presented each man a testament, and some ladies, as the men were to serve in a hot climate, gave them havelocks. Miss Putnam also presented them little rolls containing needles and other small, useful articles. On the 26th of May the men left for camp at Concord. Crowds followed them on both sides of the road as they marched down Main and Concord Streets. The faces of the wives, mothers and sisters, and of many of the men, were wet with tears as they waved their handkerchiefs and bade each other good-bye. It was a typical war scene. If the veil had been drawn aside and they could have seen what was to come and what these men were to endure and suffer for the next four years, it would have been sadder still.

During the summer sixteen more entered the Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments, and still the calls came for more men. In August, John A. Cummings, a law student, young, handsome, popular and patriotic, opened a recruiting office and appealed to his friends and school-mates to enroll, and they freely did. Twenty-one enlisted under him for the Sixth Regiment. The feature of this squad was its extreme youth, many of them being school boys. Their average age was not more than nineteen years. Several were not above sixteen or seventeen, and none were over twenty-three. A citizen watching them drill in the public street laughed at the idea of such striplings going to war. "Why," said he, "I could whip a barnful of them alone."

Maybe so, but if he had tried it on this squad he would have found he had taken a large contract. Of this company of twenty-one, three were killed in action, six wounded and five died of disease, more than half their number. A month or two later Charles L. Fuller and Charles D. Winch also recruited sixteen men from the town, who with Colonel Scott made thirty-eight men, the town's contribution to this Regiment.

The boys came home on their last furlough in the middle of December. The chief incident of their leave was a reception given to them by Miss Putnam, which most of us attended. Nothing could exceed the genial hospitality with which that saintly woman welcomed and entertained her guests, nor her kindly appreciation, expressed in fitting terms, at our enlistment. In bidding us farewell she took us individually by the hand, expressing her loyalty to the cause and saying how earnestly she hoped for our safe return, quietly slipped into the hands of each one a five dollar gold piece. It was an incident of the war that was never forgotten by those who shared in it.

In July, 1862, another call came for men and a town meeting was held August 12th to see what should be done in the premises. It was voted to give every man enlisting for three years a bounty of One Hundred Dollars, in addition to those offered by the State and Nation. A committee of three, consisting of Dr. E. M. Tubbs, Revs. C. B. Ferry and George Dustan, were chosen to gather and preserve all statistics relating to the town's soldiers. When the call was issued, Nathan D. Stoodley, who for several years had conducted a shoe business in a portion of the rooms now occupied by the *TRANSCRIPT*, closed his store and opened a recruiting office. This year (1862) was the sad-

dest one of the war in the loss of life to the people of Peterborough. In August the wives of Colonel Scott and Captain Cummings visited their husbands at Newport News, where the Sixth Regiment was stationed. They started to return home by the steamer West Point going up the Potomac River to Washington. On the voyage, on the 13th of August, there was a collision, and the two ladies, among the most popular and lovable women of the town, were drowned under the most tragic and appalling circumstances, together with one of the town's soldiers of the Sixth, Philemon W. Cross. We cannot now appreciate the wave of grief and pain that swept through the community at the news of this tragedy. The bodies of both the ladies were recovered and their funerals were held in the Unitarian Church, Mrs. Scott's on August 31st, and Mrs. Cummings' on September 13th. The church was crowded on both occasions by sorrowing friends and relatives, and no sadder funerals were ever held in that or any other church during the war. On the 27th of September, less than one month from the funeral of Mrs. Scott, a funeral service was held in the same church over Lieutenant Charles L. Fuller, making three military funerals from that one church in less than a month. In the midst of it all was the disastrous battle of Second Bull Run, in which many Peterborough boys were killed or wounded. And yet when the terrors of war thus hung like a pall on the hearts of the people, when five of its sons lay dead on the battle-field and five more were wounded and in the hospital, forty-one young men of the town marched into the recruiting office and enlisted for three years, a striking illustration of the loyalty of Peterborough to the Union.

There were several town meetings

in 1863 at which action was taken in regard to filling quotas. At the annual meeting the town voted to pay all enlisted men who had not hitherto received it, One Hundred Dollars bounty. The most important meeting to consider the subject was held on the 25th of August. I was present at that meeting and vividly recall its spirit and temper. It was a very sober gathering, and gloom and anxiety sat upon the face of every voter. A call had just come for 500,000 men. No sooner had it been called to order and its object stated by the Moderator, than the venerable Timothy K. Ames, leaning heavily on his cane, made his way into the area in front of the moderator's desk, and with a voice shaking with emotion said, "I have given two grand-sons to this war who were as dear to me as my own life; but I am for fighting to the end and I am ready to give the last dollar I have to crush this wicked and unnatural rebellion." Soon as he had taken his seat Albert S. Scott stepped into the area and in his most earnest and impressive tones which he knew so well how to command, said, "I cannot, Mr. Moderator, go to war on account of physical disability; but all I have in this world I am ready to sacrifice to my country to the end that the Union may be saved and this infamous rebellion be utterly destroyed."

These burning words, with similar expressions from other citizens, were the key-note of the meeting's action. A committee of five were appointed to consider and report upon the best method of raising money for drafted men. On the recommendation of this committee it was voted to raise \$1500. to pay drafted men or their substitutes who should enter service, no man to receive more than Three Hundred Dollars. This call was under the National Conscription Act passed on the 3rd of the previous

March. The draft was had and forty-four names were drawn. I have a copy of the official records of the War Department and they show that out of the forty-four drawn fourteen were accepted and the rest rejected. Of this fourteen, eleven furnished substitutes, one paid his commutation, and but two of the fourteen actually entered service. One of these men was Charles D. French. He was a good deal of a wit as well as a stout Democrat. On the way home from the examination a neighbor asked him, "Well, Mr. French, are you going to serve or will you pay your Three Hundred Dollars?" With a very long face he replied, "It was just my luck to pass. I knew I should, and I am going to serve my three years. I told my wife that I should get a ticket and that I should not live to get out, and that I wanted her to put up a stone for me in the cemetery and have carved on it, 'Died for a nigger.' " When he got home at the end of the war his father, Colonel Whitcomb French, said to him, "Well, Charles I am glad you returned safely, and that you have killed no person." "But father," he replied, "I did kill a rebel. I ran him to death chasing me." In his last illness he sent for a gravestone manufacturer and asked him to carve on his tombstone the words:

"I was drafted by God to live"
 "I was drafted by Uncle Sam to fight"
 "I was drafted by death to die"
 "I volunteered for none"

But the gravestone man did not comply with his dying request.

In October it was voted to raise and appropriate Four Thousand Dollars for drafted men or their substitutes. This action was supplementary to that of the meeting of August 25th. In the same month came another call for 500,000 men,

and on November 20th it was voted to raise and appropriate Eighty-Four Hundred Dollars to advance the government bounty of Three Hundred Dollars and the State bounty of One Hundred Dollars to every man who should voluntarily enlist to the credit of the town under the call of October 17th for 500,000 men. The meeting was adjourned to December 21st and then to December 24th, when it appeared that the town had entered upon a new policy for filling its quotas, by employing substitute brokers. On the latter date it was voted that if Stewart & Appledore would fill the quotas of the town under the call of October 17th, according to their bond, the town would pay them three-fifths of what the men cost over and above Four Hundred and Seventeen Dollars, provided said Stewart & Appledore received nothing for brokerage or their services and the town have the recruiting fees. It was also voted to appropriate Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars to assist Stewart & Appledore in filling the quotas; but at a further adjournment on January 2nd, 1864, it was voted to give up the bond of Stewart & Appledore and to pay them Two Hundred Dollars over and above two-fifths of the loss on substitutes. The reason for this action does not appear. This policy of procuring substitutes through brokers was pursued during the remainder of the war, but these broker vampires did not procure all the men to fill the different quotas. It was a custom generally adopted by the towns of this and other states. Dr. Tubbs, in his speech at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, said that this policy resulted in buying first and last fifty-two men who went as hired recruits, substitutes and representative recruits. "I have," he says, "looked through the list in my records of these men to find

something to commend. I found one died of disease and one was slightly wounded. A large portion of all the rest, either deserted to the enemy, or deserted to sell themselves again." And he adds, "Had we begun the substitute business earlier in the war, and pursued it as we did for a time, I firmly believe that the banner of the Southern Confederacy would be floating to-day over our National Capitol."

I think this is strictly true. It was a wicked way to fill the quotas, and was positively cruel to the sons of the town who were in the army, and had volunteered to fight for the Union.

Except at the March election the meetings in 1864 were largely devoted to raising men under the different calls, and the bounties offered were increased. In April the Selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of Three Hundred Dollars "to all who have or may enlist under the last call for men." In September, under the call of July 18th, it was voted to pay a bounty of Five Hundred Dollars to all who enlisted for three years; Four Hundred Dollars to all two years' men; and Three Hundred Dollars for one year men. To those who furnished substitutes under the same call One Hundred Dollars were voted for all who furnished a substitute for one year; Two Hundred Dollars for two years' substitute; and Three Hundred Dollars for a three years' substitute. For every man drafted and serving one year Two Hundred Dollars was to be given. This was the highest sum a town was allowed to pay a drafted man.

In 1865 there was but one meeting in which the subject was considered, namely on February 16th. At that meeting the town agreed to pay Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars to a one year man; Five Hundred Dollars to

a two years' man; and Seven Hundred Dollars to a three years' man. The meeting also agreed to pay those furnishing substitutes the same bounties heretofore paid, and to drafted men the highest sum allowed by law. And the town also voted to pay the same bounties that day offered to all future soldiers.

During the war there had been eight calls for men, two in 1861, two in 1862, one in 1863, and three in 1864. One of the calls in 1864 was for 500,000 men. We can well imagine how persistently and impressively these demands for men kept the issues and exigencies of the struggle before the people; but the town answered to the full all requirements and filled every quota to the last man. In his address before spoken of, Dr. Tubbs stated that the town had furnished 225 men, ten per cent of its population, and this was undoubtedly correct. He was an accurate, painstaking man, took great pride in his adopted town; and his whole heart was in the war. Dr. Smith in his history names but two hundred and ten different men, but some of those whose names he gives enlisted twice, and he counts both enlistments as those of one man. The history does not include sons of the town temporarily residing elsewhere and enlisting from other places, and this may account for the discrepancy. Forty-three men of the town gave their lives to the cause, besides the two ladies mentioned, who were as truly a sacrifice to the war as any of the forty-three named on the monument.

It was a costly sacrifice and the attendant expense was very great. By the Treasurer's report for the year ending February 1st, 1862, the Town expended for the preceding year in bounties and state aid, \$1,872.10. For the year ending February 1st, 1863, the Town paid

in bounties \$4,100. and for state aid \$3,158. For the year ending February 1st, 1864, it paid in bounties \$13,818, and for state aid \$4,134.50. For the year ending February 1st, 1865, for bounties \$17,301.50, for state aid \$3,465; and for the year ending February 1st, 1866, there was paid in bounties \$3,900, and for state aid \$1,958.85. The total paid for bounties during the war, including the expenses of the first year, was \$40,991.10; for state aid \$12,716.75. The state aid so furnished was, I believe, refunded by the State. There were other significant figures connected with the struggle. The town net debt February 1st, 1861, besides the expense on the new Town Hall, was \$5,168.23. On February 1st, 1866, it was \$46,293.46. The tax rate had jumped from 85c. per hundred in 1861 to \$1.52 per hundred in 1865. The tax assessed for the year beginning April, 1861, was \$8,591.07. In 1865 they were \$15,988.62. The figures do not seem large to-day, but we must remember that it was then the day of small things. In 1863 there were only three men in town who paid a tax of over \$100. and each one of these paid a tax of less than \$150.

The prices of farm produce during the war did not keep up to the rise in commodities, nor did the cost of labor, yet the crops were generally good, and at least in some years there was much building and many improvements made in real estate. There was always enough to eat and wear and there were no limitations on either. The price of currency went down and in the summer of 1864 was worth only about forty cents on the dollar in gold, and yet the people did not suffer materially, and found no unusual difficulty in making the two ends meet. Between

April and August 1861, the mills ran only four days in the week, and in the latter month shut down entirely. In the following February they resumed for awhile, but soon closed down again. In 1864 the Union Company and the old Bell factory again started up and for anything that appears, ran regularly until the end of the war. The same was true of the Phoenix. The stoppage of the mills was the most serious industrial disturbance during the war and was severely felt in the village, but it did not seriously affect the farming population. The latter readily found a market for their surplus crops at advanced prices. That the people financially were in a measure prosperous is shown by the returns of the Savings Bank. January 1st, 1861 the amount of deposits was \$49,241. January 1st, 1865 the deposits had increased to \$151,791.74. This indicates that the people as a whole were saving money. At the outbreak of the struggle all silver coins disappeared from circulation, and the want of small change was severely felt. To get round the difficulty, two of our merchants, George T. Wheeler, who kept a store in the basement of the old Town Hall, and The Union Company, located where W. A. Bryer & Co. now are, issued small paper change inscribing thereon "Good for three, five, ten and up to fifty cents in merchandise at the store issuing them, on presentation." Later in the war the Government began issuing fractional currency and then all these individual promises to pay were called in and redeemed. There was no loss in any case to the holders.

While at the outbreak of the war all party lines were extinguished, by the following spring they were redrawn and it so continued to the end. Every spring election was a

pitched political battle, and was fought to a finish with all the heat and bitterness of former days. Both parties brought in outside speakers to instruct the voters, canvassed the town and got their men to the ballot box. The March election of 1864 was the most hotly contested. It was Presidential year. The Republicans organized their followers into a secret society. This body had its signs, grips, and pass-words, and its doors were guarded by a sentinel sword in hand. Its neophytes had to take an iron clad oath. I do not remember all its terms, but I do recollect that the candidates had to swear loyalty to the Union and to support the administration in its measures to crush the rebellion. It met in a hall in the old McGilvary store, then standing on the site of the present Library. People coming to church on Sunday morning, for weeks before the election, would find the trees, and other public places covered with signs and notices of its meetings printed in cryptic letters and figures supposed to be intelligible to the initiated, and unintelligible to every one else. Both parties increased their vote on election day, the administration party much more than the other. At the November election Lincoln received 370 votes to 174 for McClellan.

There was an interesting circumstance connected with the elections during the war. Partisanship never ran higher than during those four years. Men when they met on the street corners, in the stores and offices, and even in the church on a Sunday noon, engaged in heated debates over the conduct of the war, violations of the constitution and of statute law, and of the general policy of the party in power. At the ballot box they voted religiously for their own party candidates re-

ardless of what they were supposed to represent. And yet at all town meetings called to vote men and money for the struggle there was no division of opinion, and the members of both political parties supported the measures to fill quotas and pay for men with equal unanimity. There may sometimes have been differences of opinion as to methods, but none as to the results to be obtained. The ladies, not much behind their husbands and brothers in partisanship, laboured with equal devotion and loyalty for the soldiers, and the boys of one party as freely enlisted and as bravely fought as members of the other.

Social life centered largely in the Ladies' Aid Society. While the men were disputing on political and constitutional questions in street and office and voting their straight party tickets on election days; and at special town meetings voting men and money without stint to carry on the war, the ladies, as is always the case, were active in measures of personal relief from the hardships and sufferings brought on by the conflict. They worked all through the summer of 1861 for the men who had gone to the army, but in October a meeting was called in the Baptist vestry for organization. It was duly perfected at the meeting, but alas! soon there was a falling out. A minority believed that the society should work exclusively for the sanitary commission, but the majority held that their contributions should go first for the Peterborough men in the different regiments, and the surplus sent to the sanitary commission. A small point of difference it would seem for a quarrel in such a crisis. Nevertheless a good deal of controversy ensued, and much hard feeling. The sanitary commission ladies withdrew from the society and formed a sep-

arate body. It was much the smaller of the two, but it was active, and its members very zealous. I have those of its records which remain, kept on the back of envelopes and stray bits of paper, mostly without date. But two of its reports exist, and by them it appears that from April, 1862 to April 1864 it made up and sent to the sanitary commission ten boxes containing more than two thousand articles besides upwards of one thousand rolls of bandages and a large amount of lint. This does not include what the society had done before April, 1862 and after April, 1864, which would swell the figures given. Besides these contributions it had also sent large quantities of reading matter, consisting of papers, books, pamphlets and magazines. Of course the latter were religiously limited to the Atlantic Monthly, but they did compromise with their consciences by also enclosing bundles of the New York Ledger, the popular story paper of that day.

The records of the larger society have not been, but should be, if possible, found. From a report made near the close of the war the secretary says the society had made and sent either to Peterborough men or to the sanitary commission four thousand four hundred and fifty-eight different articles. The TRANSCRIPT mentions the sending of twenty-three boxes, but I think the number must have been greater. They had also enclosed a large amount of reading matter, bandages and lint. The articles forwarded by both societies were such as were in a general way contributed in the recent war, suitable for hospital supplies or for the personal comfort of Peterborough men. Besides these contributions the immediate families of the soldiers made up and sent to their own representatives at the front many boxes

containing not only good things to wear, but also good things to eat, and, it being before the enactment of the 18th Amendment, good things to drink also. Many of these boxes were forwarded about Thanksgiving or Christmas time, and so some of the boys in camp enjoyed a good Thanksgiving and Christmas dinner right from their own home table!

Of the officers and members of these two bodies there is no record. They met every week, at least during the last two years of the war. Sometimes in private houses but more generally in the vestries of the Baptist or the Unitarian Church. Whether there were any social features attached to the meeting by way of music or readings is not now known. Their funds were raised in many ways. A small part came through membership dues. There were many donations of money and merchandise, and often systematic solicitations were made for the same. Contributions were also made of many articles that could be made over or into suitable hospital supplies. Often lectures were given before the meetings or in halls opened to the public for the benefits of one or the other of the two societies. In the summer of 1863 the smaller of the two bodies procured Charles Carleton Coffin, then at the height of his fame as a newspaper correspondent, who lectured in the Town Hall for its benefit on the campaign that opened the Mississippi River. There were also many lectures by men of the town, the various clergymen and other prominent citizens, at which admission was sometimes charged, and the net proceeds turned over to one or the other of the two societies. But the chief source of funds was through fairs or levees held in the Town Hall. Such were held in April 1863, February '64 and in March '65. Where

the societies united in holding these levees the proceeds were divided between the two bodies. They usually netted from one to two hundred dollars each. There were also dramatic entertainments. The programs of these fairs were such as were usually incident to such gatherings. There were tables for the sale of useful and fancy articles, a supper table, and confectionery stands, lotteries in a mild form, guess chances, etc. The stage entertainments consisted chiefly of tableaux, and often of a short farce. There was always music and many of the popular war songs of the day were sung. These gatherings were largely attended and people spent their money freely, though their purses were shorter than they are to-day. The lady members contributed out of their own household stores everything that could be used for the purpose, and many an attic bureau drawer and old trunk were emptied of their contents, which were poured into the common treasury. "Oh, dear," said a most zealous member, who by the way, was the sister of the beloved minister, Ephraim Peabody, and an aunt of Ex-President Elliott of Harvard College, "I think we have used about everything in the house." This was after the ladies had been making hospital slippers out of old felt hats. The two societies united in the summer of 1864 and worked together harmoniously to the end.

The larger of the two societies established in 1863 a paper called "The Soldier's Friend," and voted to send copies of it to certain of the Peterborough men in the army. How long this was continued is not now known, and no copies of it are known to exist. If one could be found it should be deposited in the archives of this society.

In addition to all this, the Ladies benevolent organizations connected with the different churches, after relieving the poor of their parishes, gave the balance of their time and labors to the soldiers, turning over the surplus to one or the other of the two Aid Societies, or in the last year of the war to either the Sanitary or Christian Commissions. They sent all literature, much of it of a religious character. In fact, after supplying the necessities of daily living, people's energies as well as thoughts, were wholly given to the demands of the war.

Nor was this all. When news came that a great battle was joined the ladies were hastily called together at the house of some member, and spent the afternoon in rolling bandages and making lint to send immediately to the hospitals. Some of the citizens required their children to devote so many hours every day to scraping and making lint for the hospitals, a practice enforced daily during the last three years of the conflict. In such ways the ladies laboured through the four years of civil war. Their service was not so spectacular, and did not receive the public eulogies that were showered on them during the World War. They did not act as chauffeurs on the battle line, organize and maintain relief stations at the front, or render first aid to the wounded, and did not even hand out doughnuts to the boys under fire; but while none of the Peterborough women went as nurses, they were unwearied in their labors for the men at the front. They kept the home fires burning and exerted a powerful influence for the Union cause, braced the sometimes flagging courage of their husbands and brothers, and sent thousands of messages of sympathy and good cheer to the men in the field. They did a woman's work in a

woman's way for the great struggle. All honour to the loyal women of Peterborough for what they did in those memorable days.

Otherwise life went on much as before. The farmers continued in the cultivation of their land, operatives and business men attended to their work as formerly. No merchant or other individual was forced into bankruptcy or made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, during the period. The schools went on as usual. The Academy held its spring and fall sessions. In the autumn of 1861 it was taught by S. B. Partridge, whose family lived on the old John Scott farm, now the MacDowell establishment. "Sunbeam Partridge" the scholars called him. One afternoon in the eighth week of the term he was called to the door and a telegram was handed him. He read it while his face changed color. The next morning when the school was in order he quietly said that he had just received notice that he had been given a commission in a New York Regiment and was under orders to report immediately, and then added, "You are excused from further attendance for the term," and the students saw him no more. There were few war meetings to stimulate enlistments. In October, 1861 General James Wilson of Keene made an address on the issues of the day. The Town Hall was not large enough to hold the people who flocked to hear him, and an adjournment was had to the Unitarian Church. General Wilson was a son of the town, and in former days had been considered the best stump orator in the country. If a chaplain of some regiment chanced to preach of a Sunday he was usually invited to address the people in the evening. One of the most noted of these was given by the Rev. William G. Scanlon, Chaplain of the Mass. 15th. It

was just after the battle of Fredericksburg, and people were much discouraged by that disaster. His address aimed to revive their drooping courage, and it made a strong impression upon the minds of his hearers. During the last year it officers from the front chanced to be in the vicinity they were usually asked to speak in the Town Hall, not so much to encourage enlistments as to tell the people what the men on the firing line were thinking about, and how closely they followed public sentiment over the war at their homes. They usually had large audiences. From time to time the clergy of the town and some of its prominent citizens gave lectures, often before the Aid Societies on topics connected with the military situation. They also gave lectures on general subjects. The churches observed the Thanksgiving and Christmas festivities as formerly, but in many homes there were vacant seats at the table, some of which alas! were never more to be occupied. Two of them also held one or more church fairs during the war to replenish their society treasuries. During the winters of '61 and '62, and '62 and '63 there were scarcely any social gatherings or activities disconnected with the Aid Societies. People had no heart for them. In the winter of 1863-64 there were more. The peak of the rebellion had been passed, and men and women were beginning to have confidence in the final outcome. But in the winter of 1864 and '65 it was almost gay. A Lyceum for essays and debates held monthly meetings. Clergymen organized courses of lectures given by themselves and leading citizens before the Aid Societies and the general public. In these activities the clergy were the leaders, and they were actuated quite as much to divert people's minds from the conflict and recall their thoughts to the ordinary

duties of social life, as to keep up their courage. There was during this winter a singing school, and a dancing school, many donation parties and reception or house parties. One good woman wrote to her sons in the army that she was quite burdened by these activities, and could not attend them all. During the war there were very few dancing parties or entertainments. There were no card parties, afternoon or evening. Bridge was an unknown game, and the ladies were too much absorbed in war work to give attention to euchre and whist. The young people had occasional house parties, but owing to the absence of young men they were infrequent and tame; still the girls registered no formal protest at this absence of escorts and bravely tried to make the best of it. The withdrawal of so many young men for the army seriously crippled industry and deprived social activities and amusements of much of their life and pleasure.

When news came that a battle was on or had just been fought people hurried to the news room for the latest intelligence and anxiously scanned the lists of killed and wounded for the names they feared to find. At such times the Telegraph office was full of nervous inquirers, especially in the evening. When the battle of Chancellorsville was on the room was crowded with distressed faces. Dispatch after dispatch came, each one more and more gloomy in character. The last one said that President Lincoln had ordered 20,000 men to march and reinforce General Hooker. "Thank God for that," exclaimed a well-known citizen as he turned away from the operator and wiped the perspiration from his anxious face. It was the thought of all present.

But the great struggle overshadowed everything else, tempering and coloring people's thoughts during that long four years. One gets a glimpse of how completely it absorbed and filled their minds by consulting the files of the local paper. Excepting the traditional story on the first page, and the verses in the poet's corner on the fourth, the entire paper, besides the advertisements and a few notices, was taken up with reading matter relating to military events. Frequently in its pages there were long letters from the Second, Sixth or Thirteenth Regiments, giving scenes and incidents of camp life and the writer's experience in a campaign. Almost weekly there were lists of men who had enlisted. There was hardly an issue but which contained the names of men who were ill and in the hospital, and often notices and sketches of men who had died in service. Long lists of men enlisting to fill the different quotas called for, or of men who had furnished substitutes or representative recruits crowded its columns, besides articles relating to the war as a whole. All this contributed to keep the conflict constantly in the public mind. Indeed, people could hardly think of anything else, and only personal necessities, the force of business and the immediate demands of social duty called their thoughts and activities away from events transpiring in the field. It was a long and terrible strain, and we can well imagine the relief which came with the final triumph. I was at home during the most of 1863 and the early part of 1864 and saw it all during that period.

One other incident deserved place in this narrative, and that relates to the death of Lincoln. The news came Saturday morning, April 15th, and as everywhere else, struck the people with grief and horror. On

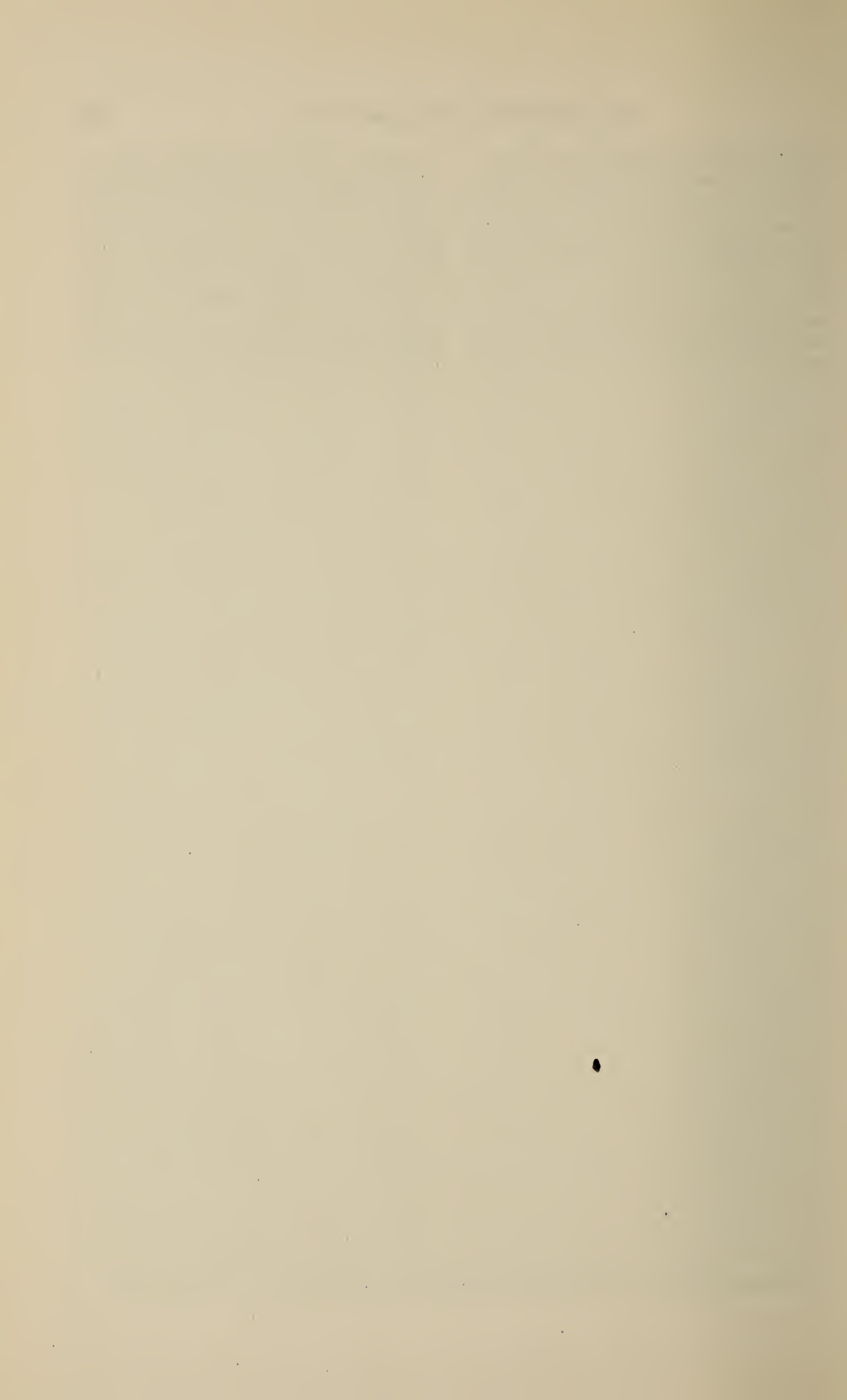
the following day the clergy of the several churches alluded to it at greater or less length in fitting terms. Rev. Mr. Ferry preached a regular funeral sermon. The pulpit of the Unitarian Church was draped in mourning by Mrs. P. C. Cheney and Mrs. Augustus Fuller, and in the afternoon a memorial service was held in the church which was filled to the doors. Rev. Mr. Ferry, Albert S. Scott and Rev. A. M. Pendleton made eloquent and powerful addresses, summing up the character and transcendent services of that wonderful man to the nation, and to the cause of liberty and justice throughout the world. The solemnity of the occasion, and the sense of deep personal loss all felt that they had sustained was upon every face. It was the most impressive service I ever attended.

"'Tis sixty years since" these events took place. The actors in the scene have long since passed away. The boys and girls then in their teens or early twenties, are now gray-haired men and women, past their three score years and ten. They are widely scattered. The few accessible memories of that exciting period are dim or are entirely forgotten, and much of the most valuable history of those years is forever lost. The story should have been told fifty years ago, but it was not, and the annalist is largely left to public records and the newspapers for his material. Happily enough remains to show how the people of Peterborough met the great crisis, and how they bore the burdens and sorrows of the war. It is indeed a noble record and reflects the highest honor upon the town and upon the men and women who bore the burden and heat of the day. Let their memories be forever cherished for what they did, and this dramatic chapter in the

town's history be kept on record for its future sons and daughters to read.

Proud memories of a patriotic town, for it performed to the utmost all its obligations to the giant struggle! Glorious memories of its men and women, whose loyalty, courage and fortitude through that long four years never faltered or failed! Tender memories of its forty-five sons and

daughters, who laid their lives on their country's altar that the Union might be preserved, and that liberty and law might reign throughout the land. May their example be held in lasting remembrance, and may the voice of their blood, which cries to us from the ground, inspire us with fidelity to those great principles for which they fought and died!



PETERBOROUGH HISTORICAL BUILDING

At the Historical Building last Wednesday October 3, Mrs. Clara F. Bass executed and delivered to five trustees—who must always be residents of Peterborough—a deed of conveyance (published elsewhere in this issue) of the beautiful recently constructed Historical Building and lot on Grove Street, adjoining the Town House, the trust to be administered (to use the language employed in the deed), “primarily for the use and benefit of the Peterborough Historical Society and historical interests and activities; and, in connection with such primary purpose, the trust property may be employed for the use and benefit of other civic, community, educational and charitable organizations and activities.” Thus very comprehensive powers are given the trustees in the conduct of this fine property for the use and benefit of the people of our town in all educational, charitable and other worthy endeavors.

The full meaning and educational value to our people of this magnificent gift becomes apparent only when one visits the ornate and beautiful structure with its modern assembly hall and gallery with its carved and panel walls and fireplace, or in striking contrast see in the basement the faithful reproduction of the large old New England kitchen and sitting-room with its stone flagged floor, its hewed timbers, its furnishings with old time furniture and implements and a fireplace of ample size to burn four foot logs, or go to the other two large and well lighted rooms arranged for the display of old books, documents, papers, maps and pictures, etc., of historical interest, containing a large vault to safely hold articles of especial value, and,

following this by a visit to the north wing containing the Woman’s Club Room, where is seen on the four walls from right to left an allegorical painting of the Progress of Civilization, and go to the south wing where is to be found the comfortable Men’s Club Room, or the part which is fitted up into a most convenient and up to date tenement for the janitor, and the basement with its ample heating boilers, the ground floor of the north wing fitted up and rented to the New England Telephone Co. with the latest telephone equipment, and the fine large room opposite on the ground floor of the south wing, which is to let. One has to see this new centrally located building and its complete furnishings and equipment, all in prim new condition, to fully appreciate its adaptability and value for all time in the educational advancement of our people.

This gift will perpetuate the name and generosity of Clara F. Bass in the esteem of our people; a civic building which every town of our size should have but which few possess. No city or town in the state has anything at all approaching its equal for a building of this character.

Deed of Conveyance.

The importance of the following (1) deed of conveyance of the fine new Historical Building and lot, and (2) the letter of the donor, Mrs. Clara F. Bass, which accompanied the same, is thought to be of sufficient importance to the people of our town to warrant the following publication of both:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I, Clara F. Bass, of Peterborough in the County of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, in consideration of the sum of one dollar and for the purpose of establishing the trust hereinafter provided for, have remised, released and forever quitclaimed and by these presents do remise, release and forever quitclaim unto Robert P. Bass, Eben W. Jones, (Mrs.) Margaret A. Clement, (Mrs.) Jennie H. Field, and James F. Brennan of said Peterborough, and their successors and assigns forever, as trustees for the uses hereinafter expressed, the following described real estate situated on Grove Street in said Peterborough, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of the premises; thence westerly one hundred and fifty-seven feet, on a line parallel with and twenty-five feet south of the south side of the "Historical Building" on these premises; thence northerly about two hundred and ten feet, on a line parallel with said Grove Street and bounding on land of the School District of the town of Peterborough; thence easterly one hundred and fifty-seven feet, bounding on land of said District to said Grove Street; thence southerly on said street about two hundred and six feet to the place of beginning.

Said premises are conveyed subject to a right of way twenty feet wide as conveyed by me to the Old Phoenix Mill Associates, their successors and assigns, the center line of which is a line drawn from a point on the west side of Grove Street, midway between the new Town Hall building and the new Historical Building, to a point on "Phoenix Mill" midway between the two towers. Said right of way is not to be used for mercantile and industrial

cartage purposes by said Associates, its successors or assigns.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, unto the said Trustees and their successors in trust jointly upon the following trusts and conditions, namely:

Said premises (including all buildings and improvements thereon and additions thereto hereinafter referred to as the trust property) shall be employed primarily for the use and benefit of the Peterborough Historical Society and historical interests and activities in the town of Peterborough associated with said Society or succeeding to its affairs through reorganization or otherwise; and in connection with such primary purpose the trust property may be employed for the use and benefit of other civic, community, educational and charitable organizations and activities in said town. In accomplishing such objects the Trustees shall have and exercise the following powers and duties, namely:

(a) They shall act as a board, choosing a chairman, a secretary, who shall keep a record of their proceedings, a treasurer, who shall handle all funds and keep accounts thereof, and such other agents as they may require in administering the trust. Any act or vote within the limits of the authority herein conferred, when concurred in by at least three Trustees, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as if concurred in by all.

(b) In case of any vacancy through resignation or death or permanent removal from Peterborough (which shall be a disqualification) the remaining Trustees shall appoint successor trustees who shall be residents of Peterborough, such appointment to be in writing signed by at least three Trustees (or by all the

survivors if less than three), acknowledged by one of them and recorded in Hillsborough County Registry of Deeds. In making such appointments to fill vacancies, the Trustees shall receive and consider nominations made by the Peterborough Historical Society and by other organizations occupying and using the building as provided in paragraph (d); but they may in their discretion appoint persons other than those so nominated, final decision in such cases being vested in the Trustees, notwithstanding such nominations. If at any time there should be no qualified Trustee remaining in office, a new board of five trustees may be appointed by the Court having jurisdiction of trusts upon petition of any citizen of Peterborough and on such notice and hearing as the court may order; and a copy of the order of court making such appointment shall be recorded in said Registry of Deeds. In all cases title shall vest in successor trustees without further formality.

(c) So far as available funds will permit, it shall be the duty of the Trustees to maintain the buildings and improvements on the trust property in suitable repair, and to cause the same to be properly cared for and heated and lighted so that they may be available for use at all reasonable hours. They shall keep the buildings adequately insured against fire and shall carry insurance against liability if in their judgment necessary for the protection of the trust. In case of destruction or damage by fire they shall rebuild or repair, making alterations in plan if they think best and using the insurance money therefor; and if the insurance money shall be insufficient they shall have authority to borrow such additional money as may be required not to exceed ten thousand dollars

and for such loan to mortgage the trust property as security. They are authorized to make additions and alterations to the buildings and improvements whenever in their judgment advisable and funds are available from any source.

(d) The Trustees shall allot to the Historical Society (or its successor, if any) such portion of the building and the conveniences therein as in their judgment will be suitable for the use and comfort of the Society and its members, making reasonable provision for the joint use by others of facilities adapted to such joint use. Having due regard to the welfare of said Society, the Trustees may permit other civic and community organizations to occupy and use rooms and facilities in said building, either free of charge or at moderate rental as they may determine. They are authorized to lease parts of the building (so far as may be done without unduly interfering with the other uses herein provided for). Any funds derived from rentals shall be used only in payment of the current expenses of the trust property, including upkeep, and in no event shall the rental operations be allowed to produce a larger income than is needed for that purpose.

(e) The Trustees are authorized to build on any portion of the trust property now vacant.

(f) The Trustees shall have authority to receive funds to be held in trust for the purposes of this trust or any of them. The grantor intends to transfer and deliver to the Trustees from time to time, as a donation, securities valued at approximately thirty thousand dollars to be held as a trust fund. The Trustees shall keep such trust fund, together with any additions thereto, safely invested, having power to sell securities and invest in others in their discretion and to

use any income derived from such trust fund in or towards paying the current expenses of the trust property, including upkeep, after applying thereon any income received from rentals. Any surplus of income from such trust fund may be set aside into a contingent fund to be used for the purposes of the trust as and when the Trustees may determine, or may be used for additions and improvements, or may be added to the trust fund in the discretion of the Trustees. In case the Trustees shall convey the trust property to the town or to a corporation as herein authorized, they shall likewise transfer and deliver said trust fund to the same grantee, subject to the same trusts as herein expressed so far as applicable.

(g) In case said Historical Society shall at any time discontinue its activities or for any other reason said Society or its successor, if any, shall have no further occasion to use said building for its purposes, the Trustees shall have authority to devote the same primarily to some other civic, community, charitable or educational organization in Peterborough to be selected by them. In case of any change in conditions which in the judgment of the Trustees shall make such action desirable and for the best interests of the town and its citizens and for the advancement of the purposes of this trust, the Trustees are authorized to convey the trust property to the town of Peterborough subject to the terms of this trust so far as applicable and also to the further condition to be expressly agreed to by the town that it will maintain the building in good repair and permit the same to be used for purposes of the character herein specified, and also subject to such other conditions similarly agreed to by the town as the Trustees may require; and in such case provision

shall be made so that on default of any such condition by the town in any material respect, the legal heirs or devisees of the grantor shall be entitled to recover title and possession of the trust property, including the trust fund, for their own use.

(h) The Trustees shall make written report to the town before the fifteenth day of February in each year. This trust being created for the benefit of the citizens of Peterborough, any citizen shall be entitled to apply to a court having jurisdiction of trusts for the correction of any neglect or perversion of this trust by the Trustees or any of them or their successors in title, if any; and in such proceedings any Trustees shall be subject to removal for cause by order of court, which in such cases shall appoint a successor to any trustee so removed.

(i) The Trustees are authorized and empowered at any time when such action in their judgment will be compatible with the purposes of this trust to convey all the trust property to a corporation empowered to hold and administer the same upon the trusts herein expressed, including the Peterborough Historical Society, if so incorporated. In such case the Trustees in connection with such conveyance may impose such conditions for the purpose of securing the performance of the terms of this trust as they may consider proper.

(j) In case it shall be determined, within a reasonable time, to erect on Grove Street, on the vacant lot between the Historical Building and the Town Hall, a War Memorial, then the Trustees are authorized and empowered to convey to the Town of Peterborough, exclusively for the use of a War Memorial, sufficient land fronting on Grove Street to erect and maintain such Memorial, reserving to themselves a right of

way, suitable to the uses of the Historical Building and not less than 12 feet wide.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 3d day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

CLARA F. BASS

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Ezra M. Smith.

State of New Hampshire,
Hillsborough, ss. October 3d, 1923.

Then the above named Clara F. Bass, personally appearing, acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be her free act and deed. Before me,

Ezra M. Smith,
Justice of the Peace.

Letter from Donor.

To Robert P. Bass, Eben W. Jones, Margaret A. Clement, Jennie H. Field and James F. Brennan:

I have this day delivered to you a deed of property on Grove Street in Peterborough known as the "Historical Building" and the lot on which the same is built, upon trusts

for public uses as fully set forth in said deed.

Article (f) of the trust provisions in said deed states that the grantor intends to transfer and deliver to the Trustees from time to time as a donation securities valued at approximately thirty thousand dollars, to be held as a trust fund for purposes therein set forth.

I hereby confirm such intention and for the purpose of making the statement of my intention more specific, I hereby declare that it is my purpose during each of the calendar years 1924, 1925 and 1926 to deliver to you as trustees for the purposes expressed in said paragraph (f) of said Trust Deed securities valued at approximately ten thousand dollars each year and aggregating thirty thousand dollars in all; and that it is my purpose to confirm the donations aforesaid if not made during my lifetime by suitable provisions in a codicil to my will.

I make this statement of intention in order that the Trustees may be able to make plans for the care and use of the trust property with assurance of a definite income.

Dated at Peterborough, New Hampshire, this 3d day of October 1923.

CLARA F. BASS.

PETERBOROUGH'S REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

BY JAMES F. BRENNAN

Daughters of the American Revolution:

It was a pleasure for me to accept your kind invitation to give a short talk on the Peterborough men in the Revolutionary War, who, a century and a half ago were in the army that compelled England to release this country from her domain, enabling the establishment here of a real democratic republic which has grown and prospered until today it has become the greatest nation on this planet in all that makes a government worthily great, by the formation of a Union of states that insures to its people "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

No more appropriate topic of discussion could be suggested by you than "Peterborough's Part in the Revolutionary War," the preservation of that history indeed is one of the chief tenets of your organization in the keeping alive the memory of the patriotic sacrifices and superb bravery of those hardy soldiers, your forefathers, who offered their lives for the establishment of this their ideal government and there is no more befitting place to consider that subject than here in this beautiful new Historical Society Building.

Real patriotism, let us remember, like pure gold, is the same in substance and quality whether found under the primitive home-spun suit of the pioneer soldier—who under unprecedented privations and sufferings tramped through the forests' snow and mud to Boston, Bennington, Saratoga and Trenton—or that devoted love of country actuating the soldier of the War of the Rebellion and of the World War who, under

more advanced civilization, took comfortable cars to concentration-camps where suitable uniforms, good food and medical care were provided. The sufferings of the battle field and hospital were alike acute and the earnest, patriotic love of country constituted the same impelling force in 1775, 1862 and 1915.

These old time soldiers of the Revolution had none of the tinsel and glamor of the more recent wars; none of them knew of the stirring and stimulating enthusiasm of cheering throngs and martial music. The lot of the soldier of the Revolution was the hard, cheerless grind of covering hundreds of miles by dreary travel on foot over primitive roads or bridle paths through uninhabited country, with scant food and clothing and in our rigorous climate, where nothing but a devoted patriotism united with an indomitable determination could have succeeded; a patriotism so real and abiding that it has crowned every war in which we have participated with the hallow of victory.

Your society has marked the place where the first important step was taken by the people of this town in the War of the Revolution with a bronze plate in a granite boulder, designating the site of the old Wilson Tavern—the first Tavern in Peterborough—the place from which the first company of men from here started for the seat of war.

News of the beginning of the war, by the departure of the British troops from Boston for Concord on the night of April 18, 1775, reached Peterborough early on the morning

of the nineteenth. The messenger came from New Ipswich, entering the town by the Street Road. The clatter of his horse's hoofs coming down the hill—this side of where Gov. Bass now lives—awakened James the son of Robert Wilson, a lad of nine years, who was asleep in the attic of his father's house. The Wilson Tavern was on the west side of the Street Road, two-thirds of the way down the hill and about seventy-five rods south of what has long been known as "Wilson Corner." The horseman reined up at the door and gave the alarm. Robert Wilson was then captain of the Peterborough Company of Militia and his house was a general rendezvous as well as the headquarters of the militia. He immediately called his hired man and sent him out to notify the people. By ten o'clock every able-bodied man in town was at the Tavern with such arms as he owned and ready to march; some had firearms with a meagre supply of powder and ball; some of the guns were the old, heavy, clumsy Queen's arms; some were light French pieces, called "Fusees." Many of the guns had seen hard usage in the old French and Indian Wars. Some of the men had pitchforks, some shillalabs and one ardent patriot was armed with his grain flail. The men were of all ages and untrained in the soldier's art and their uniforms of homespun were as various in cut and color as the personalities of the wearers. Before noon of that day every able-bodied man in town was on the march for the seat of war under the command of Captain Wilson.

In his Centennial address of Oct. 24, 1839, Dr. John H. Morrison added many interesting details of the departure: " 'We all set out,' to quote the words of an actor in the drama, 'with such weapons as we could get; going like a flock of wild geese, we

hardly knew why or whither.' The word reached Captain Morrison at daylight, and in two hours, with his son and his hired man he was on his way, they on foot and he on horseback carrying a bag with pork in one end of it and a large baking of bread just taken from the oven in the other. 'I was willing,' said an aged woman to Dr. Morrison, 'that my father and brothers should run their chances with the rest.' 'I will not taste your tea,' said another, 'I would as soon drink a man's blood'."

The men—many of whom were mounted—marched down through New Ipswich and Townsend. On reaching Groton they heard the story of the Concord fight and part of their number (including Capt. Robert Wilson) turned about and went home; the rest kept on to Cambridge. Everything at Cambridge was in confusion; the militia, in organized companies from the towns of eastern Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire were on the ground but without regimental commanders. There were other men in great numbers wholly unorganized and without responsibility to any one; among these were men from Peterborough. There was neither head, system nor authority in any one to organize the New Hampshire men into companies and regiments; but there was opportunity and Captain William Scott seized it. He organized on his arrival a company of minute-men; it had sixty-five officers and men. On the original roll all were accredited to Peterborough and the men were paid for their services by Massachusetts. This roll is given on page 87, of that excellent volume of 423 pages, written by Judge Jonathan Smith and published in 1913 by the Peterborough Historical Society, "Peterborough in the Revolution,"

from which I freely quote in these remarks.

The islands in Boston harbor at that time were stocked by the British with cattle to furnish meat to feed their soldiers, hence these islands were the principal scenes of the first engagements. Alarms were raised in the neighboring towns of predatory British incursions, which exercised the vigilance of the local militia. The skirmishes on Noddle's Island—now East Boston—from May 27 to 30, 1775, were the most important, and there the Americans captured a number of horses held by the English and recovered and drove away several hundred sheep and cows. The fighting on Noddle's Island was the first engagement assuming the dignity of a battle and was the first in which Peterborough men participated.

These engagements finally culminated in the battle of Bunker Hill which was fought on June 17, 1775. Captain Scott's Peterborough company was in the thick of the fight and lost heavily. The original roll of his company is in the Massachusetts Archives and the men were paid by Massachusetts for their entire enlistment. These men were recruited to serve until the 31st of the following December, unless sooner discharged—whether enlisting into Massachusetts regiments or into New Hampshire organizations above named—and actually did so serve. Their pay was the same as that given by Massachusetts, namely, forty shillings per month, travel and a coat or four dollars as its equivalent in money.

The Massachusetts and New Hampshire rolls give the names of sixty-nine Peterborough men who belonged to the regiments of Colonel Brewer, Colonel Prescott and Colonel Woodbridge of Massachusetts, Colonel Stark and Colonel Reed of New Hampshire and to Captain

Scott's company of Colonel Sargent's regiment, all of which regiments were present and took part in the action.

No rolls of the above regiments for the 16th and 17th of June, showing who were present, absent on detached service or upon the sick list are known to exist, but after making liberal allowances for absentees, there must have been between forty and fifty Peterborough men in the battle, basing this statement upon the rolls of the two colonies. Six of the Peterborough men were wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill, namely: Joseph Taylor (mortally), Randall McAllister, Thomas Green, George McClourg, John Graham and Lieutenant William Scott.

News of the battle was brought to Captain Wilson the next night and created intense excitement in Peterborough. The messenger gave the information that the enemy were advancing on the American lines. Early the next morning every man then remaining in town, with such weapons as could be obtained, set out for Cambridge. News of the result of the battle met them at Townsend. Most of the men kept on to West Cambridge where they broke into a large vacant house and spent the night. Next morning the men who had sons in the battle set out to learn the fate of their sons and the particulars of the fight.

Of intense interest is a consideration of the personnel of those brave, hardy, intrepid soldiers of a century and a half ago and I venture to take part of the brief time allotted to me to mention some of the more prominent soldiers from this town.

The Scott family figured prominently in the war. In 1775 there were living in Peterborough two, John Scott, unmarried, aged 69 years and William Scott, aged 60 years. Alex-

ander Scott, a third brother, had lived in town, owned land and carried on business here, but about 1770 with some of his sons moved to Stoddard; only one son, William Scott, remained in Peterborough and it was he who became one of the most important figures among the Peterborough soldiers of that time. Besides these three brothers—all of them born in Coleraine, Ireland—there was a fourth, Archibald Scott, who never came to this country. From this family descended all of the name of Scott of this section, including the great-grandchildren of William Scott, among them the late Will A. Scott, who lived and died in Fargo, North Dakota, and Miss Jennie S. Scott, who is a member, I believe, of this branch of the D. A. R., a great-granddaughter of Alexander Scott; her mother was a descendant of Capt. Robert Wilson of Revolutionary fame.

William Scott came to America in 1760 and was in the French and Indian wars, serving in the expedition to Crown Point. He kept a store near Carter's Corner, immediately west of where George H. Scripture now lives. When the news of the departure of the British troops from Boston to Concord on the night of April 18, 1775 reached Peterborough, William Scott closed his store, moulded bullets from the weights of his grocery scales and with the men from this town, hurriedly took up the march to the conflict. After Capt. Robert Wilson returned home from Groton, Capt. William Scott took command of the Peterborough Company and organized the men, consisting of eleven officers, a fifer, a drummer and fifty-nine privates (a list of which is given on page 88 of Judge Smith's book).

This company went into active drilling and we find them later on in the vicinity of Boston where they

received their first baptism of fire, in the first regular line of battle of the war formed by the Colonial troops on Noddle's Island. These men afterwards participated in the battle of Bunker Hill where Capt. Scott was wounded from which, however, he recovered and achieved a fine military record at the battles of Ticonderoga, Bemis Heights and Monmouth.

Capt. Robert Wilson was one of the most prominent citizens of Peterborough and held many town offices; he became a lieutenant of the militia in 1771; captain with the troops starting for Lexington in 1775; subsequently he was on Gen. Stark's Staff at the battles of Bennington, Saratoga and Stillwater and the night after the battle of Bennington he commanded the guard having charge of the prisoners and was sent with them to Boston. He was the ancestor of the Peterborough Wilsons and was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, the son of William Wilson, who came to this country in 1737 with his wife and son Robert.

John Smith, a prominent man in Peterborough, joined the army in Cambridge in 1775; his brother, Robert Smith, was in Col. Baldwin's Regiment, raised for the defense of New York and was in the battle of White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776. Thomas Smith was in Col. Hale's Regiment and marched to Ticonderoga and Stillwater in 1777 and to the defense of Rhode Island the next year. All of the Smiths then in Peterborough were either natives or children of natives of Ireland, being all descendants of Robert Smith who came here from Moneymore, near Lough Neagh Ireland in 1736, where a few years ago I had the great privilege of visiting the old Smith homestead—built of everlasting stone with its straw-thatched roof—and the old grave-

yard where generations of the Smith family lie buried. From these ancestors descended all of the old family of Smiths in Peterborough including Dr. Albert Smith who wrote the Peterborough Town History, Mrs. Clara F. Bass, the generous donor of this beautiful Historical Building and Judge Jonathan Smith of Clinton, Mass., author of "Peterborough in the Revolution."

Capt. Alexander Robbe, son of William Robbe, was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1726 where his progeny for generations lived and was one of the early settlers of Peterborough and prominent in town affairs. He served as a private to re-inforce the American Army in Canada in 1776; became Captain of the local militia company that year and was with the company which marched for Ticonderoga, June 29, 1777. John Robbe, an older brother of Capt. Robbe, born in Ireland in 1719, came to America with his parents in 1730 and enlisted in Col. Heald's Regiment answering the alarm of Ticonderoga and was wounded at the battle of Bennington. David Robbe, a nephew of Capt. Robbe answered the Lexington alarm and was at Ticonderoga. There were two Samuel Robbes, the older enlisted in Capt. Robbe's Company in 1777 and the younger in 1781 enlisted in Col. Reed's Regiment.

Patrick White, a native of Ireland, came here with his large family in 1770, and from this family the late Gen. Daniel M. White and all of the name of White now residing here trace their ancestry. The following four sons of this emigrant, all born in Ireland, were in the Revolutionary War: David White, who owned and operated the first saw-mill in town—at what is now "Happy Valley"—enlisted in Capt. Cunningham's Company in 1778 for the defense of

Rhode Island; James White enlisted in Capt. Parker's Company in 1777 for the defense of Rhode Island; John White, Sr.—known as "Pond John"—settled on the old White homestead, near Cunningham Pond; he was with Capt. Robbe's Company at Ticonderoga in 1777. William White was a member of Capt. Robbe's Company in 1776 and enlisted in 1777 in Col. Moore's regiment and was at the battle of Stillwater. Charles White, nephew of Patrick White, was in Capt. Scott's Company and answered the Lexington alarm and a nephew, John White, Jr., enlisted for the Rhode Island defense.

William McNee, (son of William McNee, who was born in Ireland in 1711 and was one of the settlers of Peterborough—the name was changed in the third generation to Nay) was a prominent citizen and joined Col. Moore's Regiment and marched to Saratoga in 1777; he subsequently enlisted in Capt. Cunningham's Company for the defense of Rhode Island.

The Moore family were well represented among the Peterborough soldiers in the War of the Revolution; there was James Moore in Capt. Scott's Company, John Moore in Capt. Robbe's Company, Samuel Moore, Jr. in Capt. Scott's Company and William Moore in Capt. Parker's Company, all were descendants of John Moore who emigrated from Ireland in 1718 and is the ancestor of our respected citizen, William Moore.

The Morrison family—with but few descendants now living in town—were well represented in the Revolutionary War. John Morrison enlisted in Col. Stark's regiment in 1775 and answered the Ticonderoga alarm, he was in the battle of Bennington and marched to the defense of Rhode Island in 1778. Robert Morrison was with the men who marched to

Lexington and Cambridge in 1775. Samuel Morrison was in Capt. Scott's Company and Thomas Morrison enlisted at Cambridge in 1775. All of these and all of the name of Morrison (more recently spelled Morison) in town today, are descendants of Samuel Morrison, who with his wife and eight children emigrated from Ireland.

Nathaniel Holmes, whose father and grandfather were born in Coleraine, Ireland, at 16 years of age was urged to enlist by his brother-in-law, William Moore, who offered to increase his wages to ten dollars a month, but the boy declined on the ground that his clothes were not good enough. His sister, Mrs. Moore, hearing the conversation, said to her husband, "Billy, you furnish the shoes and I will furnish the clothes." There were only two pounds of wool in the house but the next morning four lambs were sheared and within twenty days the wool was colored, spun, woven and made into cloth and he joined the army and was in the battles of Saratoga and White Plains.

James Turner, one of the three sons of Joseph Turner, all natives of Ireland, was in Col. Bagley's regiment and died at Crown Point. His regiment rendezvoused at Litchfield and marched by way of Milford over the notch between the two East Mountains through Peterborough to Keene, thence to No. 4 and Crown Point. They had to clear a road, formerly a mere bridle-path, from the Merrimac river to Keene and were forty-four days cutting a road from No. 4 to the foot of the Green Mountains. They hauled their stores over the mountains on "horse-barrows." He entered the Revolutionary War and commanded a Sharon Company in the Ticonderoga alarm in 1777.

John Swan, son of John Swan, was a native of Ireland, and one of the pioneers of Peterborough; he enlisted

in Capt. Taggart's (Sharon) Company in 1777. A son of his, John Swan, Jr., also enlisted with Capt. Taggart. John Swan, 3d, grandson of the pioneer, was in Capt. Scott's Company. Robert and William Swan were in Capt. Robbe's Company.

Thomas Cunningham, a native of Ireland, was the progenitor of all of this name, once so numerous here, including James, Robert and Capt. Samuel Cunningham. Capt. Samuel was in the French and Indian Wars; was a prominent man here, holding many town offices. He was in Capt. Robbe's Company and responded to the Ticonderoga alarm in 1777; he participated in the battles of Bennington and Saratoga. His brother, James Cunningham, also a prominent citizen, enlisted with him and they were together during their military service. The cellar-hole of the old Cunningham homestead is all that now remains to indicate where the house stood—within the memory of many of us—beside the Wilton highway, near Cunningham Pond.

James McKean, who lived and died on the David Blanchard Place, was with Capt. Scott's Company at Lexington. His brother, William McKean, was a member of Capt. Robbe's Company of Militia, but in 1777 joined Capt. Findlay's Company at Saratoga. Both of these men were sons of John McKean, who was born in Ballymoney, Ireland, in 1714.

Charles Davidson, son of Thomas Davidson who emigrated from Ireland with his brother John and Matthew Wright, enlisted in Col. Hercules Mooney's Regiment in 1776 for the defense of Rhode Island. His brother, Thomas Davidson, enlisted in Col. Hale's Regiment which marched to the defense of Ticonderoga and West Point.

Benjamin Alld, son of William Alld a native of Armagh, Ireland, enlisted in 1776 in Col. Baldwin's Regiment, raised to protect New York and was in the battle of White Plains. He died in 1823 and parents and son are buried in the cemetery on the East Hill.

John Todd, (son of Andrew Todd born in Ireland in 1697,) enlisted in Capt. McConnell's Company raised to reinforce the Continental Army in 1776 and was in the battle of Bennington.

David Smiley, son of John Smiley, a native of Ireland, enlisted in Capt. Carr's Company in 1778.

John Wallace was in Capt. Scott's Company in 1776 and later on was at Valley Forge, Pa., in that darkest period of the war. His ancestor was John Wallace, who emigrated from Ireland in 1719.

Thomas Little came from Ireland with his parents about 1736. Arriving in Peterborough in 1764, he enlisted in Capt. Haskell's Company.

Adam, Hugh and Jacob Gregg were all in Capt. Robbe's Company which answered the Ticonderoga alarm; they were descendants of James Gregg who emigrated from Ireland in 1718.

Henry Ferguson, (son of John Ferguson who was born in Ireland in 1704,) became an influential man in Peterborough and was First Lieutenant in Col. Burnham's Regiment in the Cambridge Campaign of 1775-6. This regiment was raised to take the place of the Connecticut troops stationed in Rhode Island who refused to remain after their terms expired.

The Miller family not only furnished soldiers in the War of the Revolution, but in Peterborough in 1776 was born Gen. James Miller, who, July 25, 1814, had charge of a

division at the battle of Lundy's Lane and whose response, "I'll try, sir," to the command to execute a desperate charge on a strong and important redoubt, will go down in the annals as the hero of one of the most important engagements of the second conflict with England, the War of 1812; his ancestors, the ancestors of the Revolutionary War Millers and the ancestors of all of those of the name in town today, were natives of Ireland.

Dr. John Young—the first physician in Peterborough—came to town from Worcester about 1764 and was the only physician down to 1788. He was an eccentric character, and quite dressy, with silver buckles on his shoes. He held many town offices. He practiced, according to the customs of the day, with heavy doses and many of them, of the most repulsive medicines, administered without palliatives and in the raw state; he made no pretensions to surgery—although he did practice it in a way—but never operated if he could avoid it; he purged, bled, blistered, plastered and poulticed with a freedom and frequency which would make modern physicians tremble.

Notwithstanding his crude knowledge of surgery, Dr. Young, strange as it now appears, was a surgeon in Nichols' Regiment in the Bennington campaign in 1778 and in Col. Peabody's Regiment in the defense of Rhode Island in 1778. He died in 1807 after a practice in Peterborough of 43 years and was buried in the old cemetery on the East Hill.

There was no organized medical department worthy of the name in the army, no high standard of medical or surgical knowledge was required and Dr. Young was gladly accepted as an "expert" army surgeon and entered upon that delicate work with

the crude knowledge and the lack of any modern anesthetic to deaden pain. The suffering of the wounded in that war must have been something horrible and is beyond the imagination of our generation with its skill and the painlessness of the present surgical operation.

I have the time here to mention only the names of the most prominent men from Peterborough in the War of the Revolution. They were practically all Irishmen, or of immediate Irish descent. In this connection Judge Smith, on page 26 of his "Peterborough in the Revolution," describes them as follows:

"They were a contented and peace-loving folk, not of those who were eager to excite war, but they had inherited a taste and aptitude for military life. Many of them had come to this country in the migration of 1736, while the rest were the children of the Londonderry immigrants of 1719. Probably nineteen out of every twenty were of that race which has ever been dangerous material for royal despotism to handle."

Nearly all of these Revolutionary War soldiers were buried in the old cemetery on the hill, east of the village of Peterborough, but unfortunately only a few of the old slate-stones at the head of their graves, record the fact that they participated in the war. This oversight ought to be corrected by this society.

Protected in a conspicuous glass case on the main floor of the Lexington Historical Society may be seen an ancient drum, "The Drum of Lexington"; an almost sacred relic, looked upon reverently by all who visit that interesting building, because it was the timbrel from which issued the first hostile note of rebel-

lion against the English Crown; from it came the first drum-beat to summon the patriots to the terrible expedient of war, which might end either in their newly born freedom, or in their death as traitors to their government.

It was late in the night, just 149 years ago the 18th of last month, that the epoch-making lanterns were hung in the steeple of Boston's Old North Church, starting Paul Revere on his historic ride to awaken "every Middlesex village and farm" and the word was quickly given at Lexington as the rider hastened on to extend the alarm to Concord.

It was on the approach of dawn of that fateful day that William Diamond was ordered to beat the reveille and thus summon the small company of minute-men to assemble on Lexington common to oppose the British invasion who fired the first hostile shot of the war at the invading British Grenadiers and thus constituted, as it did, the first war-like assault on the Crown of England.

Hence, the names of Paul Revere and William Diamond became inseparably linked in the first step of active violence in the War of the Revolution in the "firing of the shot heard around the world," heralding as it did the new doctrines embodied in the imperishable Declaration of Independence, which great document has since then served as a beacon light of progress and civilization throughout the world.

Paul Revere has been rightly glorified in song and story and monuments and statutes of granite and bronze have been reared to perpetuate his name and glory, while the ashes of William Diamond rest, within our keeping beneath the pines in the old cemetery on the East Hill in Peterborough marked only by a plain

slate-stone on which appears the following inscription:

"William Diamond, died July 29, 1828, aged 73. A Revolutionary Soldier; drummer at Lexington and Bunker Hill."

When seven years ago, Clinton Scollard was selecting a subject to arouse the military spirit to defend against the great German menace in the approaching World War, he made William Diamond his hero and published in the New York Sun the epic poem of which I will repeat only the opening and closing stanzas.

"But yesterday I saw the historic drum
Which William Diamond beat,
Upon that fateful far-off April morn,
Along each winding street,
And on the memorable Green of Lexington,
Bidding the patriots come
And face the banded hosts of tyranny."

After several verses eloquently urging the people to arouse in our country's defense he closes with this striking appeal:

"Now every slope of our dear land is fair
Beneath the azure of the April air;
The impatient loam is ready for the seed,
But we? Take heed, take heed,
My brothers! And O you, brave wraith
Of dauntlessness and faith,
You, William Diamond, come!
Come, sound the old reveille on your drum,
The drum of Lexington,
And make us all, in steadfast purpose,
one!"

We never had a war in which a greater number of soldiers, in proportion to the population of our town,

were furnished. The first census taken in 1767 showed a total population of 443. In 1773 the census showed a population of 514, and the one in 1775, two years later, showed a population of 549 out of which sixty-five or more officers and men were accredited by the New Hampshire or Massachusetts rolls to Peterborough in the campaign of 1775, but not all of them can be properly claimed as belonging or serving to the credit of the town in that campaign. Many of the men serving in 1775, upon their discharge, immediately re-enlisted and served through the year 1776. There are no rolls of this service and their names, all of them, cannot be given. Some of those who served in 1775 claimed an enlistment for that year (1776). It is safe to say, however, that Peterborough furnished at least 65 men.

The obtaining of soldiers for the Revolutionary War was conducted on a purely volunteer basis. Not so much as a requisition for troops was at first made on the several states and the first battles were fought without even a system of call for troops. It was the spontaneous uprising of the people, the flocking together of all the able-bodied men for the common defense. In the War of the Rebellion, President Lincoln called for volunteers, but was afterwards compelled to resort to the draft system for the first time in our history introducing in this country the process of compelling men to go into military service and resulted in the terrible draft riots. In our own day, however, a more equitable and peaceable mode of selection has been adopted to get soldiers for the World War, by a most just and perfect selective system of draft, universally commended.

In the Revolutionary War the volunteer system of obtaining troops was tested to its limit and came very near proving itself inadequate, but the zealous determination of the patriots to win their freedom was the incentive to finally tip the scales and bring victory to the American arms. Nearly a century later—in the War of the Rebellion—an army was again attempted to be raised by the same volunteer process, but it then proved a failure and the draft **had** to be resorted to. Never again can a large army be raised in this country wholly by the volunteer process as was done in the Revolutionary War; it must hereafter be by selective draft.

The history of those brave, self-sacrificing patriots in the war for independence is the proud heritage of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of all our people. The story of the sufferings, privations and sacrifices those ancestors underwent in that cruel struggle against the then most powerful empire on earth, should be instilled into the minds of the present and the future generations in order to create an adequate appreciation of the great price that was paid for the liberty and happiness we now enjoy. The blood and treasure that was so unstintingly given that liberty and

democracy might here build an enduring shrine—in the bright light of which has taken form and substance the most beneficent, prosperous and powerful nation on earth—has established here a government so attractive and permanent that today it excites the admiration and despair of all other peoples.

We must be ever mindful of the fact that it was the supreme sacrifices of the patriots of the Revolutionary War, a century and a half ago, resisting oppression and defending their liberty, who created this government which gave us the liberty and union we now enjoy; that it was the patriots of sixty years ago, in the War of the Rebellion, who preserved our Union, and, that it was the patriots of the World War—within the memory of us all—who protected our country from foreign domination and our flag from dishonor.

The responsibility of preserving this great heritage is now in our care and keeping. May we fail not in our duty, and, if called upon to make like sacrifices, may we fulfill that patriotic duty with a devotion equal to those who have gone before us and thus transmit to future generations this government in all its matchless efficiency and beauty.

TABLET UNVEILED AT THE UNITARIAN CHURCH

Last Sunday a service of much historic interest was held at the Unitarian Church. The occasion was the unveiling of a tablet by the descendants of William Smith in memory of their ancestors, and the address of presentation was given by Judge Jonathan Smith of Clinton, Mass.

The tablet is of bronze and bears the following inscription:

IN MEMORIAM

William Smith 1723-1808—one of the founders of this church. Elder 1778-1808.

Elizabeth Morison Smith, his wife, 1723-1808. Member 1752-1808.

Jonathan Smith 1763-1842. Son of William and Elizabeth Morison Smith. Deacon of this church 1799-1842.

Nancy Smith, his wife, 1770-1847. Member, 1797-1847.

John Smith, 1803-1881. Son of Jonathan and Nancy Smith. Deacon of this church 1842-1876.

Susan Stearns Smith, his wife, 1809-1870. Member 1834-1870.

(*Gratias ago Deo meo in omni memoria vestri.*) Phil. 1-3.

Rev. Frederic W. Smith, minister of the Church of Our Father, Newburgh, N. Y., assisted in the service, reading the responses, and the scripture lesson and pronouncing the benediction. Miss Mabel Shattuck, as a special number, sang a soprano solo and was accompanied on the 'cello by Mr. Harry Pierce.

In presenting the tablet Judge Jonathan Smith spoke as follows:

The descendants of William Smith have asked permission to erect this tablet as a memorial to their ancestors. It seems to them altogether

fitting to do this, for it was this church they all loved and for it they labored and sacrificed beyond any other institution outside of their own home throughout the whole of their long and busy lives. Beginning with its foundation in 1751 or 1752, for one hundred and twenty-five consecutive years, through three generations, they, one and all, were its ardent supporters and loyal communicants. From 1778 to 1876, ninety-eight successive years, father, son or grandson filled its highest lay office. Is not such a record worthy of place upon the walls of the church which they served for almost a century with such rare fidelity and faithfulness?

William Smith was born in Money-more, Ireland, and came to this country in 1736. He was one of the first permanent settlers of the town in 1749. When the church was organized, two or three years later, he was one of its founders and was actively identified with it from that time until his death. He was elected elder in 1778. It is possible he held the office before that date, but there is no record of it, nor any family tradition. His wife, Elizabeth Morison Smith, was the daughter of John Morison, a pioneer emigrant to Londonderry in 1718. She came to Peterborough on her marriage the last day of December 1751, united with it and for fifty-six years was a devoted and earnest laborer for its interests.

Their son, Jonathan Smith, was born into this church, trained in its, then Calvinistic creed, and was a most loyal member until his decease in 1842. He was chosen deacon in 1799. His wife, Nancy Smith, was a daughter of John Smith, a brother

of William. She was born in Peterborough, joined here in early life and was a communicant for more than fifty years.

Their son, John Smith, was likewise born into this church and educated in its faith. On the death of his father in 1842 he was chosen deacon to succeed him, and held the office until his removal from town in 1876. His wife, Susan Stearns Smith, came here on her marriage in 1834 and was a faithful member until her death in 1870.

This church was founded in the Calvinistic faith and was organized on the Presbyterian model. It is now progressively Unitarian. The steps by which this change was wrought out are most interesting in the light of the attitude the names on this tablet assumed towards the successive changes. Its members held to the five points of Calvin without question up to the close of the Revolution. That great war, as is always true of a long armed conflict, brought a wide departure from the old order, not only as to forms of worship, but as to religious opinions and faith. A younger generation had come upon the stage which demanded new methods of religious expression, and the application of the new light to questions of religious forms and belief. The first controversy broke in the storm-center of every religious society, the music. Hitherto it had been conducted in the primitive Presbyterian method, the minister, or elder, reading a line of the psalm and the congregation singing it after him. The young people demanded a choir and the introduction of Watts Hymns, and they prevailed. Jonathan Smith organized the new choir and led the singing for several years. This change was effected against the intense opposition of the conservative element of the society and bred a quarrel be-

tween the conservatives and progressives which was never healed.

The second step came ten years later. The society being without a minister extended a call to Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, afterwards president of Amherst College. He declined on account of divisions in the church and that it was a Presbyterian and not a Congregational body. The society then offered to settle him in the Congregational way. William Smith wrote and signed the letter conveying the second invitation, but it did not avail.

A year later, in 1799, Mr. Dunbar was chosen minister. He was called and settled as a Congregationalist, by Congregational usage, and the Presbytery was wholly ignored. This was a radical step because it was a declaration that the society had ceased to be Presbyterian and had become Congregational. Though settled by Congregational forms, Mr. Dunbar was really in faith an Arminian. Arminianism may be defined as a little snow on the hard sledding of Calvinism, and as giving the sinner a little better chance at the Day of Judgment.

In 1801 the society adopted a Confession of Faith. It contained the Apostles Creed and the other points were substantially in agreement with Arminianism, and what is now held by Evangelical churches. It remained the creed of the church down to the ministry of Mr. Ferry. At least there is no record of any change.

The settlement of Mr. Dunbar was most vigorously protested on the part of the conservatives, and intensified the religious differences between the parties in the church.

Events then moved along without any great modification for twenty years. But between 1810 and 1820 great changes took place in the theological opinions of the people. The

sermons of Dr. Channing and of other liberal ministers were in circulation through the society and widely read. There were many strong and able men and women in the parish, intelligent and vigorous thinkers who were strongly attracted to the new light and who soon came to accept the new thought. It is a family tradition that when Samuel Smith received a copy of one of Dr. Channing's sermons, he would forthwith summon his brothers to his counting room and there read it aloud to them, all giving to its sentiments a cordial approval. A majority of the parish came to adopt these liberal views and the result was that when the society was invited to send delegates to the ordination and installation of Mr. Leonard, as minister of the church in Dublin, it accepted the invitation and sent as delegates its minister and two deacons, one of whom was Jonathan Smith. Mr. Leonard was a Unitarian and was called and settled as such. This act was an open declaration that the society had ceased to be Evangelical and had become Unitarian. Two years later the conservative party of the church withdrew.

There was no further substantial change in the forms used, or in the opinions of the people, for thirty years. The society openly acknowledged itself as a Unitarian body, but its faith was a Unitarian faith vastly different from what is held to-day. I speak from personal knowledge of what it was in the fifties for I was in the midst of it and was instructed in it in its Sunday School. It rejected the theories of Total Depravity and of the Trinity but clung fast to the verbal inspiration of the scriptures, while holding that Jesus was inferior to the Father in power and glory, yet he was much more than man, was in fact the mediator between the Cre-

ator and his erring children. It accepted the miracles as described in the Bible, the historical accuracy of the stories about the miraculous birth and of the resurrection. There were some who believed in the resurrection of the body and in the existence of a fiery pit as hot and lurid as that described in Milton's "Paradise Lost." For proof texts of their religious faith they went to the Bible for authority. The actual changes in faith for the twenty years following 1860 were far more radical than any that had preceded. Church forms and the denominational name remained the same, but the revolution in religious opinion went to the very substance of personal faith. The change was slow and gradual, but was complete. Under the wise and tactful leadership of Mr. Ferry, who was a sympathizer with the new thought, and the able preaching of Mr. Jackson, people came to accept the new views of religious truth and of faith and duty.

In this evolution from a conservative Scotch Presbyterian to a church of the modern spirit, the names on this tablet were the foremost advocates and leaders. This fact is a leading reason that entitled them to this memorial. They were men and women of vision filled with the teachable spirit, believing and profoundly believing that more religious light was yet to break from the scriptures and from the many other avenues of human inquiry. Of superior intellectual ability, they had the courage to accept it as it came to them, adopt it into their personal religious belief, and dared to apply it to the government of their church and the statements of its faith. One and all, they were devout believers in the church as a factor in the right development of individual character and as a power for the promotion of peace and good

order in the community. For a century and a quarter, without a break, they contributed to the limit of their ability to its support and sacrificed and labored for its interest and welfare. Next to their own household it was the leading object of their thoughts, activities and care. I recall in my own boyhood days how often the welfare of this church was the subject of long, earnest discussions between my own parents, in which every phase of its activities was talked over, and its great importance as a religious institution and the duty of people to support it. So by tradition, it was in the families of Jonathan and William Smith. The life and example of these men and women, their zeal and devotion to the cause of this church and all it represented, entitles them to remembrance in its annals. The record is a part of the history of this church which through its long and most fruitful career has so nobly exemplified the virtues and loyalty of the names on this memorial.

The minister, Rev. Arthur H. Winn, in accepting the tablet in behalf of the church, replied as follows:

It is very fitting that they who were among the founders of this church and those who in later years served her with unstinted devotion and loyalty, should have their names honored and their life and work gratefully remembered. It is good to have so lived that in the minds of those who come after you, every memory is blessed and every thought inspires the heart to exclaim in the words inscribed on the tablet, "I thank my God upon every remembrance of you."

In memory then of those who in years gone by prayed and worshiped in this church, who lived and labored for her welfare, who were faithful followers of the great Master of Men; in memory of those who were be-

lievers in the growing revelations of truth, who were obedient to the moral law, who were mindful of the responsibilities of citizenship; in memory of those strong souls who gave their strength to the weak, inspired faith, kindled hope and devoted themselves in the spirit of love to the service of man; in memory of those who in the midst of their daily duties ever maintained an abiding sense of the Eternal, we, the members of this church gladly and gratefully accept this tablet.

It is fitting also that we should pause and consider what this service means to us. On an occasion like the present when the historic process, the element of time, is brought prominently before the mind, it is natural, perhaps inevitable, that the generation that is gone and the generation that is present, the old and the new, should suggest some interesting and vivid contrasts. There are many contrasts that could be drawn between a former generation and our own, but the one that comes first to mind and perhaps is of primary importance is the greater freedom there is to-day with reference to the discovery of truth.

There can be no doubt, I believe, that since they whose names we honor to-day, lived and labored there has been a growing tendency to search for truth in all matters of religious faith wherever it may be found, and a lessening regard for all standards and doctrines that make their appeal to our consideration only on the basis of their traditional sanctity. Or to express the same thought in the oft-repeated phrase, we may say there is to-day an unmistakable tendency to take "truth for authority" and "not authority for truth."

Doctrines no longer hold their former sway over the minds of men. The emphasis placed upon the uni-

versal, positive, spiritual and social aspects of religion tend to produce the feeling that on doctrinal matters controversy is out of date. Even the Fundamentalist Modernist controversy is attended by no such fierce and bitter animosities as those which characterized the religious disputes of a century ago. If it has proved one thing it is that there is an astonishingly large number of people who propose to do their own thinking and intend to express their own aspirations and religious faith in terms that are vital and real to themselves.

And we have reason to believe that this liberal spirit of independent thought will extend its influence over the minds of men.

Lecky, the historian, has said: "As a rule, civilization makes opinions that are opposed to it simply obsolete. They perish by indifference, not by controversy. They are relegated to the dim twilight land that surrounds every living faith,—the land not of death, but of the shadow of death; the land of the unrealized and the inoperative." The silent power of thought has been at work giving us new points of view, retiring many old questions to the background, and bringing many new questions to the foreground of consciousness.

If doctrines no longer hold their old-time sway over the minds of men it is not because they have perished by controversy. At no particular place, at no particular time, have they been proved erroneous, but the intellectual climate in which we live has now made them impossible and unnecessary.

"My nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the dyer's
hand."

So my thoughts take on the hues
and forms of the age in which I live.

When men come to understand the spirit and the ideals of democracy it is simply impossible for them to think of God as an absolute despot who can do as he pleases with his subjects. If an earthly king is limited in his doings by the laws of right and justice, shall the King of Kings be under no obligations to do justly? Theology is psychology carried to infinity, and an improvement in man's idea of human rights and dignity and powers is accompanied by an enlarging conception of God and his relation to the world.

The Ptolemaic theory of the universe allowed, if it did not encourage, a certain comforting, complacent spirit, inasmuch as the whole creation (which was a small affair at best) was arranged especially and solely for the good of man. Under such a cosmology man had no difficulty in feeling himself to be the center and reason of it all. But the Copernican astronomy, as soon as it was really believed, allowed no such simple, naive, complacent view of human life. If man still believes in his own dignity and worth it must be upon some other grounds than those afforded by a study of the heavens. In fact, any radical change of thought in fields touching religion compels, sooner or later, a revision and a restatement of the religious problems and the religious solutions themselves. Thus the great science of historical criticism has rendered untenable the old-time doctrine of verbal inspiration. The comparative study of religion and the increasing knowledge of psychology have enabled us to have a new understanding of all religious forms. The evolutionary story of the earth and human history renders ridiculous any conception of a golden age in the past. And so we see, in one way and another, how the trend of thought and the multiplying of

many points of view has changed our thoughts on religious subjects.

Few would be found to-day, who would maintain that forms of worship, or sacraments on the distinctive creeds of the different sects have anything like the importance which the fathers thought they had. Once they were questions of life and death; now the ordinary man hardly know what they mean.

If they, whom we remember to-day, should come into our midst they would find a new spirit pervading the religious world, a spirit broader in its tolerance, deeper in its sympathies, freer in its thought, more vitally and socially constructive in its purpose.

It is just at this point that I can fancy the fathers would become greatly confused and agitated in spirit. They would find themselves confronted by a strange religious paradox. They would find that never before was there such splendid moral idealism as now and never before was there such fundamental paralyzing skepticism. They would find that although this is an age of science yet one of the curious things is the way in which superstitions thrive and possess the power to propagate new superstitions after their kind. The peace sentiment spreads with encouraging rapidity and at the same time the nations continue to exert themselves and to exhaust themselves in providing means for the waging of greater wars. Religious wars become an anachronism and now we behold the development of a class consciousness and a dawning race consciousness which threaten to enter with new zeal upon the strife and violence and contention which in religion have been all but outgrown. Religion has been rationalized and spiritualized and socialized and yet the indifference to religious institutions is appalling

and seems to be growing greater year by year.

Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham has said, "The religiously unemployed on Sunday constitute one of the most conspicuous if not one of the most ominous phenomena of modern life! The children of the people who devoutly went to church a generation since and counted it a sacred duty, incline at the present time to seek and enjoy the quiet of some country house at the end of each busy week. Others find refreshment and diversion in games of golf or tennis or simply use the day for long excursions in their motor cars."

That this is something more than opinion, having carefully ascertained facts to support it, is proved by the recently published report of the Institute of Social and Religious Research of New York on the condition of the rural Protestant churches of America. Windsor County, Vermont, was taken as a special field of study. It was found that from 1888 to the present the proportion of church members to the population had remained constant, but the decline in church attendance over a period of 33 years is 52 per cent. Then the report continues, "No matter how much one may explain away the decline in attendance as the result of the new age in which we live, certainly it is important for church leaders to know that even though the proportion of members throughout the country is increasing, people may be growing more and more apathetic to the church's services. Should the decline continue in Windsor County at its present rate, it is only a question of a few decades before the church will become a deserted institution."

This condition is not peculiar to Windsor County. Similar intensive studies have been made in Ohio and

Indiana and everywhere the situation is the same.

If these truths would furnish the fathers with a puzzling paradox, they present us with a decidedly unpleasant dilemma. We are brought by the logic of the situation to a consideration of two bitterly disturbing alternatives. Either religious aspiration and worship and the maintenance of places and observance of seasons for communion with the spirit of the living God is not a very important affair; either civilization would suffer no loss if the churches were closed and the institutions in which Christianity has built its faith were deserted and allowed to fall into ruins, or else this generation, unmindful of its obligations, ungrateful for its priceless inheritance is willfully and shamefully neglectful of the means which has proved to be the most potent influence for fostering and maintaining an ethical and spiritual view of life that the world has ever yet discovered.

Either we are fighting a losing battle, the stars in their courses being against us, and the puny strength of man is destined over borne by the superior might of circumstance, or else knowing our own slackness and indifference and believing in our spiritual possibilities and brightening future we should lay on ourselves anew these unfinished tasks and give ourselves to them with a new fidelity and consecration of spirit. And it is to just such a task that a service of this character summons us.

The greatest task in the development of man is not to sharpen his perceptions, or to open his mind, or to enlarge his conceptions, but to deepen his consecration to every high and holy thing. The greatest task is to open the eyes of men to the things unseen and eternal, to the constants of life, and to the things that give life value. By this test will every religion and every church be judged. By this test will every teacher be judged whether in the school or in the pulpit. And this is the task that is laid upon us, successors of those who have lived and labored in this exalted spirit. This church is not the same church it would have been if they had not done their tasks well. We shall not honor them as we should by merely inscribing their names in bronze and recalling their memory with gratitude. We shall honor them aright only as we add something to what they won for us. And so to our freer conceptions let us add a fuller consecration; to our greater liberalism let us add a more glorious loyalty. If we do this, then for us as it was for them the beauty of this house will be the beauty of holiness, the spirit of this place will be the spirit of truth and fellowship and the purpose of this church will be the manifestation of the divine life to all the children of God more and more abundantly. "O Living church! thine errand speed
Fulfil thy task sublime
With bread of life earth's hunger feed
Redeem the evil time."

THE EARLY HISTORY OF PETERBOROUGH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Written by Mrs. Jennie H. Field
and read at the laying of the corner
stone of the Historical Building Sep-
tember 10, 1917.

PART I. PERSONNEL

The Peterborough Historical Society, both from tradition and from record, seems to have been the thought of Gen. D. M. White. For on the first of February, 1902, on a Saturday evening, there assembled in his law office a number of gentlemen for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing an historical society. The following were present: Charles Scott, James F. Brennan, Eben W. Jones, Ezra M. Smith, William Moore, William G. Livingston, Herbert F. Nichols, George W. Cummings, Mortier L. Morrison, and William H. Caldwell.

After preliminary discussion, it was voted on motion of Mr. Brennan that Gen. White and Mr. Caldwell act as temporary chairman and secretary of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Scott, it was voted to form an association which should be known as "The Peterborough Historical Society." On motion of Mr. Scott also it was voted that a committee of three be appointed by the chair for the purpose of drafting a preamble and constitution to be submitted at a meeting to be held on the following Saturday evening, to which all persons interested in forming an historical society should be invited. The committee appointed were Messrs. Scott, Brennan and Cummings. The meeting adjourned to meet in the trustees' room of the Peterborough Savings Bank on the following Saturday evening, Feb. 8, 1902.

A notice of invitation to all persons interested was printed in the Feb. 6 edition of THE TRANSCRIPT. In response to the public invitation there were present Gen. D. M. White, J. F. Brennan, Charles Scott, E. W. Jones, M. L. Morrison, E. M. Smith, R. B. Hatch, A. H. Miller, G. W.

Cummings, W. G. Livingston, C. H. Hayward, F. K. Longley, William Moore, W. H. Caldwell, and Jennie H. Field.

The committee appointed to draft a preamble and constitution were present with their report in full, and the following preamble was adopted, and signed:

"The undersigned hereby associate together under the name of 'The Peterborough Historical Society,' for the purpose of collecting, preserving, writing, and publishing whatever may be of value to the history of Peterborough, and to preserve all valuable books, manuscripts, prints, relics and other articles, relating to the history of the town. The first meeting shall be holden Saturday evening, Feb. 8, 1902, to adopt a constitution, in which matters necessary to be done and performed to fully carry out the objects of the society shall be provided for."

"Dated at Peterborough, N. H., this eighth day of February, 1902. D. M. White, Charles Scott, Arthur H. Miller, R. B. Hatch, James F. Brennan, Wm. H. Caldwell, George Wait Cummings, C. H. Hayward, M. L. Morrison, Eben W. Jones, Ezra M. Smith, F. K. Longley, Jennie Hadley Field, William Moore, J. H. Steele, Wm. G. Livingston, George S. Morrison, Mary Morison, Herbert F. Nichols.

Col. Charles Scott read the proposed constitution which was passed upon article by article with the final vote, "That the constitution as read and passed article by article be adopted as the constitution of the society." This first draft has remained in force to the present time with but two amendments:—first, voted on Dec. 21, 1908, by which the treasurer and the historiographer were added to the executive committee; the second, voted on Aug. 2, 1909, by which the quarterly meetings are held on the second Monday in March, June, September, and December, with the annual meeting

changed to the second Monday in September.

This meeting adjourned for one week, and met accordingly in the trustees' room of the Peterborough Savings Bank on the next Saturday evening, February 15, 1902. There were present Messrs. Charles Scott, Gen. D. M. White, J. F. Brennan, R. B. Hatch, E. W. Jones, W. G. Livingston, A. H. Miller, M. L. Morrison, C. H. Hayward, William Moore, William H. Caldwell, Jennie H. Field.

After some discussion, it was voted that a committee of five be chosen by nomination to prepare a list of officers, the report to be given at an adjourned meeting. Messrs. Scott, Brennan, Mrs. Field, Messrs. Jones and Hatch were nominated. The discussion then became general, and various suggestions were made for the good of the new society. This meeting adjourned to meet at the same hour and place on Tuesday evening, February 18, 1902, when the following persons were present: Gen. D. M. White, George S. Morison, Mary Morison, J. F. Brennan, M. L. Morrison, E. W. Jones, W. G. Livingston, R. B. Hatch, A. H. Miller, W. H. Caldwell, Charles Scott.

At this meeting, the society was formally ushered into existence by the election of its first board of officers: Pres., Chas. Scott; vice-presidents, Wm. Moore and Ezra M. Smith; secretary, Eben W. Jones; treasurer, Wm. H. Caldwell; historiographer, James F. Brennan; librarian, Jennie H. Field; executive committee, R. B. Hatch, D. M. White, M. L. Morrison.

The original board of officers was re-elected every year, until Sept. 13, 1909, when, on Dec. 4, 1905, Mrs. C. F. Bass was made chairman of the executive committee, which office she holds to-day. On the first of May, 1909, a vacancy was caused in the ranks of this committee by the death of Gen. D. M. White. At the annual meeting following on Sept. 13, Mr. H. F. Nichols was elected in his place, which position he holds to-day.

At the annual meeting on Sept. 12, 1910, a change occurred in the office of president, when Col. Chas. Scott resigned on account of continued absence from town. To this office was elected its present incumbent, Hon. M. L. Morrison. In his place on the executive committee was

elected Miss Mary Morison, which office she held up to the time of her death on Jan. 7, 1917.

In the decade and a half just passed there have been markedly few changes in the official register of the Peterborough Historical Society. Its roll stands today: President, M. L. Morrison; vice-presidents, Wm. Moore, Ezra M. Smith; secretary, E. W. Jones; treasurer, Wm. H. Caldwell; historiographer, J. F. Brennan; librarian, Jennie H. Field; executive committee, (in full) Clara F. Bass, H. F. Nichols, Mary Morison, M. L. Morrison, E. W. Jones, Wm. H. Caldwell, and J. F. Brennan.

PART II. DISTINGUISHING FEATURES

While the society makes no claim to having acquired fame, it has been steadily gaining in membership, and in attributes which make for permanent community influence. From the original nineteen signers of the "Preamble," the membership list has extended to some ninety-four different names. On September 11, 1911, the society elected by unanimous vote its one honorary member, Hon. Jonathan Smith of Clinton, Mass., who may well be called "the sage of the Peterborough Historical Society."

In early years, the meetings were held usually in the trustees' room of the Savings Bank, but for nine years past the society has occupied permanently two rooms in the bank block, for the maintenance and attractive and appropriate equipment of which it is much indebted to Mrs. C. F. Bass.

From the very small beginnings of a few papers and documents belonging to Gov. Steele and Dr. Albert Smith, it has acquired by gift a valuable and somewhat unique collection of other papers, books, pictures, china, silver, family heirlooms, household utensils, and antique furniture far beyond the capacity of its present quarters.

Many of these possessions reveal much of the early history of the town, its people, and their customs. Significant among them are an old account-book, dating back to 1789, kept presumably at the first store on the Old Street Road; another, belonging to Samuel Smith, "the founder of this village," bearing on its cover the inscription,

"Sam'l Smith's Journey Book Containing an account of the teams abroad, From Jan'y 15, 1796 to February 21, 1796."

Of interest likewise are two files of the "Peterborough Messenger," 1847 and 1848, the predecessor of the "TRANSCRIPT."

Worthy of mention also are a saddlebag, used by Gov. John H. Steele, doubtless on his trips from Peterborough to Concord; a silver sugar-sifter and autograph letters belonging to Catharine Putnam, "the lady of the village" through the 50's and early 60's.

Full of reminiscences to the older men of the society is the little old cannon, which at last rests undisturbed, voiceless in itself to be sure, but silently recording many a boyish prank and Fourth of July adventure.

Many of the most interesting and most valuable antiques are the gift of Mrs. Adele F. Adams, whose collection of household furnishings reflects unquestionably the simple, homely, every-day life, with now and then a semblance of luxury, in New England one hundred years ago.

The society's influence in town affairs is marked to some extent by its power of initiative. For there is on record a notable discussion of the preservation of the first volume of the town records, and at a subsequent quarterly meeting on the fifth of March, 1906, it was voted "That the secretary prepare a motion to be presented at the next annual town meeting asking the town to appropriate money and provide for the transcribing and preserving of Vol. I of the town records." (Vol. I, 1760, A. D.)

Although this did not result in immediate action, its ultimate effect was that at the annual town meeting on March 9, 1909, it was voted on motion of Mr. Brennan "That the selectmen be instructed to have Vol. I of the town records treated with the silk process and securely bound, and—that the expense—be paid out of money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Again, at the annual meeting of the society on Dec. 2, 1907, it was voted "That Mr. Brennan be appointed a committee to see that the matter of a suitable survey of the old cemeteries be brought before the citizens of the town at their annual town meeting."

Accordingly in March, 1908, at the town meeting it was voted, "That a survey and plan of the two old cemeteries on the hill be prepared, that a copy of the inscriptions on all the gravestones be made and printed for permanent preservation and free distribution under the direction of a committee of three to be appointed by the moderator, and that a sum not exceeding \$200. be raised and appropriated for the same." The committee who carried into effect this motion were J. F. Brennan, E. W. Jones, and Wm. Moore. And the resulting illustrated pamphlet of 68 pages takes creditable rank among the society's publications.

The society's activity in local work is marked, first, by the publication in 1906 of blanks for collecting family history. These have been circulated from time to time, and are still obtainable. At present the society's file of those returned numbers one hundred fifteen.

In recent years, a suitable marker was placed beneath the portrait of Washington, the gift to the town of Catharine Putnam. In 1915, a native boulder with bronze tablet was set in place in the easterly part of the town to mark the site of the birthplace of Gen. James Miller.

At the organization meeting in 1902, Mr. Brennan submitted a plan, which was adopted by the society, regulating the manner and style of the publication of historical papers. It provides, also, for the re-publication of any worthy historical article which should appear in the "Peterborough Transcript." And up to date, the collected publications number 248 double-column pages of uniform size and type.

There are four re-published articles of historic interest: namely, "A Topographical and Historical Account of Peterborough, N. H., 1822," by Rev. Elijah Dunbar, the last town minister; "The First Presbyterian Church of Peterborough, 1856," copied from the first church manual; another, "Catharine Putnam," by Jane Lothrop Motley, read at the unveiling of the tablet placed in Putnam Grove by the local D. A. R. chapter; and "Recollections of Peterborough Churches in the Early Forties of the Nineteenth Century," by Elias H. Cheney.

All other papers seem to be more distinctly the individual work of the society, inasmuch as most of them were written by its members, or by invitation of the society for special occasions. They are as follows:

The "Survey," already mentioned, the work of Mr. Brennan, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Moore; one paper by Col. Chas. Scott, "A Sketch of the Fire Department and the Aquarius Engine Company"; two papers by Hon. Ezra M. Smith, "Schoolhouses in Peterborough, and a Description of District No. 5," and his "Address at the Unveiling of the Catharine Putnam Tablet"; three papers by Mr. J. F. Brennan, "The Peterborough Academy, 1836—1903," "What was the origin of the Name of Our Town?" and "Scraps of Early Military History of Peterborough"; four papers by Hon. Jonathan Smith, "The Old Street Road in Peterborough"; "The Origin of the Name of the Town of Peterborough, N. H."; a series of articles entitled "Annals of Peterborough," and his "Address at the Dedication of the Gen. James Miller Tablet"; and one paper by F. B. Sanborn, "The Walkers of Peterborough."

In addition to these there was published in 1913 in the name of the society the valuable work of 424 pages by Hon. Jonathan Smith on "Peterborough, N. H., in the American Revolution."

At the September meetings, since 1907, the society has usually been entertained by some of its members; frequently by Mrs. C. F. Bass, also by Miss Morison, Mr. and Mrs. Batchelder, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Cornish, and Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Adams. On these occasions, by invitation of the society different speakers have delivered historical addresses. On one, the distinguished Franklin Benjamin Sanborn, "the sage of Concord," gave an address on "The Walkers of Peterborough." Other speakers have been Rev. J. L. Seward of Keene on "The Wilsons of Peterborough"; Hon. J. F. Brennan on "Historical Researches in Ireland"; Samuel Eliot Morison, Ph.D., of Cambridge, on "New England One Hundred Years Ago"; on two occasions, Rev. L. C. Cornish, of Cambridge, on "The Settlement of Hingham," and "The Story of the Isles of Shoals, the One Island of New Hamp-

shire"; and on three occasions, the Hon. Jonathan Smith on "The Early Proprietors of Peterborough," "The Robbes, Whites, and Scotts of Peterborough in the Revolutionary War," and "Peterborough in the Revolutionary War."

From time to time, at annual meetings especially, a permanent home for the society frequently came under discussion. But it was not until 1913 that a building committee was formally elected, consisting of Mr. Jno. Smith, Mrs. Bass, Miss Morison, Mr. Robert P. Bass, and Mr. H. F. Nichols. And finally on Sept. 13, 1915, this committee reported that a site had been selected in the Phoenix yard. Plans for the proposed building were exhibited, and a generous proposal of gift was made by Mrs. Bass. The entire report was accepted, and the committee continued in office.

Thus passes in rapid sequence this brief review of fifteen years. The period is becoming history, and a new era is beginning for the Peterborough Historical Society. Let us trust that it is marked by a consciousness of high ideals, which shall bear evidence in loyalty of purpose, and nobility of achievement.

(NOTE: The corner stone of the Historical Building was laid at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of September 10, 1917. Mr. M. L. Morrison, president of the society, presided and Mr. James F. Brennan, historiographer, spoke fittingly of the occasion. The copper box was duly sealed and set. Contents: a file of the society's publications, 248 pages. A copy of a map of Peterborough dated 1819. Historical sketch read by Mrs. Jennie H. Field. Autographed cards of about 60 members. Peterborough town report of 1917. Invoice of the town of Peterborough for 1916. Photograph of old town hall built in 1861. Photograph of all the churches in town, the fire station and the school house. Photograph of Town House and Historical Building in various stages of construction. Picture of general view of the village. Coins of the United States of the current year: 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, and 50¢. Peterborough TRANSCRIPT of September 6, 1917. Manchester Union, Boston Herald, Boston Globe, Boston Post, Boston Journal of September 10, 1917.

Original and corrected constitution of the society. List of town officers for 1917. July 1, 1917, statements of the First National Bank of Peter-

borough and Peterborough Savings Bank.)

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CORNER STONE ADDRESSES

(Address at the laying of the corner stone of the Historical Building, September 10, 1917, by Hon. Mortier L. Morrison, President of the Society.)

The building of which we lay the cornerstone today is an important incident in the history of Peterborough. All nature is in sympathy with our observance, for no clouded sky sheds tears of gentle rain upon the ceremonies of the hour. Fervent gratitude for an enterprise so finely conceived and for a structure to be so generously bestowed fills every heart. Let our first and most earnest words voice our thanksgiving for this expression of a liberal and philanthropic spirit which includes within its bounty the hopes and welfare of the whole town. The edifice and the uses to which it is designed will serve purposes that touch the common lot, and will inspire the people with the thoughts and feelings of the higher and better life. And not least of all, both in its outward form and inward adornment it will place upon them visions of beauty, which the humble, the well-to-do, and the favorite of fortune may equally share and look upon with a sense of personal ownership.

The purpose of history, it has been said, is to find the clue to the immediate and transcendental motives which have spurred on the men of the past to their labors; to describe their vicissitudes and anxieties; their struggles and illusions as they pursued their work; and to discover how and why the men of one generation have often satisfied the passions which drove them to action, and yet have effected some lasting transformation of society. Such is the inspiration of the historian's task, and to such a work, limited to the local field, this Society is organized, and this building is solemnly dedicated.

Man and his dwelling place are the two chief objects of study, and history is only an attempt to learn through past events the laws which

have governed and controlled the actions of men in years gone by. One great lesson it teaches is that the world is built on moral foundations; that in the long run it is well with the good, and that in the long run it is ill with the bad. It is often said that all human action is based on selfishness, on what will best promote man's personal advantage; but what distinguishes a higher from a lower order of man is not the pursuit of self interest, but of self forgetfulness and self sacrifice. Right, this is the essence of true nobility and has marked the actions of the benefactors of the race from the beginning of time. It is in this debatable ground—of low motives and noble emotions, in the unending struggle, ever failing, yet ever renewed—to carry justice and righteousness into the administration of human society, in the establishment of states, in the overthrow of tyrannies and change of creeds, in the world of ideas and in the character and deeds of great actors on the world's stage, that the true interest and usefulness of history are found. Our industrial growth, our mechanical civilization, the increase of material comforts, all are interesting, but they are not the most interesting, nor so profitable of study as the inducements and the actions of very human men and women and the resulting events through which they have been wrought out.

It is the voice forever sounding across the centuries. The laws of right and wrong, opinions, manners, customs and creeds change, but the moral law is written on the tablets of eternity. The address of history is less to the understanding than to the higher emotions. In its perusal we learn to sympathize with what is good and abhor what is mean and evil. In the anomalies of fortune which it records we feel the mysteries of our mortal existence, and in the study of those illustrious natures which have shaped the fortunes of the world we are lifted out of the littleness which clings to the common lot of life, and

our minds and hearts are tuned to a higher and nobler key. The study of local history aids the community in precisely the same way and more directly than the study of general history affects the people as a whole. The state is but the town writ large. The story of a nation's development, its settlement, its progress in wealth and culture, its civilization, its advance in art, economics and invention; the steps it has taken to improve the health and promote the welfare of the people are simply what its municipalities have done in these different lines of public effort. The same law of growth which governs the individual holds with towns and states. To know a man you must know his ancestors, his opinions, his environment and his struggles with it, and the measures of selfishness or self-denial, of courage or cowardice with which he did his work and lived his life. And so to find the secret of great social or political reforms we need to go, not to the State Capital, but out among the people of the towns forming the Commonwealth, and there study the thoughts and aspirations of the men and women composing it. These things may seem small and insignificant and yet great revolutions and social movements never succeed until the ideas they involve, perhaps emanating from the brain of an individual dwelling in the lonely valley of some town like this, have become a part of the hopes and desires of some person, or groups of persons acting from immediate motives. Our Republic is built out of the towns and villages of which it is formed, and so in the last analysis everything centers in the individual, and the source of history is at the hearthstone. We sometimes say this one or that brought about a given reform. In a certain sense it may be so, but not in its largest or truest meaning. The great statesman does not originate these changes though he may get them enacted into law. It is he who knows the opinions and circumstances of the common people in their homes, who sees and feels the difficulties of their lot and can sift and weigh their desires and ambitions to have them engrafted into law. The origin of his reform is in the individuals composing the towns of the state or nation. The statesman studies the past to learn how far he can go in legislation, what

of the common desires is practical and can be safely enacted into statute, always taking into account the human element, which varies with every person and which will either defeat the hoped-for result or carry it far beyond the goal of his dreams. And so local history is the original source of all history. It is the fountain whence flows all changes which mark the common life of society. Its study therefore is of very great importance if we would seek out and write the secrets it may reveal and know the real cause of that progress which is ever taking place in our Western world.

As a field of historical effort our town affords happy illustration. One cannot fall into greater error than to think because its history and the brief genealogies of some of its families were written out forty years ago, that the last word has been spoken in this fertile field. Dr. Smith scratched the surface merely, but he suggested more avenues of study and research than he covered. Some lines of investigation it may be worth while to mention. There still exist in town many stately mansions, colonial or semi-colonial in architecture, the construction of which dates back to the 18th century or the beginning of the 19th. If some of them have been remodeled it is an additional interesting fact in their story and simply marks a step in evolution into their present form. Every one of them has a history, some of them a dramatic history. Their tales should be told: why and by whom they were placed where they stand; the scenes they have witnessed, and the details of the drama of life occurring within their walls. Very many of them were inhabited by men who had a large and influential part in town affairs, and who raised large families, now scattered far and wide. What manner of men were these sturdy citizens of the early days? What were their idiosyncrasies of manner or temper, their opinions on the great questions of Church and State which were agitated in their day? What became of their descendants? Where did they go and what have they done? To follow out these inquiries would bring the local student in touch with many of the town's absent children and serve to strengthen or revive anew the attachments of these emigrants for their ancestral home.

There is the public library. Its fame is established and conceded and its story has been written out, yet much remains to be told. How little we know of the personality and labors of that saintly man, in whose brain the thought was born, and of the character and public spirit of those practical, far-sighted men who sustained Dr. Abbott in his enterprise and gave it permanent life. The struggles of the institution through its earlier years, the political and economic situation under which it came into being and its mighty influence upon the people of the town are still unwritten history.

One of our Churches has twice changed its faith and theological connections, and yet how very few are familiar with the details and the causes which led to the evolution. The Mormon movement in 1842 out of which grew a Church of more than one hundred members, followed by a large migration to Salt Lake City, has never had its romance fully told; the fact that Brigham Young was a visitor here during the excitement; of what he did and his influence on the revival but little, if anything, has been printed. The history of the town from 1739 to 1749; who were here during those years, where they lived and what they did; where the Church was situated which proprietors John Hill and John Fowle wrote the Masonian proprietors in 1748 that they had already built; where the forty dwelling houses were which they said they had already constructed, and who composed the thirty families which they claimed were settled in the town in 1744? All this is unknown. The theme is endless. The history of the educational movement here, a description of the different public and more important private buildings past and present, the linen industry, the early methods of agriculture and the tools with which the industry was carried on for the first one hundred and fifty years, the geology and botany of the town, the anti-slavery agitation in the days preceding the great Rebellion, how the people aligned themselves with it, what they said and did to help or retard the movement, and their meetings for discussion; the social life of the town during the Civil War, how the people faced the tremendous problems of that day and what they did to sustain the cause:

these are still untold stories. Quite as important as all this is the character, the personality and the labors of that long line of able men and women, who with their descendants here and elsewhere have made their marks, borne the public burdens, made their record and left their names and a long list of worthy deeds: all this should be permanently preserved.

Sons and citizens of the town have sat in Congress and helped enact laws for the whole nation; filled the Governor's chair and shaped the destinies of the State; presided in the highest Courts of the Commonwealth and interpreted the law for the people, and in distant States have founded and endowed schools, colleges, and churches. No community of its size in New Hampshire has a more brilliant record for achievement, or has furnished a longer line of strong, able and influential men, whose labors have been most effective for the general welfare. And yet how little the people of the day know or appreciate the story in all its length, breadth and fulness! The narrative should be made as familiar as household words and our growing boys and girls be taught the romantic tale. And yet how different it is! Who of them, for instance, can name the five men, either born or resident here a portion of their lives, who have filled the Governor's chair? Can any of them name the street on which, within a distance of a half a mile from each other and in the space of fifty years, were born and reared five men who served in the National House of Representatives? Are they told the site of the first Tavern and the scenes there witnessed during the Revolution and before? Are they given the names of the men who signed the town's Declaration of Independence in 1776? Can they state the latitude and longitude of the town? The elevation of many of its most sightly hills? The list of wild animals the settler found here and of those which still survive? Are they instructed in the patriotism, public spirit and achievements in all lines of activity of the men and women who once walked these streets and lived in the homes scattered over its hills and through its valleys? I would that a text book were prepared on our local history and faithfully taught in our local schools to the boys and girls that they might know the past

and present of the historic town in which they dwell. Could this Society do a more useful work than to prepare such a volume and get its study incorporated into the educational system of the town?

Do you ask the good of it all? What particular end the knowledge of our local history serves? The answer is ready and conclusive. First of all, it would stimulate the pride of old and young in the town. Its people will become attached to it in proportion as they know its past and present. They will see its relation to the State and glory in the part it has borne in the history of our Commonwealth. When they know the record it has made they will love to talk of local scenes with which they are familiar and the spots where that record was enacted. Men are more interested in places they have visited than in those they have never seen. When they know the detailed history of these old homes, of the men and women who have lived in them, and of whay they did, there will be found a story in which the children will be proud to share and will want to claim a part in the inheritance which is all their own. Things which seem commonplace will have an added interest, and as they wander over the town thinking of its topographical and scenic effects, handling the tools, the dress, and reflecting upon the customs of the earlier days, when they wander through the rooms of our old mansions, redolent with interesting traditions, and recall the tragedies of human life there enacted in the past, the births that have gladdened and the deaths that have saddened; where each step is on a memory, how their emotions will be kindled and their spiritual vision enlarged, and how happy and proud they will be in the thought that they are the heirs of it all! Not only does the contemplation of these things increase our love and pride in the town of our birth or adoption; it stimulates the patriotic spirit. Who of us are not made better citizens by the study of what this community did in the Revolution and Civil War, and made more loyal to the town from its action in those great crises? Acquaintance with the local events of those periods will enlarge our vision and make all who study them more willing and ready to labor and sacrifice in the town's behalf.

Filled with this pride and loyalty our young people will be less inclined to seek homes elsewhere; on the contrary they would find here that field and opportunity for endeavor equal to that that exists anywhere else.

And so today we lay the cornerstone of the building which is to be consecrated to this useful work. It means vastly more than the mere addition of another to our public buildings, for it opens avenues to that higher culture which enlarges the mental and moral vision of a people. As a center of historical record and study it will speak less to the understanding than to the nobler emotions of the heart. From its collections the earnest inquirer may learn to sympathize with the men of the past and to hate what is low and base. They will tell us of the hard toil, the self-denial and aspirations of the men and women of the earlier days. In studying the letters, papers, and historic memorials here to be treasured, the student will feel the mystery of his mortal existence and rejoice in the companionship of the noble souls, who in past times laid the foundations of the industrial and intellectual development of the town; shaped its destinies and made it what it is. Through the records of their fidelity to right and justice here to be treasured he will learn how it is that all that is best in our municipal life has been attained, and thus escaping the littleness of the common lot will his spirit be attuned to a higher and nobler key. The story the building and its contents will tell will be indeed a divine poem in which every event of the town's history is a canto and every man and woman a line. In its halls all who listen may hear its strains as they come echoing down through the years, mingled with the discords of warring cannon and dying men; but the devout inquirer will catch above the jarring notes a divine melody running through the song, which will speak of hope and happier days yet to come. By the knowledge thus coming to him will all his nobler powers be harmoniously expanded into an endless growth in wisdom and refinement, through which the human race finds its ideal. It will reveal to him how full of beauty the world is and that all those things which are truest and best and which contribute the most to human enjoyment are

all his own. As he contemplates the edifice and the memorials here to be gathered, his love for the domestic virtues will be strengthened, his sympathy enlarged, and his whole life raised into a higher and purer atmosphere.

I need not say in this presence that this gift will be most fully appreciated. The opportunities it brings will widen and grow with the years, and as its work and its privileges are more keenly recognized so will the gratitude of this people increase as time goes on. Its influence for good, both

directly and indirectly, will spread far beyond those now living. In future days to it will come the student of the past, and sitting at Clio's feet may read the magic scroll wherein she has written the story of the town in years gone by. And here may enter the lowliest toiler, and through photograph, etching and painting, and conscious of his ownership therein, can converse with the men and women of the past in a very garden of the gods.

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(Address at the laying of the corner stone of the Historical Building, September 10, 1917, by Hon. Ezra M. Smith:)

The customs of any people are best understood when examined in connection with their surroundings. The greater our knowledge and the clearer our view is of what the people are and what they have to enjoy, the better are we prepared to study their customs, and the more correct will be our conclusions in regard to what those customs stood for and what they meant to them. We may look back one hundred-fifty years and read what our fathers and mothers enjoyed in the way of labor, recreation and amusement, and what provision was made for their children in the same direction. The response to that knowledge may be a smile playing upon our faces, and the thought of the heart as expressed in words may be, O, how foolish, degraded and uncivilized our ancestors were! One hundred-fifty years hence another generation may look back upon this generation, and as they read of our customs the same words of contempt may press their lips. I wish to refer briefly to some of the ancient customs in Peterborough as compared with some of the customs of today.

In 1738 Samuel Hayward and forty-eight others petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts for a charter to locate a township of six miles square some where within the Massachusetts Province. They finally located in the valley of the Contoocook, and made the junction of the Con-

toocook and Nubanusit Rivers the center of the town. Afterwards the east and west boundary lines of the town were changed carrying the town three-quarters of a mile to the east. Sixty-three double lots were surveyed in different parts of the town, each double lot containing one hundred acres. Fifty acres of each lot was to be a settler's lot. One lot of fifty acres was for the first settled minister, fifty acres for the second settled minister, and fifty acres for the schools, and the balance was retained by the proprietors.

In 1738 an attempt was made to settle the township which was unsuccessful on account of the Indians. Another attempt was made in 1744 when a contract was made with Rev. William Johnson, a Presbyterian Minister, to settle the township with good families within three years. He remained with them a part of two years when they were again compelled to leave. No further move was made towards a settlement till 1749 when a permanent one was commenced. At this time Rev. John Harvey, a Presbyterian Minister, was settled here by the proprietors and remained with the settlers until after the town was incorporated in 1760. He owned lot No. 57—119 situated on the east side of the Street Road, and Simeon T. Green now owns a part of the lot. He built a gun house adjoining his own house on the north, and June 4, 1754, the Proprietors voted, "That John Hill, Esq. be desired at the charge of the said Proprietors, to purchase a gun and send it to Peterborough by Alexander Scott, and the

said Scott be desired to deliver said gun to the Rev. Mr. Harvey, minister there, for his use so long as he continues to be an inhabitant of said town." At the same meeting, they also voted, "That John Hill be desired, at the charge of said Propriety, to purchase half a barrel of gunpowder, one hundred weight of lead, and two hundred flints, and send them by Mr. Alexander Scott to said town, there to be for a town stock for the use of the settlers in case of a war."

They had no buildings except those made of logs until 1751 when a saw mill and grist mill were built on the spot formerly occupied by the Bell Mill and now used for a basket shop. From this time on the settlers commenced to build frame dwellings in different parts of the town where they had settled in neighborhoods. In 1753 they had progressed to that extent, that the Proprietors gave each one of the then settlers fifty acres in the south-east part of the town. In addition to their own dwellings they built in common a meeting-house, east of where the old meeting house stood on the hill and a fort on the Richie hill, south west of where the Mary Morison brick house stands. These first settlers deprived of the luxuries and many of the comforts of life and compelled to bear the drudgery and hardship common to a pioneer's life in a new country must have some relaxation and amusement to break the strain that would otherwise crush them in life's struggle. These breathing places grew into habits and the habits as they were exemplified in the community formed the basis of and grew into, the ancient customs in Peterborough. There were no public halls in which to meet for pleasure and no public places where they could gather for amusement. It was therefore necessary if they met at all to meet in some of their homes. These facts helped give direction to their actions and moulded and shaped their customs.

Their church life was different from ours. We enter our churches made attractive by beauty, made comfortable by heat from the furnace or stoves and made brilliant by electricity. About one hour a day is as long as most of us can endure such comfort on the ordinary Sabbath. In our six places of worship not one fourth of the inhabitants of the town

can be found at the morning service unless on some special occasion. The custom of our ancestors was to meet in a rude structure over the east hill for two long services each Sunday. Rough planks served them for seats and later they had large square pews to separate the families from each other. No painted walls or frescoed ceilings greeted their eyes. The sweet tones of no organ summoned them to worship. The heat from no stove or furnace ever warmed them even in the coldest weather, and for seventy years no stove found its way inside either of those churches on the hill. Is it any wonder that under such training they became strong, healthy and independent? We would not follow those customs if we could, and we could not if we would.

Deprived of public schools for their children they had private schools in their different neighborhoods where very limited instruction was imparted. The minister was the principal educator in the town and as he went from house to house on his accustomed visits he was expected to catechise the children, and that was as much a part of his work as to preach on the Sabbath.

Perhaps in no direction did the ancient customs differ more widely from the present than in that connected with the marriage ceremony. Today a notice may be filed with the town clerk of intention of marriage, and after five days the parties may obtain a license from the clerk and proceed with the ceremony. It is reported that the first intention of marriage published in this town was in 1749 when William Richie agreed with Alexander Robbe, the consideration being half a pint of rum, that he would publish his intention of marriage. He fulfilled his agreement by nailing the publishment to a beech tree on the east hill near where the church afterwards stood.

In 1751 Alexander Robbe made the first oral announcement of an intention of marriage by publicly declaring that his brother, John Robbe, intended to marry Elizabeth Creighton of Townsend, and further stated that if any man had any objection let him speak now or forever hold his tongue. This form of oral announcement was the custom for many years.

On the day of the wedding the selected friends of the groom both male

and female reported at his house and he with them proceeded towards the home of the bride. When about half way they usually met the selected male friends of the bride and here each party selected their swiftest champion, to run to the home of the bride for the bottle. The victor returned to the party with the bottle, gave a toast, then he drank to the health of the groom, passed the bottle round and they then continued their march to the home of the bride. At each house they passed they were saluted by the firing of muskets and they answered the salute by firing pistols. After arriving at the home of the bride, the groom was stationed upon the floor, in the room where they were to be married. The bride came in escorted by her father, who delivered her to the groom and the marriage ceremony was performed, similar to the ordinary ceremony of today. The friends remained during the balance of the day and the evening was spent in a social manner with amusements and sports of various kinds. As the closing scene, the female friends of the bride took charge of her, changed her robe of day for the robe of night and retired her for the night, and the male friends of the groom performed the same ceremony for him. The company then departed for their homes. Instead of the wedding trip and the honey moon, now the custom for the newly wedded pair, they commenced at once the daily work for life, which the New England pioneer had to face with all its hardships and privations.

When death came to one of their number and the strong man fell, the sound of the axe ceased and the people repaired to the house of mourning. They watched by the body of their neighbor through the dark hours of the night, and it was the custom for the oldest and most respected person present with the Bible in hand, to read from time to time and give divine consolation and hope. At the funeral, after the prayer had been offered and the friends had taken the last look of the deceased and the coffin closed, the rum was passed round, first to the minister, then to the mourners, then to the bearers and last to the whole assembly. All followed to the grave and then returned to the house to partake again of the cheering liquid to be followed by a bountiful supper.

There was no store in town before 1771, and no post office till 1795. Mr. Balch carried the mail on horseback once a week over the route from Brattleboro to Portsmouth established under the Federal Constitution in 1789. It was carried in this manner for many years. The nearest place for them to obtain their supplies was Townsend, but some of them annually carried the produce of their farms and the articles manufactured by their hands to Boston, to sell or exchange for the necessaries of life which they could not produce at home.

The women did their part in obtaining these supplies and establishing their homes on these hills and in these valleys. In 1756 Samuel Miller purchased about four hundred acres of land in the north-east part of the town, and the record says that it was paid for from the proceeds of linen, thread and other articles manufactured by his thrifty and industrious wife. She was the grandmother of Gen. James Miller. Another instance was that of the wife of Major Robert Wilson, who raised funds for the education of her son James, who was afterwards the Hon. James Wilson. She made butter, and manufactured linen in its various forms. She would put these articles upon a pack-horse, and taking another saddle horse would ride to Boston leading the pack animal by the bridle. She would there dispose of her load and carry the money to her son at Phillips Academy and later at Harvard College. These journeys were made twice each year and marked trees guided her on these trips.

In those days the women had no clock in their houses to inform them of the time of day. The sun was their only guide to tell them the noon hour. A notch was cut on the inside window stool of the window in the house in the room facing the south in such a place that when the sun shining through the window cast a shadow in the notch it was twelve o'clock noon. For any other hour of the day they were obliged to guess the time of day from the distance the shadow was from the notch in either direction. I have seen one of those old time markers in my grandmother's home.

The time allotted me will not admit of a description of their husking parties, apple parings, log rollings, moving buildings, house raisings.

quilting parties with supper and social time in the evening, wool pulling and the different processes of its manufacture into yarn and cloth, the several methods of treating flax so as to separate the tow from the fibre, the spinning of the fibre into linen thread and using the tow for coarser fabrics, and the various other customs which prevailed at that time. Today as we read the history of their lives and study into their customs we find one golden thread running through their lives and giving color to their customs, and that was the thread of industry. I wish to leave with you my thought of those noble women, who first settled and had their homes on these hills and through these valleys, and I know of no better way to do it, than by applying to them the words of another

written for another occasion more than twenty five hundred years ago, which were as follows: "Who can find a virtuous woman? For her price is far above rubies. She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She is like the merchants' ships. She bringeth her food from afar. She considereth a field and buyeth it: with the fruit of her hands she planteth a vineyard. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

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OLD PETERBOROUGH IN ENGLAND

Written by Mrs. Jennie Hadley Field and read before the
Peterborough Historical Society, September 8, 1919

It seems fitting that there should be gathered together in service of the Historical Society in Peterborough, New Hampshire, some of the interesting facts available in regard to the history, customs, and romance of Old Peterborough in England.

The history of the place goes back to the period following the Roman occupation of Britain, when the invading tribes from Europe had firmly established themselves in four kingdoms, known as Northumbria, Mercia, Anglia, and Essex. Although the Romans, on account of strife at home, had been forced to abandon the land which they attempted to colonize and to civilize, they never quite lost interest in its fortunes. Certain it is toward the close of the 6th Century (597) that Pope Gregory sent over to Britain Augustine, a monk of the Benedictine order, with a band of forty others, to convert to Christianity the fierce Anglo-Saxons, some of whom would put up for sale in the market-place at Rome their own children as slaves. These zealous missionaries went forward persistently, aiming always to convert a king or a man high in authority.

A notable conversion was that of the King of Kent, who had married a Christian princess from France. She, together with some relics of Christianity hidden away since the early Roman days, was of great assistance in spreading the faith. Other conversions followed so that in less than an hundred years afterward several monasteries had been established, and the great council at Whitby on the northeastern coast had been held with delegates from all parts of the country. This meeting is significant in Anglo-Saxon history, for it brought the hostile tribes together in the common observance of Easter Day, and gave them a common interest in matters religious under the leadership of the Church at Rome.

On the whole the conversion of England to Christianity was peaceful, and was carried forward systematic-

ally in keeping with the great system of the Roman Church and the principles of European feudalism. And when Ethelbert, King of Kent, permitted Augustine and his monks to establish themselves in his capital at Canterbury, where two of the principal monasteries of England arose and where Augustine became Archbishop of Canterbury, he planted for all time on English soil the Roman Catholic faith.

A little more than half a century after this followed the conversion of Penda, King of Mercia, and his three sons and two daughters. According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, the oldest source book of English history, a monastery was founded at Peterborough in 655 by Paeda, the eldest son of this king, and was dedicated "to the glory of Christ and honor of Saint Peter." The place is in the southeastern part of England, on the border of the Fens, and near the river Nene. It was called then in Anglo-Saxon Medeshamstede, or the homestead in the meadows. Previous to this time so far as is known there is no record whatsoever of a single habitation.

For the sake of precision, it may be well to give the location of Peterborough in present-day terms. It is now a municipal city and parliamentary borough, chiefly in Northamptonshire. It is an important railway centre, 37 miles northeast of Northampton, and 76 miles northwest of London. It is a regularly laid out city, with endowed grammar schools, the usual city institutions, charitable and otherwise, and a corn exchange in Italian style of architecture. It has a considerable trade in corn, coal, timber, bricks and malt, and extensive manufactures of agricultural implements. The part of the Borough known as New England is the seat of an engineering plant and extensive locomotive works. Its almost phenomenal growth has come about since 1845 through the development of its railway system. An hundred years

ago its population was barely 3,000; fifty years ago hardly 15,000; and to-day it is nearly 50,000. In all there are four different systems of railway communication centered here, in connection with which are several local lines besides.

But to return to matters historic. The selection of a site for a monastery frequently presents interesting features. In the beginning of these institutions, the worthy monks depended entirely upon their own labor for the few material comforts of life that were theirs. Hence, the water supply was of importance as was also that of fish. Medes, or fertile lands, were likewise necessary for agricultural purposes. By way of explanation the term monastery was applied strictly to the enclosure, or dwelling-place, for the monks, and minster, of the same Latin origin, to the church attached to the Monastery. Hence, while some of the English cathedrals are rightfully called minsters today, others have no claim to the distinction, inasmuch as they have never been attached to a monastery. An abbey was a monastery of the first rank, governed by an abbot, and always included a church, or minster. During the period when monasticism was at its height the abbeys rapidly became training schools for the clergy, institutions of learning, hospitals, and alms houses.

From the very foundation, Medeshamstede seemed destined to make history. During the building of the walls of the religious house, dwellings were erected for the workmen. As time went on, and the requirements of the inmates developed, a considerable population gathered together, all employed in the service of the abbey. This condition lasted for centuries, and the history of the monastery and the cathedral church is the history of Peterborough.

One of the most valuable sources of information on the subject is Gunton's History, "Printed for Richard Chiswell at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard," London, 1686. It has this title-page: "The History of the Church of Peterburgh: Wherein the Most remarkable Things concerning that Place, from the First Foundation thereof: With other Passages of History, not unworthy Publick View are represented. By Symon

Gunton, late Prebendary of the Church.

Illustrated with Sculptures. And set forth by Symon Patrick, D.D. now Dean of the same."

The first church must have been substantially built, for Gunton says that Paeda "in the Foundation whereof—laid such Stones as that Eight Yoke of Oxen could scarce draw one of them." That the church was a fact, however, was proved in 1887 when excavations were made during repairs of the present cathedral. Parts of the old stone wall were discovered, pieces of crumbling cement, a plaster floor, with the remains of burnt wood and reddened stone. Additional proof, possibly, that the superstructure was wood, since it belonged to the Saxon period.

But in 870 when the fierce Northmen, or Danes, swept down into England this church, the monastery, altars, library, and all the "appendent buildings" were utterly destroyed by fire, "which continued for fifteen days together." Even the aged abbot was slain with eighty-four of his monks.

For "ninety and six years" the monastery in the meadows was a desolate waste of ashes. And throughout the whole realm indeed monastery building suffered a decided check from the inroads of the Danes and the influence of their greedy kings. Then followed the impulse to restoration under the approval of Edgar, King of Mercia, and Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury. And Medeshamstede was rebuilt exactly like the first model, but with the name of the place changed to Burgh, and the dedication to St. Peter alone. The king himself was present at the ceremonies, and issued a charter of privileges and possessions. In the midst of the assembly some monks came forward bearing sacred documents that had been hidden away during all the years of the Danish invasion. And for the first time King Edgar learned that he had a second Rome in his own kingdom. For one of the privileges granted to this abbey alone was that if any person desired to make a pilgrimage to Rome and could not, either on account of distance or other obstacle, he could pay his vows here, and receive the apostolic blessing. This privilege the king immediately reconfirmed, and as the old Peterbor-

ough book says, "in those days this monastery was of so high account, that what person soever came thither to pray, whether King, Lord, Bishop or Abbot, he put off his shoes at the gate of the monastery, and entered barefoot." The old charters of both kings are in the appendix of the book, and like all legal documents of the time are written in Latin. As the years passed instead of being called Burgh, and the Burgh of St. Peter, the place was called Peterburgh.

Then followed a century and a half of prosperity. Extensive lands were added, and all the country round about was subject to the abbey: Forests were cut down, and the soil cultivated. In short, an English country village grew up about the monastery. To be sure, during this period the Norman Conquest in 1066 had brought great changes into the civil life of England. The Normans were great conquerors and great builders. Wherever they went they impressed up their subjects their personal power, and the castle and the cathedral stood side by side. Imagine then what it must have meant to these peaceful villagers who had known only the protection of the abbey close to have frowning down upon them the towers of a Norman castle! Parts of this were in existence late into the 18th century, and an historic mound remains today.

In 1116, misfortune again befell the Fenland town when a conflagration swept through it, caused by an accident in the monastery bakery, and the church was again reduced to ashes.

Immediately John of Sais, the Norman abbot, set about rebuilding, and the first foundation stones were laid on the eighth of March, 1118. This was the beginning of the minster now known as Peterborough Cathedral. The structure is distinctly Norman both in its plan of a Latin cross and its style of architecture. Information is somewhat scanty in regard to its completion, but work began according to the custom at the east, and it is said to have been eighty years before the western wall was reached. This period stands for but little, however, in regard to the real building of the cathedral in its wonderful complexity and intricacy of detail. It is not within the range of this paper to attempt any descrip-

tion of it whatever. Spires, towers, bells, chapels, windows, monuments, decorations—all mark time through the 800 years that have passed over it. Yet it stands today one of the finest examples in Europe of Norman cathedral building, and its glorious western front is without a peer.

For something more than four centuries the monastery added steadily to its wealth and influence. Under the Norman abbots who were really feudal lords the town became a prosperous agricultural community. In the early part of the 13th century, Henry III, who was distinguished for his extravagant church-building, twice visited Peterborough with his queen and young Prince Edward, and all his retinue. The Peterburgh book tells of Cardinal Wolsey's visit also to the town in 1528, where he kept his Easter. It says "upon Palm-Sunday he carried his Palm, going with the monks in procession, and the Thursday following he kept his Maundy, washing and kissing the feet of fifty-nine poor people, and having dried them, he gave to every one of them 12d and three Ells of Canvass for a shirt, he gave also to each of them a pair of shoes, and a portion of red herrings."

In 1541, the rule of the abbots came to an end, and the abbey church became a cathedral. For Henry VIII refused to recognize the Pope as the head of the Church, and declared himself Defender of the Faith. Then followed wanton destruction of monastic buildings and abbey churches, and confiscation of their wealth, lands, and treasures. Among the few that were spared was Peterborough out of respect to Catherine of Aragon, Henry's first wife, whose burial place is in the north aisle. The story is told that one of his courtiers suggested to him shortly after the interment that he built a monument for her as became his greatness, and he replied that he would rear for her one of the goodliest monuments in Christendom. And truly he did so when he spared the cathedral. For an hundred years more the glory of Peterburgh remained undimmed.

The next record of importance is the burial of Mary Queen of Scots in 1587. Gunton, with his fondness for detail, gives a graphic account of the execution, the torch-light procession from Fotheringay Castle to the Cathedral,

the funeral ceremonies, and the feast at the Bishop's palace. He says, "Thus died Mary the unfortunate Queen of Scots (a woman for her parts, fit to be a Queen) in the six and fortieth year of her age, and the eighteenth of her continuance in England, in a fair possibility of spinning the thread of her life to a greater length, had fate been as propitious to her as nature." The body of this ill-fated queen, however, was later removed to Westminster Abbey by order of her son, King James I.

In Cromwell's time in the 17th century when some of his horsemen marched through the town in their puritanical fury they broke open the doors of the Cathedral, demolished the altars, and turned the place into a stable. Near the close of the Peterborough book, Dean Patrick gives an account of the raid some eight pages in length, under the title of "A Short and True Narrative of the Rifling and Defacing the Cathedral Church of Peterburgh in 1643."

During Elizabeth's reign, the 39 articles of the English creed were formulated, as they stand for the Church of England today. And Peterborough was one of the first places to establish all the conventions of church ceremony. Regular services are held in the cathedral four times on Sunday, and twice on weekdays. The curfew bell is still rung every night for five minutes at ten minutes before eight in the winter, and at ten minutes before nine in the summer. This is said to be the only cathedral where the old and correct order of processions is observed both before and after service.

The monks were our first bookmakers, and our first historians. It was in the monasteries of Canterbury and Peterburgh that the old Anglo-Saxon chronicle was written, an authentic record of events down to 1154. The Benedictines were distinguished for their interest in learning, and for their personal literary labors. This mantle seems to have fallen upon all their descendants. The Peterborough book contains a catalogue of all the manuscripts, books, and chronicles belonging to the monastery.

In brief these are the distinguishing historical features of the Burgh of St. Peter. But all the while the common people have been living the today and tomorrow of human exist-

ence with its joy and sorrow. That they were law-abiding citizens through the early centuries goes without saying, for most of their rights and privileges came under the law of the land, and were granted and denied by the king and the church. Hunting in the forests, cutting down the trees, and using public pasturage—all were dependent upon charters. Even so were the fairs and market-days which were held for the sale and exchange of live-stock and agricultural products. Very explicit, too, are these ancient Latin documents, as will appear by reviewing the valuable book so often quoted,

For instance:—

1. K. William Rufus His Charter for the Tenth of His Huntings in Northamptonshire. (1087-1100).
2. King Richard I His Charter for a Fair To Be Holden Eight Days in Peterburgh. (1189-1199).
This is called St. Peter's Fair, and is still held in the city.
3. King John His Charter Concerning the Deforestation of Nassa-
burgh. (1199-1216.)
4. King Henry VI His Charter for a Fair to be holden in Peterburgh—
For Three Days, Sept. 20, 21, 22
commonly called Briggs-Fair.
(1422-1461.)

This now occurs in October, and is still the principal fair, known as the annual horse and cattle show. It is held in the meadows just as of old, and near the old town bridge across the river Nene, the wooden bridge, however, being replaced by a modern iron structure.

The ancient custom of proclaiming fairs with a good deal of ceremony still obtains. On the Tuesday before the first Fairday the Mayor and Corporation start in procession from Guildhall. First in the Market-place, then on the bridge, and finally in the Fair meadow, the town-crier reads a proclamation. One clause of which is that "all Persons are required to behave themselves Soberly and Civilly and to pay their respective dues and demands according to the law of the Realm and the right of the Corporation of the City and Borough of Peterborough the owners of the aforesaid Fair" "God Save the King." Afterwards they adjourn to the Crown Hotel, and the Mayor entertains all who took part with cham-

pagne and sausages. It is probably safe to say that the procession does not lack participants.

Another charter of interest is that of King Edward I (1272-1307) for a Thursday Market. The popular market days at present are Wednesday and Saturday, but Market Place is no longer sufficient. The old town hall, still stands to be sure, a curious building, supported on arches, and bearing the date 1671. It is now used as a meeting place for the Peterborough Town and County Councils, and the open space beneath serves as a butter market.

Curious customs seem to have lingered longer in Peterborough than in many other parts of England. It was somewhat cut off from the surrounding country by the Fens, and families remained there for generations. The four toll bars marking the confines of the town were preserved until late into the 19th century, and the fees exacted. The custom of lighting a beacon at night for the benefit of travellers over the marshes was preserved long after the need was past. Sedan chairs were used for some time after railways were established, and elderly ladies continued to be conveyed in them to church and to parties as long as there were any chairmen to be employed.

The town beadle in a long robe, with mace and cocked hat, was an important personage as late as 1833. His chief duty was to "fidget" the tramps out of town. Up to about thirty years ago, the last nightwatchman of the old school, until he was totally incapable, occupied his box in the Minster precincts, making his rounds regularly and calling out the hours and the state of the weather.

Among the country-folk are still rife many of the superstitions of "the homestead in the meadows." Perhaps it is the atmosphere of the Fens, the will-o-the-wisp, and the whip-poor-wills. One of them relative to the ancient parish church of St. John's, built in 1407 and still in constant use, is of more than passing interest. This church has a peal of eight bells. Until recently the Head verger of the Cathedral had charge of the clocks in both places. And whether or not the bells should peal together gave rise to the following significant lines, frequently heard to-day:

"When the clock of the Abbey strikes three minutes fast,
There will be a gay wedding before the month's past;
When the clock of the Abbey strikes three minutes slow,
The river's bright waters will soon overflow;
When the Church Clock and Abbey Clock strike both together,
There will soon be a death or a change of the weather."

A certain respect beyond superstition makes for the survival of what in many an American community would be deemed "all nonsense." In 1711 a Mr. Towers left 10 pounds to be laid out in land, and the rent to be given to the poor in candles. It is intended doubtless for a gift on Candlemas Day. For years the occupants of almshouses have been the recipients.

Since 1781, the 15th of March is called Wyldbore's Day, and on this day the bells of St. John are rung merrily. A former resident, Mathew Wyldbore, M. P. for Peterborough, was one day walking on the border of the Fens when suddenly a dense fog came on. He lost his way, and was afraid every moment of falling into a cross drain or fen dyke. All at once the bells of St. John began to ring, and guided by the sound he returned in safety to the city. When he died he left 5 pounds to be paid annually to the minister of the parish, and to be given by him part in money and part in entertainment, as he should think best, to the ringers of St. John's on condition that they should ring "one peal or more" of the parish bells on that day. He left also an annual payment of 1 pound, 1 shilling to the minister of the church for preaching an annual sermon, and 10 shillings for the poor as an allowance for bread. A certain estate is still held liable for these payments. Mr. Wyldbore was buried in Peterborough church, and there is a marble monument to his memory.

Older than these customs is the annual distribution on the 14th of December of what is known as Bishop White's charity. He died in 1698, and left 10 pounds to be divided yearly among twenty elderly men and women over sixty years of age who can repeat correctly without a single mistake the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Apostle's

Creed. This is an interesting annual event, and for weeks before friendly visitors assist in coaching old people in charitable institutions and elsewhere who are trying to earn their ten shillings.

To attempt any enumeration of Peterborough's illustrious characters is impossible within the limits of this paper. But one certainly deserves passing recognition. That is Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, and contemporary with the Duke of Marlborough, who is unquestionably the most extraordinary character of that age. His life closing in 1735 covered 75 years of the most exciting periods in English History. His greatest military achievement, and one which shows the intrepid daring of his nature, was the capture of Barcelona in Spain with barely a handful of men. This was in 1705 during the War of the Spanish Succession, when he was placed by the English Government in command of an expedition to Spain.

There is a sort of wild fascination about his life, a blending of French impetuosity and English persistency. And while there are various estimates of his greatness, all authorities are agreed in regard to the brilliancy of his intellect and the strange inconsistency of his political action. Macaulay says, "He was a kind friend, a generous enemy, and a thorough gentleman." Indeed, his intimate friendships are conspicuous: Among them, Sir Robert Walpole, Prime Minister under George I; and Dryden, Swift, and Pope, men of letters. He was an electric force wherever he was: conferring with a king, speaking in Parliament, or flying through Europe in search of novelty and excitement. He is said to have seen more kings and postilions than any other man of his time. To quote Macaulay again: "He was, in truth, the last of the knights-errant, "brave to temerity,

liberal to profusion, courteous in all his dealings with enemies, the protector of the oppressed, the adorer of women."

That the modern Fenland city is interested to some extent in historical and scientific matters is evident, for there is a flourishing organization known as "The Peterborough Natural History, Scientific and Archaeological Society." It was founded forty-eight years ago, has a membership of about 500, issues an annual report, publishes historical papers, and supports occasional lectures, a library and a museum.

In closing, I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mrs. Perkins Bass for the use of valuable books, reports, and pictures which she collected in England herself. I wish especially to call attention to the fascinating and extremely valuable "Peterburgh" book, which is really the foundation source of this paper.

NOTE: Gunton's history so frequently quoted is a leather-bound volume of 348 pages, 9 x 14 inches, with three full-page engravings of different "prospects" of the "Cathedral Church of Peterborough" and one of "The Old Altar-piece, beaten down by the Souldiers in the great Rebellion."

It is one of the treasured possessions of the local society and as inscribed was "Purchased of Mr. Badger—Secretary of the Museum of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, England, for the Peterborough, New Hampshire, Historical Society by Clara F. Bass, 1912."

Its leather covers dating back in service for two hundred thirty-two years are still beautiful with their rose and crown impressions and conventional lines.

It is an excellent specimen of 17th century English book-making with its wide-margined pages, its reference columns, and its Old English type.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF
MRS. CLARA FOSTER BASS

At The Historical Building, September 11, 1933



MRS. CLARA FOSTER BASS

Friends, relatives, and many who had only a bare acquaintance with the woman, gathered at the Historical building Monday afternoon to pay their respects to Mrs. Clara Foster Bass, one of Peterborough's most generous benefactors and donor of the Historical building, who died in Tucson, Ariz., March 9. The assembly room was nearly filled with over 100 persons who had come to witness the impressive service which was presided over by Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, first vice-president of the Peterborough Historical Society. Dr. Brackett gave a detailed account of Mrs.

Bass' life and the history of her ancestors who were early settlers here. Mrs. Jennie H. Field, for many years one of the most active members of the Historical society and a long-time friend of Mrs. Bass, also read an eulogy of the prominent woman who devoted so much of her life to the betterment of the community, and Mrs. George E. Clement, niece of Mrs. Bass, read a letter from Mrs. Julia B. Bradt of Boston, over 90 years old and a friend of Mrs. Bass for more than 70 years.

Mrs. Edward MacDowell praised Mrs. Bass in a few informal remarks during which she recalled Mrs. Bass'

interest in the "Peterborough Pageant." Mrs. MacDowell said that Mrs. Bass gave liberally of her sympathy, interest and means in the production of this pageant and also in helping the colony through several of its critical periods. Mrs. MacDowell said that although the world was losing sight of personalities, it was fortunate that Peterborough had a woman of Mrs. Bass' stature at a time when personalities meant something. Mrs. MacDowell played on the piano at the close of the exercises the Peterborough hymn, "A. D. 1620," written by her husband.

The service opened with a scripture reading by Rev. Howard G. Parsons, pastor of the Congregational church, which Mrs. Bass attended, and after the tributes by Mrs. Field, Mrs. Clement, Dr. Brackett and Mrs. MacDowell, the service closed with the entire group standing while Mrs. MacDowell played and the group repeated in unison The Lord's Prayer.

A portrait of Mrs. Bass, painted by Edmund C. Tarbell, faced the audience, placed on an easel, adjoining which was a huge basket of gladioli, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Kaufmann. The historical rooms of the building were beautifully decorated with roses of all kinds from Mrs. Bass' own garden, and other floral offerings were sent by Eben W. Jones.

In his opening remarks, Dr. Brackett said: "This afternoon is the stated time for our annual meeting. We meet, but not for routine business of such a meeting. Your officers will serve until their successors are elected; your executive committee can care for routine matters. We meet for a particular purpose which presses on our hearts and minds—to pay tribute to the memory of Mrs. Perkins Bass (Clara Foster Bass), a leading promoter of our society and the generous donor of this notable building. This meeting is not to be funereal in the usual sense of the word. But let us give it all the dignity we can."

Dr. Brackett then presented Rev. Howard G. Parsons who gave the scripture reading.

Dr. Brackett introduced Mrs. Jennie Hadley Field, librarian of the Historical society, who read the following tribute to Mrs. Bass:

"It is with many fond memories and grateful appreciation that Peterborough Historical Society pays trib-

ute today to the life and service of its most devoted member, Mrs. Clara Foster Bass.

"She was among its founders, and there was a consecration in her membership, not easily defined, and far beyond that of ordinary interest in social and civic organizations. It was deeply rooted in an abiding love for Peterborough and its welfare, in sentiment for home-life and ancestry, and in an unusual fondness for history and its preservation.

"There are some present who will recall the first formal September meeting of the society on a Monday evening just 30 years ago, although it had been organized early in the year preceding. To be sure, there were but eight members present; two of whom came bearing gifts: a package of old documents of local interest, and a collection of songs and poems. At this time, Mrs. Bass spoke enthusiastically of the society's possible service in collecting and preserving papers, heirlooms, and antiques of all sorts. In her enthusiasm for things, there was always a quiet conviction which no one ever questioned; for it was genuine and the result of deliberation. From this meeting forward through the years, her interest in this type of service has been a constant inspiration.

"The possessions and the membership of the society had increased in a brief four years to such an extent that rooms seemed desirable. And in this emergency with characteristic generosity, Mrs. Bass gave freely of herself and her means, furnishing and maintaining for the period of 12 years preceding the use of the Historical Building, two rooms in the Savings Bank block. The September meetings, however, were usually held at her home at Orchard Hill, and always looked forward to with anticipation. For on these occasions were presented addresses and historical papers, frequently by members or by distinguished speakers and writers from abroad, many of whom were her personal friends.

"Her ideals and her plans for the development and activity of the society were clearly defined in her own mind, and carefully worked out long in advance of their presentation to others. Every summer on her return, there was always something in store: personal gifts, additional papers, pic-

tures, books, plans for the September meetings, the inauguration of some new custom, and in 1913 the splendid offer of a new building as a permanent home. This year is memorable also for the publication in the name of the society of 'Peterborough in the Revolution' by Jonathan Smith, our most prolific writer, and to whom local history is forever indebted. It is our most ambitious publication, and in passing it is but just to add that without the financial interest of Mrs. Bass it would hardly have been a realization.

"Two years later on the 23rd of August occurred the dedication of the General James Miller tablet, marking his birthplace in the easterly part of the town. This had been long talked of as a society project, and was one which Mrs. Bass made possible, and thoroughly enjoyed. At the September meeting of this year, which was held at her home, was definitely announced the present location of the Historical Building, and outline sketches were presented. Pleasant memories of the occasion will linger long. The subject of the address was 'New England One Hundred Years Ago,' by Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison. As the conversation became general contrasts were cited: the past with its limitations, the present with its advantages, and the future with its possible opportunities for community service in a permanent historical home.

"Passing rapidly over the construction period which was eventful in many ways, inasmuch as it was a time of World War thrills, in 1917 on the 10th of September the corner stone was laid. How well we remember her interest in the contents of the copper box, even to the red, white and blue ribbon for tying up the parchment roll on which was written the history of the society. And two years later the first meeting in the building was held in what is now called the Peterborough room. In September of 1921, however, everything was in readiness: the beautiful building completed, furnished, equipped for its special uses, and all the property of the society in place. And looking backward over the fruitful years, we marvel at the thought, the care, the attention to smallest details given by Mrs. Bass.

"Her official position has always been chairman of the executive committee, and to her should be ascribed the credit of initiative in many ways: the custom of 'open house' on historic days, and lighting the hearth fires at three o'clock in the afternoon; and for the past ten years raising the flag and reading the Declaration of Independence on the morning of the Fourth of July.

"A distinguishing quality of her historical interest was persistence: she was seldom dismayed by difficulties, and the objective was always clearly in view. As a result, we have valuable letters and memorials of Catharine Putnam, Dr. Albert Smith, and many others. She knew well old Peterborough in England. And while there she purchased the ancient cathedral book known as 'Gunton's Peterborough,' now safely lodged in the society vault. She collected also original reference material for a September paper on the subject. And the beautiful pictures of the cathedral are her gift.

"Among her most valuable collections in recent years are two volumes of 'Documents and Letters of the Governors of the State of New Hampshire.' These are all original, some dating back even to the Colonial period as early as 1697. We might continue, for everywhere in the building, especially in the society room and in the library, are evidences of her liberal culture and historical interest.

"In her last active summer, that of 1931, she completed the purchase of the Samuel Eliot Morison volumes which are numbered among our present library additions. In the past she had read and re-read the original Dunbar Diary, and its publication as a reproduction was her last and most recent historical interest. In this summer she reviewed critically with the writer the biographical manuscript and other details already prepared, and the completion of the volume would be indeed a fitting memorial.

"But any tribute, however appreciative, is inadequate without mention of additional organizations in whose welfare she was deeply interested, and in whose projects she was thoroughly altruistic. We refer to the local society of Arts and Crafts in whose beginnings she was of great

assistance to Miss Mary Morison, and whose fortunes she followed closely for many years, both as a patron and as a financial contributor. Next, to The Progressive Club, wherein she was especially helpful in the larger interests of New Hampshire benefits, but always with the understanding that credit should go to the local club. And finally to the MacDowell Association with whose high purpose and outstanding service to art and creative genius she was ever sympathetic and responsive in so many untold ways.

"Today we have in place in the library her legacy to the society of the valuable and unusual collection of ancient pewter, treasured for many years in the home at Orchard Hill. Its lustre and enduring qualities are certainly symbolic: people will come and go; and while outward manifestations may change, history is assurance that in every generation there will always abide veneration for the past, sentiment for home and kin, and somewhere the spirit of altruistic service.

"This beautiful building will stand for all time as an exemplification of such service. And while the deed of gift states that as a trust it is primarily for the use and benefit of the Peterborough Historical Society and historical interests and activities in the town of Peterborough, it may be employed for the use and benefit of other civic, community, educational and charitable organizations. It is the outward manifestation of the inward beauty of a consecrated life."

Dr. Brackett then presented Mrs. George E. Clement, a beloved niece of Mrs. Bass, who read the following letter which she received from one of Mrs. Bass' oldest friends, Mrs. Julia B. Bradt, of Boston, a lady over 90 years of age who had been Mrs. Bass' friend for more than 70 years. Mrs. Bradt is a cousin of the late Perkins Bass. The letter follows:

"Boston, Sept. 10, 1933.

"Dear Margaret:

"As a friend thro' seventy years of unbroken intimacy, I want to say something of your dear Aunt as she was known to her friends—admired and loved: First of that great stability of character so uncompromising in fidelity to its convictions. One always knew where she stood. Then of her

absolute sincerity in thought, word and in act.

"I believe she never said an insincere word in her life. She never wished to deceive herself or anybody else. Many knew of her readiness to help persons or causes, always in the most unobtrusive way possible, but few knew what she did for those, whose need was their only claim on her for aid.

"Her interests of mind and heart were continually widening, to include fresh aspects of life and knowledge. Loving kindness was strong in her reticent nature and her loyalty was unflinching.

"Surely it was true of her, as was said of another: 'Multiply such characters by tens and you save a City; multiply them by hundreds and you save the nation; multiply them by thousands and you save the world.'

"I am very sorry I cannot come to Peterborough on Monday.

Affectionately yours,
Julia B. Bradt"

After Mrs. Edward MacDowell had paid her tribute to Mrs. Bass in a few informal remarks, Jeffrey R. Brackett, Ph. D., first vice-president of the Peterborough Historical society, delivered the following eulogy:

"For the invitation to address this meeting, I am deeply grateful.

"In speaking of Mrs. Bass, we shall not use those words so often spoken of men when they die, 'that we have lost her.' For she cannot be lost to us, nor to our immediate successors here. Generations of Peterborough men and women will meet, we hope, in this hall, will look at the memorials of earlier years which are treasured in these ample rooms. Visitors from far and near, just passing through this street, will know that somebody cared enough for this honorable town to beautify it with this building.

"So, as we look at the portrait of Mrs. Bass, which is to hang here, and which is thoughtfully given to the society by her family, we first express our lasting gratitude to her, for her great generosity, her large and wise leadership, for expressing in such a practical way her love for Peterborough, the home of her fathers.

"But Mrs. Bass did what she did because she was what she was. Her acts were naturally the expression of her personality.

"To talk with her, in her ripe maturity, was indeed a privilege. Her eyes were luminous; her words were well chosen; her thoughts were wholesome; she had humor; she was young in spirit.

"With such a heritage as hers and such a personality, no wonder that Mrs. Bass came back for long summers in this community, and promoted this Historical society in the hope that it would help to make the community still fairer and finer!

"In the endless puzzle of gauging the comparative influences of heredity on the one hand, and of nurture on the other, we can happily believe that nurture ordinarily will outweigh inheritance. But the influence of ancestry must count for much. The qualities which stood out in Mrs. Bass were notably those of the leaders among our New England settlers—public spirit, high purpose, continuing courage. Do we today, in our life of ease and opportunities, begin to realize to ourselves the hardships and dangers of life on the frontier, when Mrs. Bass' great-great grandfather, Robert Smith, came here 180 or so years ago? And he and his children had fresh in their minds the memories of racial and religious struggles across the sea, of times which brought out some of the worst in men as well as much of the very best in them. If you walk over the old roads of this township, some of them now little used, you will find traces of many old homes only in the open cellars, and the roses now growing wild, and the aged, unkempt lilac bushes. Walk in the woods and you will find many stone walls which were once the bounds of pastures and gardens which were laid with great labor but have long been useless. But those labors of the grandfathers were not thrown away. You recall how, when a carping critic asked what crops much of New England was good for, the answer was thoughtfully given in one word: 'Men!'

"Read in the *History of Peterborough* by Albert Smith, the 29 pages on the Peterborough Smith family, and the centennial address of 1839, and then look through the *Life of Jeremiah Smith*, all three written by the late John Holmes Morison, and then look through the writings of Mrs. Bass' cousin, the late Jonathan Smith, and you will agree that, while

the name was very common-place, this particular line of Smiths was a notable family indeed! John Holmes Morison could not be called a writer wholly without partiality, for these Smiths and the Morisons had early intermarried; and this very Morison, when a Peterborough youth, struggling for education, had become by invitation a member for a year of the family of the distinguished Jeremiah Smith, then living in Exeter. But Mr. Morison, when he wrote of the Smiths, had become a leading Unitarian clergyman in New Bedford and Milton, Mass., had traveled, and knew many men.

"From these annals of the past, which are interesting and instructive, we get not only a clear picture of a notable family, but we read clearly one of the chief lessons of history—that times may change tremendously in surface things but that the elemental qualities of men are being moulded very slowly. The youth of Peterborough today, who dash about the countryside in automobiles, and go endlessly to movies, and who may occasionally read, in an easy chair, from many varied books, by a luminous electric light, seem indeed very far away from the slow transportation, the long dark evenings in meagre homes, of only a century ago. That distinguished jurist and public officer of whom we have spoken, Jeremiah Smith, who died in 1842, aged 82, first read a few books while lying on the floor of a log cabin, on the Peterborough clearing, by the light of an open fire, before even tallow candles became generally used. The present luxuries, the new freedom, do make that earlier life here seem narrow and hard, almost like another world. But many changes are merely like the clothes we wear—the men themselves are not so different. A century is but the twinkling of an eye in the human progress which is fundamental.

"Whatever may be said of the Puritans generally, we know from the records that these Scotch-Irish settlers of Peterborough were not only serious-minded and just, but that they had their joyous side.

"Judge Jeremiah Smith, the distinguished jurist and public officer" so wrote Rev. Dr. Morison in mature life, 'would have been recognized as a leading man anywhere. As a wit or a

scholar, as a statesman or a jurist, as an advocate at the bar or a judge on the bench, as a genial companion or a brilliant talker * * * And this same Judge Smith was called by a learned Harvard professor not only 'the handsomest old man' but 'the wittiest wise man, and the wisest witty man that I ever knew.'

"Another of Mrs. Bass' great uncles, Squire John Smith, was said to be very able and also a man of boundless wit and humor, usually overflowing with mirth; and that he was of generous impulses, of tender heart and loved children!

"Another of this notable group of seven Smith brothers was Samuel, the youngest. If Jeremiah served the state and nation, Samuel was a leader in the local community, in both politics and industry. He served part of a term in Congress but resigned because of press of duties at home. He was a promotor of a large mill here, built when he was 29 years young. He was moderator at town meetings for 17 years. He had studied at Exeter and Andover academies. He is called a man of much intellect and character.

"The father of this group, William Smith, had been a Justice of Peace for 27 years, having to handle many law cases among neighbors, in his office in his house. He was also a deacon for years in the first church here, as the tablet in the present church edifice tells, and held many town offices, besides being a delegate to the Provincial Congress of 1774. His father was Robert, the first Smith settler here, who married Elizabeth Morison. She it was who was said to have purchased in Fitchburg, Mass., by sale of her home-made linen, an eight-day clock, which she brought home to Elm Hill with her on horseback, guided by a line of marked trees!

"One of those seven notable Smith brothers, sons of William, was Mrs. Bass' grandfather, Jonathan Smith. He began life in a log cabin, on the home farm, the Elm Hill of today. He saw the cabin replaced by a one-story frame house and then by a two-story house. The children and youth were brought up, amid the accomplishment of progress, by high thinking and hard work. This son of the seven was chosen to carry out the old New England filial piety of keeping up the home place and caring for

the parents in their old age. He was a selectman for six years, was a member of the legislature for nine terms. He was deacon for 43 years. He was prominent in the establishment of the now famous Public Library here; and naturally, for he loved books and there was reading aloud at home. Some of the books read were classics, including the Waverly Novels. He sent his oldest son to Exeter Academy and Harvard. He had served on the school committee and as a school visitor. In the legislature he took interest in advancing the education of the deaf and dumb. His speeches in the Legislature were brief and sensible. His address as presiding officer at the centennial dinner of 1839 was good, largely because it was brief, a real accomplishment for a man of 76 years, on such an occasion. The statement of him in the Peterborough History ends with these words: 'He was a good man—good without ostentation and without pretension. * * * He lived and died on the same spot on which he was born. He went down to his grave like a shock of corn fully ripe, with so pure and upright a character as falls to the lot of but few mortals here below.'

"This Jonathan Smith had married a second cousin. She was a communicant of their church for 50 years. From this union of two of these substantial Smiths of Peterborough were born 11 children, eight of whom survived the parents.

"Mrs. Bass' mother was Nancy, the eighth child. She went to school at Groton, Mass., and taught in Dublin. She married a physician, Dr. John H. Foster, of Hillsboro. They ventured West and made their home in the fast-growing city of Chicago. They were charter members of Unity church there, Robert Collyer pastor. She lived to her 94th year. She became interested in the higher education of women. A few years before her death, she built a dormitory for women at the University of Chicago; and it is named after her. She established a fund for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Her interest in public affairs was keen. She loved the beauty of nature. And she ever thought much of Peterborough, the old home.

"I have dwelt on Mrs. Bass' immediate ancestry, for it shows the stuff

of which she was made—New England at its best! It also seems to me to illustrate well the essential element in any form of good government by the people—the will of intelligent and purposeful persons to serve the local community.

"Of such stuff, a fine inheritance, was Mrs. Bass, one of seven children. She then had the many helps that came from her marriage to Mr. Perkins Bass, a teacher, a friend of Abraham Lincoln; and from life in Chicago, Boston, Paris; and from intimacy with her sister, Mrs. George Adams, who loved to collect antiques at Elm Hill which she had brought back to the family. Happily, these sisters could live side by side, during long summers, for many years, in old Smith houses in their beloved Peterborough.

"Very proud must Mrs. Bass have been of the careers of her sons, John Foster, and Robert Perkins, both graduates of Harvard; the former a leading correspondent abroad of leading American newspapers, in thrilling times, a man of wide acquaintance and vision; the second a member of the New Hampshire Legislature and Governor during years which were marked in American public life by idealism and courage.

"How much pleasure she must have taken in the unusual career of her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Bass Warner, whose splendid gift, representing years of study and travel, was formally presented in June to the University of Oregon, to be known as the Murray Warner Collection of Oriental Art!

"Summer after summer, Mrs. Bass came to our annual meetings here. And she modestly sat among the listeners. How happy it has been for her and for us that her son, Governor Bass, could usually be our presiding officer. We feel today that she is with us indeed, through the strong ties of the spirit!

"I cannot close without asking and trying to answer one question. What message would Mrs. Bass give us were she speaking here, today?

"One earnest word Mrs. Bass would now say, I believe: 'This useful and dignified building will last long, we trust, with usefulness. But it will be like a wornout garment, a mere shell, unless it houses a live, wide-awake, forward-looking historical society.

We must interpret the past in usefulness for the present. In six quick passing years, Peterborough will celebrate its bi-centennial. This society should develop a program so as to make an appeal of real vitality to the young men and women, to many of the youth, of this community!"

"And one other word, I believe she would speak: 'That we all, her family, friends and neighbors, try to understand better the meaning of history, and then try to carry out that understanding in our works and ways.' For to use history rightly is not merely to be interested in antiquities, nor merely to gather names and dates and the surface data about events. All that is useful, but history is something more. An eminent student has said that history is past politics, while current politics is history in the making. Using the word 'politics' in its large and best meaning, as effort for community progress, that definition of history is helpful. But human nature still tends to linger too long over spectacular events. Such used to be battles and dynasties. Today, there are, for instance, the conquests of wealth, of big business. So let us today think more of history in the things not so spectacular, as the study of human development in the fine art of helpful association. It comes close to religion, to spiritual development!

"The greatest leaders and events, by that conception of history, have sometimes been the least notorious at the time. There is a legend that Pontius Pilate when an old man, was spoken to at a Roman health resort by an elderly man who, when young, had traveled through Jerusalem, on his way East. 'Will you kindly tell me,' said he to Pilate, 'the real facts about the doings and trial of a young man who was causing some stir in Jerusalem when you were Governor there about the year 33?' And Pilate answered: 'I have forgotten the incident!'

"We all are apt to have our interest caught by large and picturesque events in history, and to overlook the smaller events nearer home. For instance, I have always been thrilled by thinking of that famous scene in the English House of Commons, when Charles the First ordered the House, which was becoming rebellious to him, to dissolve forthwith. The formality of ending the session was for the

speaker to rise and leave the chair. On this particular occasion, two members of the House held the speaker down in the chair until the House had accomplished its immediate desires and was ready itself to adjourn. That was picturesque indeed. But here in the Province of New Hampshire in 1774, when the assembly of the Province chose a committee of safety, against Governor Wentworth's protest, and the Governor at once dissolved the assembly, it thereupon summoned its members to meet. The Governor sent the sheriff to command the assembly to disperse, but it declined to obey, and arranged for a Provincial Congress, and chose delegates to the general Congress. William Smith of Peterborough was probably present in that Provincial Congress, the great grandfather of Mrs. Bass. We can see this pioneer, a local leader voting in that assembly courageously!

"We are thrilled beyond words at the story of the two bishops burned at the stake in England only some 400 years ago, who, in the flames, could say to each other — 'Be of good cheer and play the man, for we are lighting a candle this day which shall never be put out.' But of the same stuff exactly was made the Peterborough woman, a cousin of Mrs. Bass' mother, who used to walk from her home in Rindge on Saturdays in order, on Sundays, to take charge of two Sunday schools, in Peterborough, one in the center, the other in the south of the township; who burned, within herself, to spread the good news of Christianity; who later took up abolition of slavery,

ardently, and at her death at 78 years, before the Civil war, provided that one side of the obelisk to be put on her grave should be 'dedicated to the glorious cause of emancipation.'

"History is made in the small communities, in modest offices, as in the large. The welfare of the state and the nation depends much on the constant development of honest and intelligent and perservering local leaders. The gleanings which we have gathered from the records and doings of this Smith family of Peterborough illustrate well that important truth, that eternal lesson of history. May we all learn it and follow it!"

Among members of the Bass family and intimate friends who were present at the services Monday afternoon were Hon. Robert P. Bass and his children, Perkins, Joanne, Robert and Jerry Bass; Mr. and Mrs. John Bass, Mrs. Gertrude Bass Warner; Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird and sister, Miss Childs of East Walpole, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Clement and children, Adele, Everett and Theodore; Mrs. Maurice Casalis; Misses Louise and Margaret Pierson; Mrs. H. B. Kendall, Elliot Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Kennard, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Faulkner, Keene; William Savacool, Manchester; Congressman Charles W. Tobey, Temple.

Probably none who paid their tributes to Mrs. Bass Monday did so with a more sincere affection than Miss Mary Kane who came from Boston, especially to attend the service. Miss Kane had been a loyal worker in the Bass family home since Robert P. Bass was a boy.

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